GOVERNMENT OF BENGAL.

REPORT

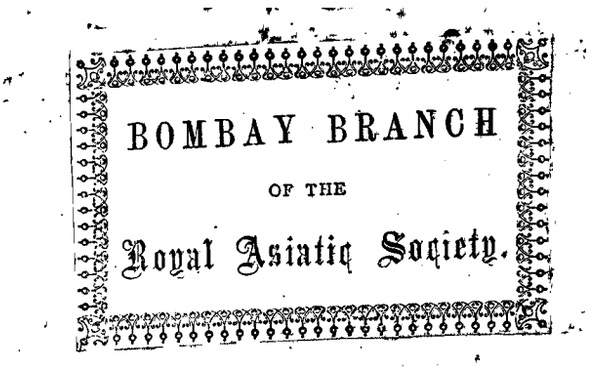
ON THE

ADMINISTRATION OF BENGAL

DURING

1896-97.

00132973



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2 - JAN. 1898
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ON THE

ADMINISTRATION OF BENGAL, 1896-97.

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PART I.

GENERAL SUMMARY.

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ADMINISTRATION OF BENGAL, 1896-97.

SUMMARY.

CHANGES OF ADMINISTRATION.

Changes in the *Personnel* of Administration.

SIR ALEXANDER MACKENZIE, K.C.S.I., continued to hold the post of Lieutenant-Governor throughout the year. The Hon'ble Mr. H. J. S. Cotton, Chief Secretary to Government, was appointed Chief Commissioner of Assam from the 28th November 1896. The Hon'ble Mr. C. W. Bolton succeeded him as Chief Secretary, and the Hon'ble Mr. M. Finucane was confirmed as Secretary in the General, Revenue and Statistical Departments. The Hon'ble Mr. C. C. Stevens and the Hon'ble Mr. W. H. Grimley were the Members of the Board of Revenue throughout the year.

Tours of the Lieutenant-Governor.

2. The head-quarters of the Government of Bengal were at Darjeeling from the 12th April to the 30th June, and again from the 12th August to the 8th November.

During the year His Honour visited the head-quarters of the districts of Gaya, Patna, Muzaffarpur, Darbhanga and Champaran in the Patna Division, Monghyr and Bhagalpur in the Bhagalpur Division, Rajshahi and Pabna in the Rajshahi Division, Dacca, Mymensingh, Faridpur and Backergunge in the Dacca Division, Khulna in the Presidency Division, and Cuttack and Puri in the Orissa Division. The subdivisional head-quarters of Narayanganj, Madaripur, Kushtia, Goalundo and Bettiah were also visited.

Leaving Calcutta by rail on the 5th July, His Honour arrived at Gaya on the 6th, and on the 7th drove to the Bodh Gaya temple to endeavour to settle on the spot the dispute between the Buddhists (represented by M. Dharampala, the Honorary Secretary of the Mahabodhi Society) and the Mahant of Bodh Gaya.

From Gaya His Honour went by rail to Bankipore, and thence to Muzaffarpur, where a consultation was held with the leading planters on the subject of the settlement operations. On the 14th the Lieutenant-Governor proceeded to Darbhanga, where the local offices were inspected.

Leaving Semariaghat on board the yacht *Rhotas* on the morning of the 16th, Sir Alexander Mackenzie arrived at Monghyr, where he opened the Dufferin Fund Zenana Hospital, founded by Rai Kamaleswari Prosad Singh Bahadur. From Monghyr His Honour went to Bhagalpur in the afternoon of the 18th, and on the 20th held a Darbar. His Honour left for

Berhampore on the morning of the 21st, but the visit had to be abandoned, as there was not enough depth of water at the entrance of the river Bhagirathi to enable the steamer and the yacht *Rhotas* to pass down. His Honour then visited Rampur Boalia, Kushtia, Goalundo and Faridpur, inspecting the offices, and arrived at Dacca on the 30th July. On the night of the 2nd August the Lieutenant-Governor left Dacca by rail for Mymensingh, where he halted for the day inspecting the offices, subsequently joining the *Rhotas* at Narayanganj on the 4th. On the 6th His Honour arrived at Barisal and inspected the local offices. The question of dealing with the gunshot murders which had been very prevalent in that district for some time past was specially discussed. From Barisal Sir Alexander Mackenzie proceeded to Khulna, whence he returned by rail to Calcutta on the 11th August.

On the 19th November His Honour left Calcutta for Sonepur with the view of consulting with the officials and non-officials in Bihar regarding the impending famine. A conference was held in the Commissioner's camp at Sonepur on the 20th, at which the Hon'ble Mr. C. C. Stevens, C.S.I., the Secretaries to Government in the Revenue and the Public Works Departments, the Commissioner of Patna, the Collectors of the Bihar districts, and the leading planters and non-officials were present. Sir Alexander Mackenzie returned to Calcutta on the 22nd November.

Between the 23rd and 30th January His Honour paid a visit to Orissa with the object of discussing matters relating to the salt revenue, the famine, and the settlement of the Province, visiting Cuttack and Puri, and returning to Calcutta by sea on the 30th January.

Again leaving Calcutta on the 28th February 1897, the Lieutenant-Governor, accompanied by the Revenue Secretary, visited the principal famine-stricken parts of Bihar. Relief works were inspected at Bettiah and Ramnagar in the Champaran district and also in the Darbhanga district. At Darbhanga His Honour held a conference with the Commissioner, the local officers, and the Collectors of Muzaffarpur and Champaran.

On the way to Calcutta His Honour inspected the working of the arrangements at Khana Junction for the medical inspection of railway passengers in connection with the plague regulations.

Extension of the appointment of the Additional Commissioner of the Patna Division.

3. The accumulation of heavy arrears in the office of the Commissioner of the Patna Division necessitated the employment of the Additional Commissioner of Patna for nine instead of six months in the year. The retention of the appointment throughout the year has now been sanctioned for a period of three years.

Examination for the Provincial and the Subordinate Civil Services.

4. The examination of candidates for admission to the Executive Branch of the Provincial Service and the Subordinate Civil Service was held in March 1897. No fewer than 164 applicants obtained permission to compete, and of these 157 (all of whom, except six, were graduates) appeared at the examination. Of those who competed, 26 were Muhammadans, 7 Bihari Hindus, and 3 Uriyas. The total number of candidates who obtained one-third marks was 146, against 131 in the preceding year. In view of the large number of officers already in the service who are now on deputation to settlement duty, and whose reversion to the general line will increase the normal strength of the service, it was found necessary to curtail

recruitment. Only seven candidates were, therefore, appointed probationers for Deputy Collectorships, and seven for Sub-Deputy Collectorships.

Judicial Branch of the Provincial Service.

5. The scheme of appointing Subordinate Judges to be also Assistant Sessions Judges, which was introduced in Bengal during the year, having worked fairly well, the Lieutenant-Governor sanctioned its continuance for another year.

Re-establishment of the Chuadanga subdivision.

6. Early in the year a numerously signed petition was submitted to Government praying for the re-establishment of the Chuadanga subdivision in the district of Nadia, which was abolished in 1892, and amalgamated, with the exception of one thana transferred to the head-quarters subdivision, with the subdivision of Meherpur. After full consideration of the grounds put forward by the memorialists and of the financial and administrative aspects of the proposal, the Lieuteuant-Governor decided to reconstitute the subdivision with the same territorial jurisdiction as before. Orders were issued to this effect shortly before the end of the year.

Calcutta Small Cause Court.

7. Sanction was obtained during the year to the permanent retention of the fifth Judge of the Calcutta Court of Small Causes, who had been temporarily employed for some six years. In consequence also of a representation received by Government, and with the consent of the Government of India, the rate of institution fees levied in the Court in cases of the value of Rs. 500 or under was reduced from 2 annas to $1\frac{3}{4}$ annas per rupee.

Extension of system of trial by jury.

8. Towards the close of the year the Government of India conveyed sanction to the proposal of this Government to extend the system of trial by jury to the districts of Chittagong, Mymensingh, Rajshahi and Jessore, and to exempt legal practitioners from service as jurors or assessors.

POLITICAL.

Sikkim.

9. The people were not much affected by the scarcity which prevailed throughout Bengal during the year, and the revenue of the State continued to develop under the main heads of land revenue, cardamoms and excise. The important object of improving communications received special attention, and the heaviest item of expenditure occurs under the head of Public Works. The trade between British territory and Tibet, which passes through the State, has increased steadily during the last five years. In the past year a large increase took place in exports of cotton goods and woollen and cotton mixtures to Tibet, with a slight falling off in exports of woollen cloths. The garrison of Military Police was withdrawn from the frontier post of Gnatong in November 1896, its further retention at that bleak and isolated spot being deemed unnecessary and undesirable. Pending the arrival of a new Chinese Resident at Lhassa the settlement of the boundary dispute between Sikkim and Tibet has remained in abeyance.

Bhutan.

10. The friendly relations which have existed between the British Government and Bhutan for many years past were maintained during the year.

Cooch Behar.

11. The Maharaja was absent in Europe for several months of the year for the benefit of his health, but the administration was efficiently conducted by the Superintendent and the Council. The State suffered from the general deficiency of rainfall during the year, and the outturn of the rice crops was poor. Jute, however, gave a fair crop, and good prices were obtained, while wheat and millets were more largely cultivated than usual during the cold season. The high prices of food-grains caused much pressure, but, owing to the greater dryness, the public health was exceptionally good. The revenue receipts were satisfactory, and a small surplus was obtained over the expenditure of the year.

Hill Tippera.

12. The Maharaja, who had long been in bad health, and had resided for some months in the Darjeeling district, died during the year, and was succeeded by his eldest son, the Jubraj, now Raja Radha Kishore Deb Barman Manikya. The late rice crops of the State suffered from deficiency of rain, but there was a considerable improvement in the outturn of cotton and oilseeds, which are largely grown in the hills, and from which much revenue is derived in the shape of tolls at the river outlets. Towards the end of the year distress was felt in the northern subdivisions, and relief was given. The revenue collections showed an improvement, owing to the excellent crops of cotton and oilseeds, but there was an increase of expenditure due to the funeral ceremony of the late Chief, and the installation of his successor.

South Lushai Hills.

13. The population was quiet throughout the year, and the tribute was levied and obligatory labour obtained without difficulty. The policy of disarmament, subject to the licensing of a sufficient number of guns for each village, was actively enforced, and a considerable number of unlicensed guns were voluntarily produced. A conference of the officers in charge of the South Lushai Hills, the North Lushai Hills, and the Chin Hills was held at Lungleh to discuss and report on various questions relating to the administration of those tracts. The most important event of the year was an outbreak of insubordination in the Military Police Battalion, which necessitated a local enquiry and the removal of a number of the men. The force was subsequently re-organized on the lines of the battalion employed in the North Lushai Hills, in anticipation of the transfer of the South Lushai Hills to Assam, which will take place at the close of the present financial year.

Tributary States of Orissa.

14. With one exception the administration of the Chiefs was generally satisfactory during the year, which was an unfavourable one, owing to serious damage done to the crops by floods from the large rivers, followed by drought and insect pests. Relief measures were necessary in some parts, but the good harvests of the two preceding years fortunately saved the people from severe distress. Justice was fairly well administered; an improvement took place in the amount of medical relief given and the carrying out of vaccination in several of the States; and in education, although the number of schools (chiefly private institutions) declined, the number of pupils, especially of the aboriginal tribes, increased. The value of forest preservation is being gradually appreciated, and the Raja of Moharbhanj in particular has set a good example by introducing scientific conservancy and establishing a

saw-mill. Land settlements are proceeding in several of the States, under the direction of the Chiefs themselves, or of Government officers where the Chiefs are minors.

Tributary States of Chota Nagpur.

15. In all the States the Chiefs had during the year to provide relief, in consequence of the distress caused by the partial failure of the crops, and the prevalence of high prices; and their obligation in this respect was adequately fulfilled. The comparatively scanty population, the abundance of edible forest produce, and the prohibition of exportation of grain from some of the States, rendered the distress less severe than in the adjoining British districts. The Korwas of Sirguja and Jashpur gave trouble during the year by attacking and plundering the Ahirs of Sirguja, who graze their cattle on the Khuria Hills, and in Gangpur disturbances occurred towards the end of the year which necessitated energetic measures for their suppression, and the arrest of a large number of offenders. The administration of the Chiefs, though generally satisfactory, requires improvement in matters of detail, and these will receive the attention of the Commissioner during his next tour of inspection.

PROTECTION.

LEGISLATION.

16. Four Acts were passed during the year, viz., Acts I and II of 1896 and Acts I and II of 1897. Act I of 1896 was passed in order to ensure the protection from imposition of Muhammadan pilgrims passing through Calcutta or other parts of Bengal on their way to or from the Hedjaz; Act II of 1896 amends the Mufassal Municipal Act of 1884 in various particulars; Act I of 1897 introduces various amendments into the Public Demands Recovery Act, 1895; and Act II of 1897 enables the Church Wardens of St. John's, Calcutta, to devote to charitable objects a fund bequeathed to them and which, in consequence of the practical abolition of imprisonment for debt, had been lying idle.

Bills were also under consideration during the year for the suppression of rain-gambling in common gaming-houses; regulating the commutation of predial conditions or services in parts of Chota Nagpur; and re-enacting, with important modifications, the law relating to the partition of estates. Since the close of the year these Bills have been passed into law as Acts III and IV and V respectively of 1897.

POLICE AND CRIMINAL JUSTICE.

Constitution of the force and expenditure.

17. Further effect was given to the recommendations of the Police Redistribution Committee during the year, and an increase of 66 Sub-Inspectors and 88 town chaukidars was sanctioned, against a decrease of 67 head-constables and 99 constables. The total expenditure incurred was Rs. 49,77,375, as compared with Rs. 47,88,881, the increase being due partly to the grant of compensation for dearness of provisions, and partly to the entertainment of additional men in connection with famine and plague and the railway extensions under construction.

Conduct of the Police and punishments.

18. The system of recruitment of Sub-Inspectors by competitive examination is reported to be still showing good results. Although charges of torture and extortion are still numerous, improvement is gradually taking place in the general conduct of the force. Complaints made against the Police are fully enquired into, but the number of cases shown to be true is comparatively small. While the number of judicial convictions was 425, or the same as the average of the past ten years, the number of departmental punishments has fallen from an average of 4,518 during that period to 3,233 in 1896.

Rural Police.

19. Further progress has been made in extending the provisions of Act VI of 1870; but the Burdwan Division is still behindhand in this respect, and the attention of the local officers has been directed to the subject. A satisfactory increase occurred during the year in the amount of rewards distributed to chaukidars for good service. The number fined departmentally, however, rose from 24,613 to 29,964.

Reorganisation of the Rural Police of Orissa.

20. Towards the close of the year the Lieutenant-Governor considered the question of reorganising the Rural Police in Orissa, and decided that the introduction of Act VI (B.C.) of 1870 afforded the best means of establishing the village police on an efficient basis. Orders were accordingly issued to resume the jagirs of village chaukidars, and introduce the Act, the number of chaukidars, which is at present excessive, being reduced. In the case of khandaits and paiks, who are not employed for village watch, and are thus on a different footing from the chaukidars, it has been decided that their jagirs should be resumed by amicable arrangement with the holders.

Town Police.

21. Practical effect has been given to the view expressed by the Lieutenant-Governor when reviewing the Police Administration Report for the year 1895, by sanctioning an increase of the pay of town chaukidars in seventeen districts of the Province.

Anthropometry.

22. The Anthropometric office again showed improved results in the identification of persons who could not be recognised by the local police. During the year Mr. Henry completed a systematic scheme for identification by finger-impressions, which possesses distinct advantages over anthropometry. A Committee was specially appointed by the Government of India to consider the value of the system, and they reported it as answering all tests, and as much more rapidly worked and more effective than the anthropometric method of identification.

Criminal courts.

23. The total number of offences reported during the year increased from 329,820 to 351,883, the increase occurring both under offences against property and offences affecting the human body. There was also a marked increase in the number of breaches of local and special laws. The number of cases brought to trial rose from 188,962 to 197,837, and the number dismissed on complaint from 42,115 to 44,975. The number of persons tried for all offences was 265,231, against 254,036 in 1895, and the percentage of persons convicted (66·1) was the same as in 1895. The total number of Stipendiary Magis-

trates, including District Magistrates outside the Presidency town, at the close of the year was 432, against 430 in 1895. Of this number, 279 exercised the powers of a Magistrate of the first class, 100 of a Magistrate of the second class, and 53 of a Magistrate of the third class. The total number of cases disposed of by Stipendiary Magistrates was 109,479.

There were 195 Benches of Honorary Magistrates outside Calcutta, with 2,036 Magistrates. These gentlemen disposed of 50,298 cases during the year. The number of cases brought to trial in the Courts of Magistrates in the interior rose from 156,963 to 160,992, and the number decided from 157,016 to 160,051. The disposal of these cases occupied on the average 9 days, the number of witnesses examined being 483,660, as compared with 476,208 in 1895. One thousand seven hundred and fifty-five cases were committed to Courts of Sessions, or referred to the Sessions Judges for confirmation of sentence under section 34 or section 123 of the Code of Criminal Procedure, against 1,646 in 1895. The number of cases tried by Sessions Courts rose from 1,551 to 1,711, the percentage of persons convicted to persons tried being 62, against 60·3 in the preceding year. The average duration of trials in these cases rose from 45·9 to 48·1 days. The number of persons tried by Jury was 593, and the Sessions Judge agreed with the verdict of the Jury in respect of 529 persons, and differed in respect of 64. In regard to the cases of 43 persons the Judges disagreed so completely as to refer the verdicts to the High Court under section 307 of the Code of Criminal Procedure. The High Court reversed the verdict of the Jury in the case of 17 persons, upheld it in the case of 12, and modified it in the case of 14.

Appeals to Sessions Judges rose from 7,252 to 7,800, and the percentage of decisions confirmed to decisions appealed against from 49·41 to 51·77. Appeals to District Magistrates also increased from 5,539 to 5,694, and the percentage of those in which the order of the lower courts was affirmed rose from 60·82 to 61·58.

Cases declared to be false numbered 6,891, against 6,735 in 1895. In 627 cases prosecutions were instituted, of which 35·2 per cent. resulted in conviction, as compared with 33·3 per cent. in the previous year. The number of true cases increased under all classes except class IV (minor offences against the person). Robbery cases rose from 238 to 283 and cases of dacoity from 255 to 331. The serious increase of organised dacoities in Western Bengal has necessitated the employment of a special detective force for the purpose of tracing and breaking up the gangs by which these cases are planned.

Murders in the Backergunge district.

24. The withdrawal of gun licenses and the other measures for the prevention and detection of murders in the Backergunge district, referred to in the report of 1895-96, have already borne good fruit, and the number of murders during 1896, especially those by gunshot, was less than in either of the two preceding years.

PRISONS.

Statistics.

25. The total number of prisoners admitted into the jails rose from 85,957 to 92,701, and the daily average population from 16,929 to 17,499, the increase being due to some extent to the scarcity prevalent towards the end of the year.

Sickness and mortality.

26. Exclusive of deaths from cholera, the death-rate (25·0) per mille of average population is the lowest hitherto recorded. The death-rate from cholera was unfortunately higher than in the previous year, owing to two severe outbreaks of the disease that occurred in the Darbhanga and Bankipore Jails, resulting in the death of 22 and 12 prisoners, respectively. The daily average number of sick prisoners of all classes fell from 716 to 658, or from 42·4 per mille to 37·7 per mille. The principal diseases from which prisoners suffered were fever, dysentery and diarrhœa. The prophylactic treatment of malarial diseases by daily doses of sulphate of cinchonidine, combined with sulphate or tincture of the perchloride of iron, was continued, and the majority of medical officers consider it to have shown beneficial results.

Water-supply, diet and sanitation.

27. Schemes for a pure water-supply were completed or undertaken, or the existing arrangements improved, at several of the more important jails; while Pasteur-Chamberland filters were installed in the Motihari, Chaibassa, Bankipore, Jalpaiguri, Bogra, Dinajpur and Rangpur jails.

The subjects of dieting and sanitation received the constant attention of all medical officers, and the success attained is indicated by the lower rate of sickness and mortality.

The system of transferring sickly prisoners to the Hazaribagh and Bankura jails was attended with conspicuous success during the year. Medical Committees were appointed to enquire into the condition of the Chapra and Bogra jails. The recommendations made were generally approved by the Lieutenant-Governor, and orders were issued to carry them out.

Jail buildings.

28. The principal major works in course of construction during the year were additional wards in the Bhagalpur, Buxar and Hazaribagh Central Jails, the erection of a new jail in the Angul district, and certain additions and alterations in the Presidency Jail. An installation of electric light was completed in the Alipore Jail, a number of cubicles were finished at Hazaribagh, Bhagalpur and Jessore, and extensive improvements were undertaken in the Rangpur and Comilla Jails.

CIVIL JUSTICE.

Civil Courts.

29. The number of original suits instituted in the Civil Courts subordinate to the High Court rose from 565,642 to 575,922, the increase occurring chiefly in suits under the rent law. The total number of cases for disposal in the Courts, including those pending from the previous year, was 677,136, of which 586,423 were decided and 90,707 remained pending at the close of the year, against 86,505 pending at the end of 1895. The number of first and second appeals preferred to the High Court during the year was 3,182, of which 2,506 were decided, as compared with 3,098 preferred and 2,666 decided in 1895. In the lower appellate Courts the number of appeals instituted rose from 19,240 to 19,273, and the number decided from 20,125 to 20,168; while the number pending fell from 11,449 to 11,046. Complete or partial satisfaction of decrees was attained in 228,938 cases, as compared with 222,769, and the amount realised increased from Rs. 1,94,47,866 to Rs. 1,97,42,342. The number of persons imprisoned for debt rose from 476 to 508. Two

hundred and ninety-one Munsifs were employed at the close of the year, against 290 at the close of 1895, and the average number of cases disposed of by each of these officers rose from 1,908 to 1,917.

REGISTRATION.

Statistics.

30. Eleven new sub-registry offices were opened during the year, the total number of offices being thus raised to 408, against 397 at the end of 1895-96. Registrations, compulsory and optional, rose from 762,304 and 215,579 to 865,587 and 261,753. There was an increase in all classes of documents registered, notably in the number of instruments of sale or exchange, mortgages, and leases other than perpetual leases, which is attributable chiefly to the prevalence of scarcity and the higher prices of food-grains. The receipts of the Department rose correspondingly from Rs. 13,43,588 to Rs. 15,46,776, which is the highest figure yet recorded. Expenditure increased from Rs. 8,03,745 to Rs. 8,53,245, the fees payable to the registering officers necessarily aggregating to a larger amount, and the surplus at the close of the year was Rs. 6,93,531, as compared with Rs. 5,39,843 at the end of the preceding year.

MUNICIPAL.

Creation and abolition of Municipalities.

31. The Chanduria Municipality in the district of Khulna was withdrawn from the operation of the Bengal Municipal Act, and new municipalities were created in the towns of Samastipur in Darbhanga and Asansol in Burdwan. Besides these, the North Barrackpore Municipality in the district of the 24-Parganas was subdivided into two municipalities, North Barrackpore and Garulia, and the South Suburban Municipality, adjoining Calcutta, was also subdivided into the South Suburban and Garden Reach Municipalities.

Water-supply of Berhampore.

32. The Commissioners of the Berhampore Municipality in the district of Murshidabad having in 1894 expressed a desire to improve the water-supply of the town, instructions were issued to the Sanitary Board for the preparation of a scheme. The Maharani Sarnamoyee, C.I., of Kassimbazar, generously agreed to pay the entire cost estimated at Rs. 2,38,883, the Municipal Commissioners of Berhampore meeting the cost of maintenance. The works are under construction.

Training of Vaccinators.

33. With a view to the employment of a better class of men as vaccinators in Bengal municipalities, sanction was accorded to a proposal made by the Superintendent of the Temple Medical School, Patna, to train vaccinators in the vernacular medical schools; and in order to induce candidates to undergo the training, permission was given to admit them for the present without the payment of fees. A rule was also made under section 33 of the Vaccination Act, V (B.C.) of 1880, giving preference for employment to men who have attended a vaccination class at any of the medical schools and obtained a certificate.

LOCAL SELF-GOVERNMENT.

Formation of Union Committees.

34. The system of Union Committees was further extended during the year, five Committees being constituted in the district of Balasore, four in Noakhali, and one in Pabna. The powers entrusted consisted of the control of village roads and matters relating to sanitation and water-supply, while in one case permission to inspect (but not to manage) primary schools and pounds was added. Account rules for Union Funds were also framed, and brought into force from the 1st April 1896.

Water-supply.

35. Complaints having reached Government at the beginning of April 1896 that, owing to the unusual dryness of the season, the ordinary sources of water-supply in several districts were becoming exhausted or reduced; that water had in many places to be brought from a considerable distance; and that the use of polluted tanks and wells would probably lead to outbreaks of epidemic disease, a circular was issued to all Commissioners of divisions, requesting them to call upon District Boards and Road Committees to take into consideration the various means of increasing the water-supply with a view to relieve the existing distress. They were also requested to instruct the District Boards to prepare two registers showing whether the existing sources of water-supply in every village containing more than 100 houses were sufficient for the needs of the population, and what ought to be done to extend or improve them.

SANITATION.

Precautions against plague.

36. The outbreak of plague in Bombay towards the close of the year 1896 rendered it necessary to adopt precautionary measures against its possible importation into Bengal, and especially into Calcutta. It was decided accordingly to open three inspecting stations, where travellers from the Bombay Presidency could be intercepted and examined. The places selected were Khana Junction on the East Indian Railway for passengers coming direct from Bombay, Katihar on the Eastern Bengal State Railway for passengers coming *viâ* the North-Western Provinces, or by the alternative route from Mokameh Ghât, and Damukdia on the railway ferry of the Eastern Bengal State Railway for persons journeying by boat down the Ganges. At each place suitable arrangements were made and a medical staff specially appointed. No case of plague was detected at any of these stations, though it was found necessary to detain for several days in the camps a large number of persons who showed suspicious symptoms. In Calcutta itself every precaution was taken to guard against the introduction of the plague, and vessels arriving from Bombay were placed in quarantine till thoroughly disinfected and declared by the Health Officer of the port to be free from infection. In order to assist and advise the Government in dealing with questions connected with the plague, a special Medical Board was formed. The Board met frequently and drew up and circulated careful rules for the guidance of Medical Officers, District and Local Boards, and

Municipalities. No case of plague occurred in Bengal throughout the year.

Sanitation of Calcutta.

37. Under the direction of the Medical Board a sanitary survey of the town and suburbs of Calcutta was made in October 1896 by five sanitary officers, specially deputed for the purpose, assisted by the Civil Surgeon of the 24-Parganas. The report submitted by these officers was considered by the Lieutenant-Governor to disclose a state of things which constituted a standing menace to the health of the city, and indicated a lamentable failure on the part of those responsible for the conservancy of the town. Since the establishment hitherto employed for the purpose of removing accumulations of filth was found to be quite inadequate, a special temporary staff, presided over by a medical officer of the Government establishment, specially appointed as Chief Superintendent of Conservancy, was employed by the Corporation for the purpose of thoroughly cleansing the town.

MEDICAL.

Bill for the segregation of pauper lepers.

38. The Government of India having invited opinion on the provisions of a Bill to provide for the segregation of pauper lepers and the control of lepers following certain callings, certain officers and public associations were consulted, and their opinions forwarded to the Government of India. It was remarked that Bengal Act V of 1895 already provided for the segregation of pauper lepers, but in the opinion of the Lieutenant-Governor the proposed Imperial Act was in many respects preferable, and should with certain modifications take the place of that in force in Bengal.

Amalgamation of the Bengal and Assam Medical Services.

39. In order to improve the position and prospects of members of the Indian Medical Service by affording a wider scope of employment to officers serving in Assam, the Government of India sanctioned the establishment of a general cadre for the Bengal and Assam Medical Services, the period of service in Assam being limited to five years.

Classification of Civil Surgeons.

40. In 1867 the civil stations of Bengal were, for the purposes of medical administration, classified as first and second-class stations, medical officers in charge of first-class stations being granted a higher salary than those in charge of stations of the second class. This classification had in course of time ceased to be in accordance with facts, and was found to give rise to great administrative inconvenience, and in 1896 a new system was introduced, under which the higher allowances formerly attached to the charge of first-class stations are granted to commissioned medical officers according to seniority and merit, without reference to the stations at which they may be employed.

Status of Assistant Surgeons and Civil Hospital Assistants.

41. At the suggestion of a Committee appointed in 1893 to consider certain questions affecting Assistant Surgeons and Civil Hospital Assistants, it was decided to dispense with bonds in the case of students of the Medical College and to maintain the existing system of scholarships. Further, in order to avoid the frequent transfer of medical officers in charge of Local Fund Dispensaries on their promotion to a higher grade, local bodies were required, in supersession of the previous system, to contribute a fixed sum calculated on the average pay of a particular class of medical officer,

whereby the local bodies become entitled to the services of an officer of that class without reference to grade.

Improvements in the Presidency General Hospital.

42. In February 1896 the Surgeon-Superintendent of the Presidency General Hospital drew attention to the defects in the structural arrangements of the hospital, and submitted certain proposals for improving and adding to the existing buildings. He maintained at the same time that it was doubtful whether the present buildings would bear any alteration, and whether the results would justify the large expenditure involved. It was decided, therefore, to appoint a special Committee to consider and report on the subject. The Committee, which submitted its report at the beginning of September, after fully discussing the questions involved, drew up a scheme which comprised the demolition of most of the existing buildings and the complete reconstruction of the hospital at a cost of twenty-two lakhs. This scheme has been accepted by Government, and will be carried out as soon as funds permit. Meanwhile the land necessary for the purpose has been acquired.

Complaints having also reached the Government regarding the administrative arrangements of the hospital, it was decided in April 1897 that a second Committee should be appointed to enquire into and report on the working of the hospital, and to determine what changes in the system of management required to be introduced at once, and what further changes would be necessary when the new buildings come into use. The report of the Committee has not yet been received.

South Suburban Hospital.

43. With a view to provide medical relief for the residents of the southern portion of the town of Calcutta, a hospital was built in Bhawanipur, and was thrown open to the public on 1st August 1896. It forms a valuable addition to the medical institutions of the city, and meets a want which has been greatly felt. The entire cost of construction, which amounted approximately to Rs. 1,30,000, was met by Government, but the Municipal Commissioners of Calcutta have agreed to contribute Rs. 5,203 a year towards the maintenance of the hospital. The hospital is managed by a Board of six Governors, four of whom are appointed by Government and two by the Corporation.

Improvement of the Eden Hospital.

44. The attention of Government had been drawn to the backward state of the Eden Obstetric Hospital in Calcutta, and in March 1896 Surgeon-Major A. W. D. Leahy, who was then acting as Physician to the Hospital, was deputed to Madras in order that he might visit the Lying-in Hospital there, and ascertain in what respect it was superior to the Calcutta Hospital. Dr. Leahy submitted a report on the Madras Lying-in Hospital, and subsequently, in a fuller report, stated the improvements which he considered necessary in the Eden Hospital. His suggestions involved considerable expenditure, and in order that these and other proposals for structural changes in the hospital might be thoroughly discussed, a Committee was appointed to enquire and report on the subject.

Distribution of cholera-pills.

45. The attention of Government was directed during the year to the measures necessary for combating outbreaks of cholera. Orders were issued that whenever an

epidemic of the disease occurs, cholera pills should be made available free of cost at all police-stations, post-offices and cutcherries of wards' and encumbered estates in the area affected; that zamindars and other persons of influence should be induced to have them distributed, and that the postal delivery peons should take a supply with them on their rounds.

MARINE.

Marine legislation.

46. In the Summary for last year it was stated that this Government reserved a further expression of opinion on the Indian Merchant Shipping Bill until it had been re-cast into the shape in which it would be likely to be passed. The Bill was re-cast and published at the end of the year, and in criticising the Bill some slight additions were recommended. The Bengal Chamber of Commerce reserved their opinion pending the final re-casting of the Bill.

Pilgrim traffic.

47. In October 1896, the Pilgrim Ships Act, 1895, was brought into force, and the Government of India sanctioned rules under its provisions for the regulation of the pilgrim traffic to the Red Sea. Previous to this, the traffic was regulated by the Rules sanctioned by the Government of India under the Native Passenger Ships Act, 1887.

In December 1896, Calcutta was appointed to be a place for the arrival and departure of pilgrim ships, under the provisions of the Pilgrim Ships Act, but in February 1897 the orders were temporarily cancelled, owing to the outbreak of bubonic plague in Bombay.

Quarantine rules against plague.

48. In September 1896, information reached this Government that bubonic plague had broken out in Bombay, and, in the following month, quarantine rules against arrivals from that Port were issued, with the sanction of the Government of India. Orders were also issued for the clearance of the quarantine ground at Diamond Harbour and for the erection of necessary sheds.

In December 1896, the plague was declared to be epidemic in Karachi, and quarantine rules, similar to those sanctioned against arrivals from Bombay, were sanctioned against arrivals from Karachi. Similarly in February quarantine rules had to be imposed against arrivals from Goa.

The Kidderpore Docks.

49. During the year an important decision was arrived at in regard to the accommodation of the Port of Calcutta. The Kidderpore Docks were opened for traffic in June 1892, but failed to attract the traffic that was anticipated. Since then the Commissioners have been carefully considering the best way of utilizing this large work, and several proposals put forward from time to time were opposed by the Mercantile Community. The trade of the Port, meanwhile, increased rapidly, and caused a serious block at the Jetties, with the result that great delays occurred in allotting berths to vessels. The scheme, summarized below, was then proposed, and placed before the Mercantile Community.

The dominant feature of the scheme is that the Jetties shall be used only for the discharge of general import cargo, the vessels, after discharging, either proceeding to the Kidderpore Dock for their export cargo

or loading in the stream. Provision was made for the salt traffic, by erecting Golahs with boat wharves, and also for the coal-exporting trade, which is growing in importance. Another item of the scheme was the doubling of the Railway line for the purpose of railing the exports to the Docks. At the Jetties it is proposed to reduce the number of berths from seven to six, the size of the Jetties being increased. This measure is necessary owing to the great increase in the size of the vessels visiting the Port. These alterations and additions were estimated to cost Rs. 17,70,000, and a Debenture loan of fifteen lakhs was asked for to meet the expenditure.

The opinions of the Mercantile Community were divided, but as no alternative scheme was put forward by the opponents, and as it was not possible to meet the wishes of both parties, the scheme, as prepared by the Commissioners, was strongly recommended by this Government and received the sanction of the Government of India in February 1897. It will be introduced as soon as the works necessary to ensure its success are ready.

The James and Mary Sands.

50. In connection with the partial closing of the channel of the Hooghly at the James and Mary Sands, alluded to in the Summary of the previous year, it was stated that the services of Mr. Vernon Harcourt, had been secured, and that a careful investigation of the whole subject had been made by him. His report has been received and is now under consideration.

Provision of a steamer for the Commissioner of the Sunderbans.

51. In October 1895, the Commissioner in the Sunderbans brought to notice the difficulty he experienced in carrying on his duties without proper means of locomotion, and asked to be supplied with a moderate-sized steamer of shallow draft, and two flats. Considering the nature of the duties of the Commissioner, the construction of the steamer and flats was sanctioned in July 1896 at an estimated cost of Rs. 50,000.

Difficulty of landing goods at Chittagong.

52. The question of constructing Jetties at Chittagong has made very little progress during the year. The Secretary of State, on the representation of the Assam-Bengal Railway, decided that adequate and permanent landing facilities were imperatively necessary and should be provided at once, preferably by the Port Trust. As the financial position of the Trust will not permit of additional expenditure being incurred, the Government of India propose to ask the Railway Company to carry out the works necessary on behalf, and at the cost, of Government.

In the beginning of the year the Commissioners of the Port of Chittagong addressed Government on the subject of the renewals of the existing moorings of the Port. It was explained that the moorings were not adapted for the large class of vessels coming to the port, the anchors and chains not being heavy enough, and that unless heavier moorings were ready before the next jute season, the Commissioners would not see their way to permitting vessels exceeding 1,400 tons burden to use the port. It was proposed to obtain at once from England five new mooring buoys, with chain anchors complete, at a cost of Rs. 58,000. The Commissioners were prepared to pay Rs. 25,000 from the cash balance, and Government were asked to make them a loan of Rs. 33,000 on the usual terms. The necessary formalities having been gone through, the loan was sanctioned, and the moorings ordered.

PRODUCTION AND DISTRIBUTION.

AGRICULTURE.

Agricultural and other improvements in Government and Wards' estates.

53. During the year the attention of the Board of Revenue was drawn to the inadequacy of the attempts made to introduce agricultural and other improvements in Government and Wards' estates. The Managers of Government estates and of all Wards' estates which are solvent, and have a rental of Rs. 25,000 a year, were directed to make themselves acquainted with the recommendations contained in certain works on Indian Agriculture, such as Dr. Voelker's Report, and to submit schemes annually for the introduction of such improvements as may appear suitable to the estates under their management. These schemes are to be examined by the Director of the Agricultural Department, the Superintendent of the Civil Veterinary Department, the District Engineer, or the Sanitary Board, according as they relate to agricultural improvements, to improvements in the breed of cattle, or to engineering or sanitary works. It has been directed that in addition to the annual grant for agricultural public works, 3 per cent. of the rental of Government estates should be allotted for the purpose of carrying out agricultural and sanitary improvements, and that the expenditure upon these objects should be shown separately from that upon improvements generally. In the case of solvent Wards' estates it has been laid down that the same percentage on the rental should be set aside for similar purposes, or such larger percentage as the Board may determine, on the surplus that remains after the payment of Government revenue, the cost of management, and other charges. If the amounts so allotted are not spent on improvements, the fact is invariably to be explained in the Manager's annual report.

Silk experiments in Bengal.

54. In 1895, it had been settled that the services of Mr. N. G. Mukerjee, who had for some time been employed on sericultural experiments, should be withdrawn from that work; but during the year under review it was decided nevertheless to continue the experiments until properly managed nurseries should have been established in every centre of silk production. Under the scheme adopted, three new nurseries are to be opened each year, and maintained for a year under the superintendence of Government officers, who after training private persons in the proper methods of cocoon-rearing will hand over the nurseries to them at the close of the year. One Overseer and two Assistant Overseers are retained for this work, control over them being exercised by the Collector of the district in which each nursery may be situated, with the advice and assistance of the Agricultural Department. A sum of Rs. 3,000 per annum was sanctioned to meet the cost of the operations.

FORESTS.

Rules for the management of protected forests in Chota Nagpur.

55. Under the Rules for the management of the protected forests in Chota Nagpur, the cutting of green trees of reserved species, whose girth at four feet from the ground is less than two and-a-half feet, is prohibited. This limitation had been found to entail considerable hardship in

the district of Palamau, and a proviso was added to rule 1, clause (2), with the sanction of the Government of India, by which the raiyats of that district were given the privilege of cutting, converting, and removing for the construction and repair of their houses, &c., any green trees, whose girth at four feet from the ground is more than one foot six inches and less than three feet, except *mohua* (Bassia latifolia), *Kohua* (Terminalia arjuna), and *hara* (Terminalia chebula).

Reorganization of the Subordinate Forest Service.

56. During the year the sanction of the Secretary of State was accorded to the scheme for the reorganization of the Subordinate Forest Service. Under this scheme a permanent establishment of Rangers, Deputy Rangers, and guards, numbering 546, has been sanctioned at a monthly cost of Rs. 8,385, as against the previous establishment of 429 Rangers, Foresters, and guards costing Rs. 6,054 a month. The total additional cost involved in the scheme for reorganization will not be incurred until the end of the year 1898-99.

Cinchona.

57. The total number of cinchona trees in the plantation at the close of the year 1896-97, excluding the nursery stock, was 2,683,451, all being of the quinine-producing sort except 185,000 trees of the red bark, raised for the manufacture of cinchona febrifuge. The crop of the year amounted to 629,222 lbs. of dry bark, the bulk of which was of the quinine-producing sort. The outturn of the factory was 10,672 lbs. of sulphate of quinine and 3,452 lbs. of cinchona febrifuge, against 9,004 and 3,124 lbs. respectively in 1895-96. The revenue derived from the sale of sulphate of quinine, cinchona febrifuge, cinchona bark, and other products of the plantation fell to Rs. 1,71,779, against Rs. 1,89,530 in 1895-96. The expenditure on the plantation was Rs. 82,143, as compared with Rs. 79,865 in the previous year, while the amount spent on account of the factory rose from Rs. 62,982 to Rs. 79,867. All restrictions on the supply of quinine, either in pice-packets or in bulk, to other Governments and Administrations were withdrawn during the year.

PUBLIC WORKS.

Imperial Works.

58. The most important Imperial work in progress was the construction of a building in Koilaghat Street, Calcutta, for the Office of the Comptroller of the Post Office, the second storey of which was in hand. Among other Imperial works the erection of a tower clock, at the General Post Office, Calcutta, was nearly finished.

Collectorate Offices.

59. Owing to the inadequacy of the accommodation in the three existing buildings in which the courts and offices of the Magistrate-Collector at Burdwan are located, the construction of a fourth building for the magisterial court and offices was sanctioned at an estimated cost of Rs. 48,926. The Deputy Commissioner's cutcherry at Darjeeling was destroyed by fire on the evening of the 2nd January, and steps were at once taken for its reconstruction: in the plans prepared special attention has been given to the future prevention of fire. The cost of reconstruction is estimated at Rs. 84,154.

Miscellaneous.

60. The dismantlement of Mount Pleasant, Darjeeling, which was considered unsafe, rendered it necessary to construct a new Secretariat building, and in order to provide for the native assistants of the Secretariat, it was decided to convert the old cutcherry into quarters; the work was in progress.

With a view to the establishment of a Government central ganja store-house, and the introduction of a system for the compulsory storage of the whole of the ganja produced in the province, as approved by the Government of India, two new golas with racks were under erection at Naugaon, in the district of Rajshahi, in addition to the existing three golas, which were also being fitted up with racks.

The accommodation provided in St. Andrew's Church, Darjeeling being found insufficient to meet the growing requirements of the station, sanction was accorded to the enlargement of the Church at an estimated cost of Rs. 24,800. A grant of Rs. 11,340 was given from Provincial funds, and the balance, Rs. 13,460, is to be met from the Diocesan Fund and from private subscriptions.

Jails.

61. Among the works carried out in jails during the year was the installation of the electric light in the Alipore Central Jail, the surplus power of which is utilized to light the Lieutenant-Governor's residence at Belvedere. Barrack No. 2 in the Bhagalpur Central Jail was completed, and the construction of a third double-storeyed barrack with cubicles to accommodate 160 prisoners was commenced. The third barrack is being built on a new type, with a central staircase block carried above roof level. Both the new barracks under construction in the Buxar Central Jail were in progress. The arrangements for the supply of filtered water for drinking and cooking purposes were nearly completed.

Colleges.

62. The idea of constructing a new chemical laboratory in the Medical College, Calcutta, to provide for the requirements of the combined medico-legal work of Bengal, the North-Western Provinces and Oudh, and the Central Provinces, had to be abandoned in view of the important changes which had since taken place, and of the objections raised by the North-Western Provinces and Oudh. The building is therefore being constructed to provide for the requirements of this province only.

Improvements were made in the physical laboratory of the Presidency College, Calcutta, and arrangements were made for fitting up the new science class building attached to the Dacca College with necessary appliances. Messrs. Martin & Co., who have undertaken the installation of the electric light at the Civil Engineering College, Sibpur, were also entrusted with the erection of a separate building to contain the dynamos at a cost of Rs. 10,364.

Hospitals.

63. The proposed improvements in the Presidency General Hospital have already been referred to.

The out-patient department attached to the Campbell Hospital, Sealdah, is being extended at an estimated cost of Rs. 63,564, and proposals are under consideration for improving the main building of the hospital, the ventilation of which is at present bad.

A proper dispensary is being provided for out-door patients by extending the present Chooni Lal Seal's dispensary building in the Medical College

Hospital compound. In connection with this hospital a new mortuary with *post-mortem* room was found necessary and is under construction, the former one having had to be dismantled to make room for the new anatomical block.

A scheme for establishing a central asylum both for European and native lunatics at Bandel, where there is ample space for all the buildings required, and where the existing circuit-house could be utilized for the purpose, has been submitted to the Government of India for sanction. The present asylum buildings at Bhowanipur would then be utilised for the purposes of the General Hospital.

Calcutta Workshops Division.

64. As the Educational Department were desirous of having in their own hands the entire management of the workshops at the Civil Engineering College, Sibpur, it was decided to close the Calcutta Workshop Division, since all that was being manufactured there to meet the requirements of the Public Works Department can be readily obtained from private firms in Calcutta and elsewhere. Instructions were accordingly given to close the shops from the 31st March 1897, and to make over the buildings with the plant and machinery to the Sibpur College authorities for the extension of the workshops for students.

Military.

65. Among the more important works for providing road communication may be mentioned the completion of the 160 feet span suspension bridge over the Rungeet river between Pamionchi and Mongbu, and the drawing up of a scheme for the completion of the Lachen and Lachung road. This work is held to be of the utmost importance on both military and political grounds. For want of funds it will not be possible to take in hand the 1st section of the road during 1897-98, but the necessary provision for the work will, it is hoped, be made in the Budget for the following year. In the meantime a sum of Rs. 77,883 has already been spent out of Provincial Funds on the other sections, although a further expenditure of Rs. 16,411 is still necessary.

Several works in connection with the establishment of a depôt at Balasore, for the proof of projectiles, fuses, &c., were carried out during the year, and the Government of India have been asked for an additional allotment of Rs. 22,832 with a view to the completion of the more important items during the current year.

A contract was entered into during the year for the construction of a suspension bridge of 200 feet span over the Tegga 'khal' in the South Lushai Hills at a cost of Rs. 27,497. The work was taken in hand during the cold weather, and carried out before the close of the official year. This and the Tuichong bridge erected last year complete two of the series of suspension bridges which it has been for a long time in contemplation to erect in the South Lushai Hills.

Communications.

66. Owing to the absence of well-considered programmes of new roads or improvements to existing ones in the several districts in Bengal, it was decided that detailed schemes should be prepared of roads to be maintained, improved or constructed. The schedules of road schemes have been received for most of the districts, but information for a few districts is still wanting.

Owing to the demands arising out of the scarcity in parts of the Province, it has not been found possible to take up the much-desired schemes

for providing road communications in the Duars, both as feeders to the Duars Railway and for the traffic requirements of the district generally, the pressing needs for which have been again urged upon Government by the Bengal Chamber of Commerce as well as the Indian Tea Association and the Duars Tea Company. As soon, however, as famine works close, it is intended to appoint an Engineer to prepare the necessary projects, the importance of which is fully recognised.

Miscellaneous public improvements.

67. A license was granted to Messrs. Kilburn and Company, Calcutta, on behalf of an English Syndicate, styling themselves the Calcutta Electric Supply Corporation, Limited, for the supply of electricity under the Calcutta Electric Lighting License Act for lighting and other purposes in the town of Calcutta. The scheme at first contemplated by the Company was for the working of the Calcutta Tramways by electricity in addition to the lighting of the town. Owing, however, to the failure of negotiations with the Calcutta Corporation for the purchase of the Tramway by the Company, the scheme for the working of the Tramway by electricity has for the present been held in abeyance. The necessary steps were, however, being taken with a view to raising capital for the establishment of electrical works for the lighting of the town. Negotiations were also in progress with Messrs. Kilburn and Company for the lighting of Darjeeling by electricity, the project for which is under the consideration of the Municipal Department of Government.

Famine relief works under the supervision of the Public Works Department.

68. In addition to the works under civil officers, famine relief works on an extensive scale were taken in hand by the Public Works Department in North Bihar and elsewhere. These works were for the most part confined to the construction of roads and tanks. Detailed rules and instructions for the guidance of Public Works officers employed on famine relief works, as well as a set of task tables for famine relief workers, were drawn up by the Chief Engineer, who personally made several inspections of the works in progress. Two temporary circles and five temporary divisions, besides a temporary survey division, were formed to carry out famine relief works. The services of a few engineers and subordinates were also lent to the Agent, Bengal and North-Western Railway, to undertake the survey of certain railway lines, and the services of seven junior Royal Engineer Officers were placed at the disposal of the Lieutenant-Governor by the Government of India for famine relief works.

Railways.

69. The progress of work on railway lines under construction during the year was as follows:—On the Sini-Midnapore and Cuttack-Calcutta extensions of the Bengal-Nagpur Railway, the location was completed and all the land acquired except at the Mahanadi river-crossing. Half the earthwork was finished in seven out of the ten construction divisions. Plate-laying is in progress from Midnapore towards Sini and Cuttack, a total length of 115 miles having been laid by the end of the year.

The question as to the best position for the proposed wagon ferry across the river Hooghly to the Kidderpore Docks and the Eastern Bengal State Railway, in connection with the new extensions of the Bengal-Nagpur Railway from Sini and Cuttack *vid* Midnapore, was under the

consideration of His Honour the Lieutenant-Governor, who appointed a Committee composed of representatives of the mercantile community, the Calcutta Corporation, the Port authorities, and the railway concerned, with the Chief Engineer, Bengal, as President, to report on the most suitable site for the purpose. The decision of the Committee was communicated to the Government of India, and the question is still under consideration.

On the East Coast Railway the sections from Khurda Road to Barang and a branch to Puri were completed and opened for traffic.

Construction was commenced on the Moghalserai-Gaya extension of the East Indian Railway, but little progress was made.

Surveys were undertaken by the East Indian Railway Company for the Bhagalpur-Bausi-Baidyanath and Hooghly-Katwa-Murshidabad lines: in the former case negotiations are in progress for the construction of a portion of the line from Bhagalpur to Baidyanath, by Sir W. B. Hudson; and in the case of the latter, reports and estimates have been framed by the authorities of the East Indian Railway, and are now under consideration.

On the Eastern Bengal State Railway, extensions were taken in hand from Rajbari to Faridpur, and on the Dacca-Mymensingh Section, from Mymensingh to Jamalpur and Subhankhali. The construction of the Sultanpur-Bogra-Kaliganj branch was started during the year and is being carried out by the Eastern Bengal State Railway, for a branch line company.

With the close of the calendar year the management of the Bengal Central Railway passed out of the hands of the Eastern Bengal State Railway authorities, and the line is once more managed as a separate undertaking by the Bengal Central Railway Company.

In regard to the proposed extension of the Bengal Central Railway from Singhia through Lohagara and Madaripur (82 miles), the alignment which was originally surveyed by the Company's officers has been again surveyed under the orders of the Government of India, this time up to Behdarganj, a point on the Megna bank opposite Chandpur. The field work was completed on 12th March 1897.

On the South Bihar Railway land acquisition operations reached an advanced stage and considerable progress was made on the earthwork on about half the length.

Land acquisition operations were in full progress on the Hajipur-Katihar extension of the Tirhut Section, Bengal and North-Western Railway, and work was commenced throughout the line wherever land had been made over. Surveys were made during the year for two extensions of the Bengal and North-Western Railway system, viz., the Sakri-Jainagar and Bettiah-Shikarpur-Bagaha, the survey staff being furnished by this Government and placed at the disposal of the Bengal and North-Western Railway. Earthwork on them was commenced as famine relief work. This Company have also undertaken the construction of the Segowli-Ruxoul Railway on behalf of a private Company, and land acquisition proceedings were in progress at the close of the year.

As a result of the surveys carried out some time back for the extensions of the Bengal Duars Railway, definite proposals have been put forward by the Company for the construction of the following extensions, viz.—

(*i*) On the western extension, for a branch from Dam-Dim to Bagrakota ($6\frac{3}{4}$ miles) and thence $3\frac{1}{2}$ miles up the Lish river gorge to a point within about

1 mile of the Daling Coalfields, with which it is proposed to connect by a wire ropeway, (*ii*) on the eastern extension for a line from Malbazar to Hantupara (46 miles) in order to serve and open up some important tea districts. These proposals have recently been submitted by the Government of India for the consideration of the Secretary of State.

The survey for the extension of the Cooch Behar Railway to Santrabari has been carried out, and plans and estimates prepared and submitted, which are now under consideration by the Cooch Behar Darbar.

Tramways.

70. On the Howrah-Amta and Howrah-Sheakhalla Tramways all the land was made over, and construction work was pushed on vigorously. An extension of time had to be allowed to the promoters of the Ranaghat-Krishnagar Tramway to carry out the work.

IRRIGATION.

Areas irrigated.

71. During the year 1896-97 the area irrigated by the canals in Bengal reached a total of 838,023 acres, which is 221,869 acres more than in the previous year, or 306,269 more than in the year 1894-95, and is the largest area recorded since the canals commenced working. The total failure of the rain in October—the critical period for rice, and also the time for preparation of the fields for *rabi*—caused a keen demand for water for both crops. The increase occurred in the Sone, Orissa, and Midnapore Canal Systems, but chiefly in the Sone, where the area irrigated exceeded that of the previous year by 148,900 acres.

Revenue.

72. The net revenue from the major works in Bengal was Rs. 6,27,000, as compared with Rs. 1,23,389 in the previous year. The working expenses show a decrease of Rs. 15,000.

Canal projects in North Bihar.

73. *Tribeni Canal.*—A scheme for a canal from the river Gandak in the north of the Champaran district was discussed as long ago as 1874, but, on account of the great expense involved, the proposal was rejected. During this year of scarcity, when it was found necessary to provide work for famine labour in Champaran, the project was revived. The Irrigation Department have carried out the necessary surveys and levels, the line for the canal has been marked out, and some of the earthwork has been done by famine labour. The scheme provides for a canal starting from Tribeni Ghât, on the river Gandak, and running eastwards across the north of Champaran, for about 58 miles, to the Oriah Nadi. It will be a high level canal, commanding the tract lying between itself and the Sikrana river. The area commanded is about 400 square miles, mainly suitable for rice, but at present on account of successive droughts mostly uncultivated; the canal, as projected, would suffice to irrigate between 80,000 and 90,000 acres of rice, and would render the tract in question secure against famine. The line of the canal crosses, unavoidably, a large number of hill streams, and the masonry works required for the passage of these streams will add considerably to the cost of the project. Detailed estimates are being prepared, but a rough approximation puts the cost of "Works" alone,

including 200 miles of distributaries, at about 20 lakhs of rupees; the total cost may amount to 28 lakhs. As a famine protective work, there can be no question as to the value of the Tribeni Canal; it cannot be classed as a productive work.

The Dhaka Canal.—Another scheme which has been started as a famine relief work is that of a canal for the irrigation of Dhaka in the Champaran district. The Canal takes off from the Lal Buckeya *nala*, near the Nepal frontier. At about the fourth mile from the head the channel bifurcates, one branch flowing between the Chicknaha *nadi* and the Boor Gandak river, and the other branch between the Chicknaha *nadi* and the Bagmati river; the former branch would be about 15 miles in length, and the latter 16 miles. The two branches would command about 70 square miles of country, which is principally cultivated with rice, and the supply of water available should suffice to irrigate some 15,000 acres of rice. It is not expected that the project would be remunerative.

The Bagmati Canal.—This scheme consists of a canal from the Bagmati river, on the borders of Nepâl, to the Saran *nala* in the Muzaffarpur district, a distance of about ten miles. The project has been taken up as a famine relief work, and a portion of the channel has been excavated by famine labour. With the minimum discharge available from the Bagmati, the canal should be capable of irrigating about 32,000 acres of rice, or 63,000 acres of *rabi*. The rough estimate of the cost amounts to Rs. 2,22,860. The details of the scheme are still under discussion, so that it is not possible at the present time to say exactly what the scope of the project may be, or what it will cost.

Water communication between Khulna and Madaripur.

74. In last year's report reference was made to the projected opening out and improvement of the *bhil* route between Khulna and Madaripur. This work, which consisted of cutting off bends, deepening where silt had accumulated, and clearing away jungle and trees, has been carried out at a cost of Rs. 20,665. As regards the scheme for a permanent channel between the Kumar and Madhumati rivers, the present opinion is that, considering the danger that the approach to the *bhil* might silt up owing to the instability of part of the Madhumati channel, it is not advisable to expend a sum of several lakhs of rupees in making a channel which would be navigable throughout the year, nor would the traffic, except from June to November, justify it.

Contai drainage question.

75. In the Contai subdivision of the Midnapore district a large tract of country is subject to inundation after periods of heavy rainfall. Formerly a large proportion of the Contai drainage flowed off through the Surpai *nala* into the Russulpur river, but when the Coast Canal was constructed, the Surpai *nala* was canalized and made part of the III Range of the canal. Since the construction of the canal, complaints have periodically been made of obstructed drainage and inundation, and in February 1889 a Special Committee was appointed by Government, which, after an exhaustive enquiry into the matter, suggested various remedial measures. The question is one of considerable magnitude, and any effective measures must of necessity be very costly; none of the proposals for dealing with the drainage have

therefore been carried out, though plans and estimates for several schemes have been prepared. In December 1896 an experienced Engineer officer was deputed to visit the country, make further observations, and advise as to which of the proposed schemes should be adopted. As a result, works, consisting chiefly of improvements in the existing drainage channels and the construction of new sluices—amounting to about 3½ lakhs of rupees—were recommended, and during the rains of 1897 cross sections of the various channels will be taken and careful discharge observations recorded.

Construction of drainage sluices in the 24-Parganas.

76. Three large drainage sluices of considerable importance to the tracts of country bordering the Hooghly in the Diamond Harbour subdivision of the 24-Parganas district, are being constructed under the provisions of the Embankment Act.

The Bendal Khal Sluice.—The khal is situated on the west bank of the Diamond Harbour creek, about 5½ miles from Diamond Harbour. In consequence of the damage done to the crops by salt water the khal was dammed. There being then no outlet for drainage water after heavy rain the crops remained immersed for weeks, and the construction of a sluice which would keep out the salt water, and admit of flood-water during heavy rains being drained off, became an urgent necessity. The sluice which is being built is estimated to cost Rs. 34,130.

Satpukur Khal Sluice.—This is an important scheme. The khal drains an area of 35 square miles. A sluice was constructed here some years ago, but it was not large enough, and was washed away in 1880. The new sluice now under construction will cost Rs. 1,14,141.

Kulpi Khal Sluice.—This will be of great value to about 24 square miles of country. The estimated cost of the sluice is Rs. 66,289. The estimates were sanctioned by Government in October 1896, and the works are now approaching completion.

Kosi river.

77. Last year reference was made to the steps which had been taken to watch and record the movements of the Kosi river. During the floods of 1896 the main Kosi has taken the direction in which the large spill occurred in 1895, the river working chiefly to the westward. Training works at the head of the river have been proposed, but their success is considered doubtful. In February 1897 a conference, including the Secretaries to the Governments of India and Bengal in the Public Works Department, the Director-General of Railways, and others, was held in Calcutta to consider whether it is desirable to take any measures to train the channel of the river Kosi, having regard more particularly to the change which has taken place in the course of the river in the last two flood seasons. The Conference recorded their conclusion that the success of the proposed works at Chatra is doubtful, and their effect uncertain, and that there are no considerable railway interests to affect any decision which the Government of Bengal may come to. It has now been decided not to take action in the matter of the diversion of the Kosi river at Chatra. Protection can be afforded to local areas, as at present, by means of short lengths of embankment.

FAMINE AND FLOODS.

Famine Relief Administration.

78. The famine which lately visited Bengal will form the subject of a special report to be shortly submitted to the Supreme Government. These paragraphs are therefore intended only to give a brief outline of its origin and progress, and of the measures taken by Government to cope with it. The narrative is carried down to the close of the operations in 1897-98.

Like all previous famines in Bengal, the famine of 1896-97 was caused by the failure of the monsoon rains, and was the result of two successive bad seasons. The season of 1895, although on the whole favourable to the *bhadoi* or autumn crops, was bad for the winter rice, inasmuch as the rains were unevenly distributed at the time of sowing, and ceased earlier than was necessary to ensure a full outturn. Then followed a prolonged drought, which lasted throughout the cold weather, and materially injured the *rabi* or spring crops. For the Province as a whole the outturn of the *bhadoi* crops was estimated at 14 annas, of winter rice at 13 annas, and of the *rabi* crops at 11 to 12 annas. The good crops reaped in 1893-94 and 1894-95 enabled the people to tide over the partial failure of 1895-96, but a greater disaster followed and caused distress more or less acute throughout the Province. The rainfall of 1896 was very nearly as short as in 1873, and was worse distributed. The *bhadoi* crops suffered from short rainfall in all parts of the Province except in Orissa, where, on the other hand, there was excessive rain in July and August, resulting in floods which destroyed the standing crops over a large area. The average outturn of these crops for the whole Province is estimated at 10½ annas, but the outturn of the *bhadoi* food-crops alone is believed to have been not more than 9½ annas. The injury done to the great winter rice crop by deficient rainfall during the sowing and transplanting season was aggravated by the entire cessation of the rains at the most critical period; no rain fell after the 19th September. The effect of these abnormal meteorological conditions was that the total area cultivated with winter rice was about a million acres less than in the preceding year, and that the outturn of the crop was as bad in Bihar and in parts of Bengal as in 1873, the estimate for the whole Province being only 7½ annas, or less than half the average crop. The *rabi* crops of 1896-97 suffered considerably from the want of moisture in the soil, but showers of rain fell at intervals during the cold weather, which did much good in the Patna and Chota Nagpur Divisions. The outturn of these crops throughout the Province is estimated at 10⅛ annas. The *mahua* and mango crops, which in an ordinary year form a useful supplement to the food-grains, were also poor. Not only was the failure of the crops in the Province of Bengal as great as in 1873-74, but it extended throughout India, and caused an unprecedented rise in prices.

Prices in Bengal generally rose instead of falling, as in ordinary years, as soon as the *bhadoi* crops had been harvested, and there was a further sharp rise when the failure of the winter rice became certain. The following table shows the prices of common rice in seers per rupee at the head-quarters of the affected districts, in comparison with the normal rates and the prices which prevailed during the famine of 1873-74: the prices of other food-grains rose proportionately.

District (Head-quarters).	October.			January.			April.			July.		
	Normal rate.	1873.	1896.	Normal rate.	1874.	1897.	Normal rate.	1874.	1897.	Normal rate.	1874.	1897.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13
	S. ch.	S. ch.	S. ch.	S. ch.	S. ch.	S. ch.	S. ch.	S. ch.	S. ch.	S. ch.	S. ch.	S. ch.
Arrah (Shahabad)	14 3	14 0	8 8	14 10	13 0	10 0	14 1	12 0	8 4	13 12	11 8	7 8 to 7 12
Chapra (Saran)	14 15	13 0	9 0	14 3	12 0	9 8	13 13	12 0	9 0	14 15	13 0	7 4
Motihari (Champaran)	17 0	20 0	11 0	16 6	13 0	9 0	14 6	9 0	8 12	13 8	11 0	7 11
Muzaffarpur	13 15	16 6	8 4	14 13	9 0	9 0	12 6	9 0	8 0	13 2	10 0	7 4
Darbhanga	15 13	14 0	10 0	16 13	11 8	9 4	15 2	9 12	8 0	14 6	9 12	7 0
Bhagalpur	15 11	17 0	9 6	17 4	12 0	10 2	15 13	11 0½	8 14	15 8	12 0½	8 3
Dumka (Sonthal Parganas) ...	14 7	15 0	9 4	15 14	13 0	10 0	15 6	11 0	8 2	14 13	11 0	7 10
Hazaribagh	14 5	12 2	8 12	15 0	13 5	8 0	14 8	12 10	8 0	13 11	13 11	6 6
Ranchi (Lohardaga)	16 8	16 0	9 0 to 10 0	17 6	17 8	9 0	16 8	14 0	8 0	14 13	16 12	6 0
Daltonganj (Palamau)	14 8	14 5	8 7	15 7	12 14	8 11	14 6	11 8	6 14	12 10	13 8	7 5
Purulia (Manbhum)	15 14	15 0	12 0 to 12 4	18 4	15 8	10 8	17 0	13 0	8 12	14 10	13 0	7 8
Bankura	16 5	15 5	11 0	16 10	14 4	11 4	16 3	13 5	10 0	15 3	12 5	9 0
Krishnagar (Nadia)	12 12	16 3	8 5	14 1	12 5	9 2	13 6	11 7	8 3	12 6	11 0	7 4
Khulna	13 3	25 0	9 0	14 11	17 0	11 3	14 15	23 0	9 4	13 0	12 4	8 0
Berhampore (Murshidabad) ...	13 6	13 0 to 23 0	9 8	14 9	11 0 to 14 4	10 0	13 7	10 0 to 14 0	8 8	13 0	11 4 to 13 8	7 8
Puri	18 6	32½ 0	11 13	19 7	22 0	10 8	19 0	28½ 0	11 13	17 3	25 0	11 0
Rampur Boalia (Rajshahi) ...	12 8	15 8	7 8	14 2	12 0	9 12	13 4	11 3	8 1	12 6	13 5	6 12
Pabna	14 11	17 0	9 12	14 11	14 8	9 6	13 12	12 6	9 0	14 1	14 0	8 4

The effect of the early cessation of the monsoon rains was more disastrous in Bihar* than elsewhere, partly because the comparatively high lands of Bihar require more moisture for the growth of rice and other crops than the low-lying lands of Lower Bengal. In Bihar, too, the population is extremely dense and much poorer than in most other parts of the Province. The ordinary wages of agricultural labour are extremely low, and they have, owing partly to the growth of population and partly to the influence of custom, remained practically unaltered for the past 20 years or more, while the prices of food-grains have largely increased during the same period. The Lieutenant-Governor's attention was therefore directed to this part of the country as soon as the rains had ceased; and relief measures were commenced where necessary at the first indications of distress.

	Outturn of winter rice. As.
*Shahabad	... 4
Saran	... 1½
Champaran	... 3½
Muzaffarpur	... 3
Darbhanga	... 5

Test-works were first opened in the Bhabhua subdivision of Shahabad on the 21st October 1896, and by the latter end of December relief operations were in progress in this as well as in the four districts of the Patna Division north of the Ganges, the total number on relief on the 26th December being 61,865 on relief works and 7,800 on gratuitous relief. The largest number on Government relief at any time during the famine was 845,485 on the 5th June. On that date, so far as is known, 48,986 persons were in receipt of relief from the Darbhanga and Hatwa Raj estates and from other private individuals elsewhere. The following table shows the

areas officially declared as distressed and the numbers on relief on the 5th June:—

District.		Area of the district.	Total population of the district in thousands.	Total area affected.	Population of the affected area in thousands.	Number on relief on 5th June.		
						Relief works.	Gratuitous relief.	Total.
1		2	3	4	5	6	7	8
		Sq. Miles.		Sq. Miles.				
Patna Division...	Shahabad	4,365	2,063	1,632	382	8,901	23,810	32,711
	Saran	2,651	2,466	1,512	1,416	21,115	56,594	77,709
	Champaran	3,531	1,860	3,531	1,860	101,152	90,292	191,444
	Muzaffarpur ...	3,005	2,713	1,351	1,660	56,550	77,102	133,652
	Darbhanga	3,335	2,801	2,940	2,234	147,143	105,486	252,629
	Total ...	16,887	11,903	11,466	7,552	334,861	353,284	688,145
Bhagalpur Division.	Bhagalpur	4,226	2,032	600	325	1,710	2,674	4,384
	Sonthal Parganas ...	5,470	1,754	1,321	377	4,128	2,059	6,187
	Total ...	9,696	3,786	1,921	702	5,838	4,733	10,571
Chota Nagpur Division.	Hazaribagh	7,021	1,164	1,750	200	2,805	5,720	8,525
	Palamau	4,912	596	4,912	596	3,430	2,224	5,654
	Manbhum	4,147	1,193	3,373	991	4,266	8,777	13,043
	Total ...	16,080	2,953	10,035	1,787	10,501	16,721	27,222
Presidency Division.	Nadia	2,793	1,644	1,070	562	20,052	71,755	91,807
	Khulna	2,077	1,177	474	276	4,863	6,484	11,347
	Murshidabad ...	2,144	1,250	205	120	3,200	3,451	6,651
	Total ...	7,014	4,071	1,749	958	28,115	81,690	109,805
Burdwan Division.	Bankura	2,621	1,070	1,053	413	950	4,247	5,197
Orissa Division ...	Puri	2,473	945	274	89	3,322	364	3,686
		54,771	24,728	26,498	11,501	383,587	461,039	844,626

In addition to these numbers, 859 persons were in receipt of relief in the districts of Patna, Rajshahi, and Pabna on the 5th June. These districts, as well as Jessore and Dinajpur, were only slightly affected by the scarcity, and no operations were found necessary on the part of Government beyond the opening of test-works and the distribution of gratuitous relief on a small scale: in Lohardaga relief works were open in July and August, and gratuitous relief was given in those months and in September. The pinch of unusually high prices was felt, and isolated cases of distress occurred in every other district, but sufficient relief was given by Local Committees from funds subscribed in the district or contributed by the Indian Famine Charitable Relief Fund.

As soon as the rains of 1897 had fairly set in and agricultural operations demanded the services of cultivators and labourers, the numbers on relief works began to diminish; and by the end of August, when the harvesting of the *bhadoi* crops had commenced, the total number on Government relief throughout the Province had dwindled to 335,776. The monsoon of 1897 very nearly approached the cultivator's ideal as regards both the *bhadoi* and winter rice crops, and relief works were closed at the end of August in tracts where the *bhadoi* crops are largely grown, and elsewhere by the 25th of September, except in Manbhum, where the yield of the *bhadoi* crops was not good and it was found necessary to keep the works open until the 23rd October. Gratuitous relief was generally continued a little longer than relief on works, and was finally closed on the 30th October.

When it became certain that relief measures on a considerable scale would have to be undertaken, all preliminary arrangements were at once taken in hand. These were partly settled at a conference which His Honour the

Lieutenant-Governor, who was accompanied by the Honourable Mr. C. C. Stevens, C.S.I., and the Honourable Mr. M. Finucane, Revenue Secretary, held at Sonepur with the Commissioner and other official and non-official gentlemen of the Patna Division on the 20th November 1896. Mr. Finucane afterwards visited the worst tracts in the districts of Muzaffarpur, Champaran, and Darbhanga, and attended an official conference with the Commissioner and Collectors at Muzaffarpur, at which the details of famine relief organisation were worked out on the lines laid down by Sir Alexander Mackenzie. On the 28th February 1897, when the relief operations had been in progress for some time, the Lieutenant-Governor went on a tour of inspection of the Bihar districts, accompanied by the Revenue Secretary and Mr. J. A. Bourdillon, Commissioner of the Patna Division. His Honour examined relief works and the administration of gratuitous relief, and consulted the principal officials and non-officials of Bihar. The relief operations in North Bihar were once more inspected at the end of June and beginning of July by the Officiating Lieutenant-Governor, Mr. Stevens, who left Calcutta on the 28th June, and visited the districts of Darbhanga, Saran, and Muzaffarpur. His Honour was compelled to return to Calcutta on the 4th July, but left the Revenue Secretary to visit the Champaran district with the Commissioner. During the course of his tour Mr. Stevens had an interview at Darbhanga with Mr. Higham, C.I.E., who had been deputed by the Government of India, and discussed with him the system of relief in Bihar. This interview and the Lieutenant-Governor's personal enquiries and observations, and those made by all responsible observers, official and non-official, left no room for doubt that gratuitous relief was not being too freely given, and that relief works had been conducted in an efficient and economical manner, and had not competed or interfered with private works. The districts of Nadia, Khulna and Murshidabad in the Presidency Division were visited by the Revenue Secretary in April 1897, and in June Mr. Stevens visited Nadia and Khulna before proceeding to Bihar.

Besides relief given on relief works, and gratuitous relief to children and adults unfit for work, loans were given free of interest to landholders and others who undertook to excavate tanks or execute other works of improvement in their own villages. Many such works were carried out in the Patna Division and elsewhere, and afforded employment to labourers who would otherwise have come on to the Government works. Loans were also given to cultivators under the Agriculturists' Loans Act, at the commencement of the monsoon, since many had consumed their stock of seed-grain, and without such aid would have been unable to purchase seed; and in the *rabi* cultivating season of 1896, in order to encourage irrigation, bounties were given at the rate of Re. 1 for each *kutcha* well sunk.

A sure proof of the adequacy of the relief measures undertaken by Government is that there was, as far as Government is aware, no mortality from starvation, and that the people were kept in such good case that they were able to return, and did return, to their normal pursuits of their own accord as soon as the *bhadoi* harvest had been reaped and the prospects of the coming winter rice were assured. Special care was taken by the Medical Department and by the local civil officers to collect statistics of death-rates in the affected areas. These statistics show that the death-rate in Bihar, which was by far the worst part of the Province, was even lower

than in the preceding year. Some few cases of death by starvation were reported from time to time from Chota Nagpur and elsewhere, but the special enquiries made showed that in no case did death result from actual starvation. Although it cannot be said that in no case was death accelerated by want of proper nourishment, all that was possible was done to prevent mortality from starvation, and the efforts of Government in this direction were attended with as complete success as it was possible to attain. On the other hand, that due care was taken to prevent wasteful expenditure of State funds is shown by the fact that the task of work demanded and enforced in practice from those who were able to work, as a test of distress, was declared by Mr. Higham, C.I.E., to be adequate though not excessive.

Before the famine had developed to any great extent, forecasts were made of the areas likely to be affected, the probable extent and intensity of distress, and of the expenditure likely to be incurred, and subsequent events have shewn that these forecasts were prepared with a very near approach to correctness. Excluding loans given for village works, the actual expenditure incurred in the financial year 1896-97 was, in round numbers, Rs. 23,00,000, and the actual expenditure in 1897-98, as far as Government is now aware, was Rs. 88,00,000, giving a total expenditure of 111 lakhs (or very nearly one-sixth part of the amount spent in 1873-74) from the beginning to the close of the operations, including expenditure from the funds of the District Boards and District Road Committees. The estimate for 1897-98, exeluding loans for village works, was Rs. 89,55,000, so that about one and a half lakhs were saved. The estimates of expenditure were based on estimates of the numbers likely to require Government relief in each month of the period of distress, the cost of each person being calculated at $1\frac{1}{3}$ annas a day. The actual number relieved month by month closely approximated to the estimates, but the actual expenditure per head was less than $1\frac{1}{3}$ annas a day: this Government is not yet, however, in possession of the final reports of the local officers, and it is possible that these figures may have to undergo some slight modifications.

The greatly reduced cost of the famine relief operations of 1896-97, compared with that of the operations of 1873-74, although due in a great measure to the application of improved methods and knowledge of famine relief administration, both in the exaction of adequate tasks on relief works and in the careful selection of fit objects of gratuitous relief, must be ascribed largely to the fact that the Government of Bengal, in accord with the Government of India, set its face from the beginning against any general importation of grain by Government to the famine districts. The only action taken by Government in connection with food-supply was to stimulate private trade by (1) the grant of bounties on grain imported to Palamau and Lohardaga, which are far away from railway lines, and (2) by giving loans to traders in these districts and in certain inaccessible tracts in the districts of Nadia and Puri. Government also despatched 15,000 maunds of Burma rice to Palamau in the beginning of June for the payment of wages in kind on the Government relief works and for the distribution of doles of gratuitous relief, owing to the fear that, communications being bad, private trade might fail during the rains. The experience of the past famine has shown beyond question that private trade is quite capable of meeting any emergency that is ever likely to

arise, and has thus set at rest for ever the question of Government interference with it in times of famine.

Another fact which the famine of 1896-97 has clearly brought out is that, in consequence of the extension of railways and the general advance in material prosperity during the past quarter of a century, the power of the people, even in Bihar, to resist calamities of season has greatly increased since 1873-74. As already observed, not only was the failure of crops in Bihar as great as any on record, but the general distress throughout India was unprecedentedly extensive, and prices were higher than had ever previously been known, but yet the cost of famine relief in these provinces was only about one-sixth of that incurred in 1873-74. The power of resistance shown by the people in these unfavourable conditions was surprising to those who knew them best.

Floods in Orissa.

79. Excessive rainfall in the latter end of July and in August 1896 caused floods in many parts of the Orissa Division. The water was highest on the 24th and 25th July, and continuing to fall and rise did not finally subside until the end of August. The tracts which suffered most were the Kanika and Kujang wards' estates in the Kendrapara subdivision of Cuttack; the north and south of the Balasore district, where great damage was done to the standing crop and newly transplanted rice, and the portion of the Khurda subdivision in the district of Puri east of the Ganjam road.

The crops of the two previous years had fortunately been excellent throughout the Division. The distress caused by the destruction of the *beali* or *bhadoi* crop was promptly relieved by the local officers by the distribution of money and grain. Advances were made to cultivators for the transplantation of new seedlings, but the complete cessation of the rains in September destroyed a large portion of what had been replanted. The winter rice throughout the Division was only a 7-anna crop. Prices were high, but there was no widespread distress, except in the very poor tracts round the Chilka lake in the district of Puri, where relief operations had to be undertaken by Government; elsewhere relief was given from charitable funds, and the construction of the East Coast Railway afforded ample employment.

REVENUE AND FINANCE.

Financial Statement in Council.

80. The Financial Statement of the Government of Bengal for the year 1897-98, being the fifth statement that has been laid before the Provincial Legislative Council, was presented on the 27th March 1897 by the Hon'ble Mr. Risley, and was discussed on the 3rd April, all the non-official members taking part in the debate. The chief points raised were the increase of the salaries of ministerial servants; the improvement and strengthening of the subordinate judiciary, and the increase of the number of Munsifs; the propriety of devoting the whole of the proceeds of the Road Cess to the improvement of roads and communications, and of revising the arrangement under which the cost of collecting the Public Works Cess is divided between the Provincial revenues and district funds; the granting of subsidies from Provincial revenues to municipalities to meet expenditure on plague; and the improvements required in the Presidency General Hospital, Calcutta.

Provincial contract.

81. During the year under review the quinquennial provincial contract with the Government of India, which commenced in 1892, expired, and the terms of a fresh contract commencing from April 1897 were concluded. The chief alteration made was the imperialisation of the receipts and charges of the Eastern Bengal State Railway, one-half of the net revenue of which had previously been assigned to the Province; while by way of compensation for this loss of growing revenue the Provincial share of the receipts from Excise was raised from one-fourth to one-half. The only additional charges provincialised were Survey and Settlement expenses other than those in Bihar, and the pensionary charges for the servants of the Imperial Marine Department, and for Branch Pilots and other officers of the Provincial Marine Department, together with the allowances for their widows and orphans. The inter-provincial adjustments previously allowed with Upper Burma were ordered to be discontinued. On the other hand, as important administrative changes in the Salt Department were under consideration, the receipts and expenditure of that Department were reserved for the time being as Imperial. The contract provided for an annual contribution of Rs. 14,19,000 to the Imperial Treasury from the assigned revenues of the Province, against Rs. 14,39,000 paid during the currency of the last contract.

Imperial Finance.

82. The Imperial receipts amounted to Rs. 13,92,07,890 in 1896-97 against Rs. 14,41,20,299 in 1895-96, and the charges were Rs. 3,22,07,215 against Rs. 2,79,58,283 in the preceding year. The receipts in 1896-97 therefore showed a decrease of Rs. 49,12,409, and the charges an increase of Rs. 42,48,932, being a total decline of Rs. 91,61,341. The decrease on the receipt side is partly under Opium (38$\frac{4}{5}$ lakhs), due to a lower average price having been obtained at the sales, and partly under Customs (23$\frac{1}{5}$ lakhs), due to smaller shipments of paddy and rice to foreign ports owing to failure of the crops. The increase in expenditure was chiefly under Opium, owing to larger payments to cultivators during the year.

Provincial Finance.

83. The financial results of the year 1896-97 were not favourable: the prices of food-grains were very high, and Government had to incur heavy expenditure for the relief of distress arising from the famine which prevailed in the latter portion of the year. The year opened with a balance of Rs. 58,20,077, and closed with one of Rs. 37,97,712, so that there was a deficit of Rs. 20,22,365. The total receipts aggregated Rs. 4,68,19,255 against Rs. 4,58,51,521 in 1895-96, showing an increase of Rs. 9,67,734, which would have been higher but for the extraordinary contribution of two lakhs on account of deferred interest on loans granted for the Kidderpore Docks, which was deducted from the Provincial share of Land Revenue. The revenue from Excise, which had steadily developed each year since 1891-92, received a check in 1896-97 in consequence of the general scarcity. The revenue from Stamps and Registration showed increases of six lakhs and one lakh respectively, while the receipts under the heads of Provincial Rates and Assessed Taxes increased by 1$\frac{3}{4}$ and 1$\frac{1}{4}$ lakhs respectively. There was an increase of nearly four lakhs under Irrigation, Major Works, mainly under water-rates, which was due to the great demand for canal water caused by the failure of the rainfall. There was also an increase of 1$\frac{1}{4}$ lakhs under State Railways, owing to increased traffic in jute and grain.

On the expenditure side the total charges amounted to Rs. 4,88,41,620, against Rs. 4,43,53,440 in the preceding year, showing an increase of Rs. 44,88,180, of which more than half, Rs. 22,80,283, was due to the expenditure on Famine Relief. Another principal cause of increase was the compensation for dearness of provisions granted to the whole-time menial servants of Government, including Police constables and Jail warders, drawing less than Rs. 12 per mensem. There were increases of 1 lakh under Forests on account of sleeper operations; 3¼ lakhs under Jails, due to increased charges for prisoners' rations and a larger outlay on the purchase of raw materials; nearly 2 lakhs under Police, in consequence of the creation of new outposts and an increase in the number of Inspectors and Sub-Inspectors; 2 lakhs under Irrigation—Minor Works, owing to a larger outlay on the Bhangore khal improvement; 5½ lakhs under Civil Works; and 4 lakhs under Contributions, caused by special grants to District Boards for public works and for the construction of feeder roads.

Local Finance.

84. No change took place in the number of the Incorporated Local Funds mentioned last year. The total receipts of all nine funds amounted to Rs. 95,06,866, and the expenditure to Rs. 94,53,123, the balance being thus increased by Rs. 53,743. The total receipts of the Excluded Local Funds, including those from Municipalities and the Chittagong Port Trust, amounted to Rs. 32,16,191, and the charges to Rs. 31,44,082, showing a closing balance of Rs. 6,57,479 against Rs. 5,85,370, the opening balance of the year. Two new funds were created during the year, viz., Babu Ram Lall Mukherjee's Endowment Fund, and the Bengal Charitable Relief Fund. The receipts of the former are derived from interest on a 3½ per cent. Government promissory note for Rs. 50,000 placed at the disposal of the Government of Bengal by Babu Ram Lall Mukherjee, a zamindar of Boinchi, in the district of Hooghly, for the creation of an endowment for the relief of distress caused by floods or drought in any of the districts of Bengal. The Bengal Charitable Relief Fund was opened as a banking account in the treasury for the special purpose of maintaining a record of the expenditure against amounts placed at the disposal of Government by the Trustees of the Bengal District Relief Fund and allotted by Government through the Commissioners of Divisions. The fund was, however, closed in 1897-98 and the unexpended balance at its credit was transferred to the credit of the Bengal Branch of the Indian Famine Charitable Relief Fund.

Contract contingencies.

85. The period of the triennial allotment for the contract contingencies of the several departments, which had been fixed for three years in 1894, expired on the 31st March 1897. The system was on the whole found to have worked well, and it was decided that it should be extended to the Calcutta Police, to the Assistant Inspector-General, Government Railway Police, Sealdah, and to the Police Training School at Bhagalpur. The new contract was made for five years, instead of three, in order that it might expire at the same time as the Provincial settlement with the Imperial Government.

Reduction of the interest charged by the Imperial Government on Provincial Loan Account.

86. During the year it was decided by the Imperial Government, in consideration of the fact that the bulk of the rupee debt of the Government of India bore interest at 3½ per cent., that the rate charged

to Local Governments should be reduced from 4 to 3½ per cent., with effect from the 1st April 1897. It was laid down that each Local Government should so arrange the terms of its various loans that the interest received by it on all of them should be sufficient to cover both the interest payable by it to the Imperial Government and any portions of the principal which it might be found necessary to write off as irrecoverable. Hence, in order to cover possible loss, the rate of interest charged in all cases, even where the security was of the best, should be somewhat in excess of that payable to the Imperial Government. It was also decided that, except in the case of advances made under rules sanctioned by the Government of India, no loan should be given in future at a lower rate of interest than 4 per cent., without the previous assent of that Government.

Currency Notes.

87. The stock of currency notes in the treasuries rose from Rs. 42,92,170 at the beginning of the year to Rs. 45,20,145 at the close—an increase of Rs. 2,27,975. The value of notes supplied in the year by the Bank of Bengal to the District treasuries to meet local requirements was Rs. 28,09,775 against Rs. 22,92,375 in the preceding year. The remittances made to the Bank of Bengal by the Howrah, 24-Parganas and the Calcutta treasuries amounted to Rs. 89,83,805 against Rs. 86,67,320 in 1895-96. The surplus notes remitted by all the treasuries to the Reserve treasury at Calcutta amounted to Rs. 1,23,67,005 against Rs. 1,09,86,715 in the preceding year. The total value of notes received from the public in payment of Government dues rose from Rs. 3,06,17,525 in 1895-96 to Rs. 3,29,96,975 in the year under report. The value of notes issued to the public in payment of claims against Government also rose from Rs. 1,33,48,875 to Rs. 1,47,65,425.

Road and Public Works cess.

88. The current demand of both these cesses was Rs. 86,61,682 and the arrear demand Rs. 17,24,415, making the total demand Rs. 1,03,86,097. The collections amounted to Rs. 86,16,072. The gross rental on which cesses are levied has risen from Rs. 13,11,68,432 (the amount of assessment in the year during which the road cess was first introduced) to Rs. 15,94,99,305. A complete revaluation of the districts of Midnapore, Jessore, Monghyr and Bhagalpur, and partial valuations and revaluations in the districts of Bankura, Khulna, Murshidabad, Bogra, Dacca, Tippera, Shahabad and Singhbhum, were completed during the year. At the close of the year valuation and revaluation work was in progress in several districts.

Compensation for dearness of food-grains.

89. The prevailing high prices of food-grains during the year gave rise to the question of granting compensation to the lower paid classes of Government servants. It was decided that an allowance should be granted if the average retail price of common rice in any district, as published in the *Calcutta Gazette*, exceeded 12 seers for the rupee throughout one quarter of the year. An allowance of one rupee per month was at first sanctioned in eight districts, for the quarter commencing April 1st, 1896, to all the whole-time menial servants of Government in permanent employ drawing not more than Rs. 12 a month, except process-serving peons attached to civil courts. As prices increased during the following quarter, the allowance was increased to Re. 1-8 in four districts where rice had been selling for less than 10 seers to the rupee, and the previous orders for an allowance of Re. 1 per month extended

in all to nineteen districts for another quarter. At the same time the orders were extended to police constables, jail warders, and ministerial officers drawing Rs. 12 per month and less. Subsequently, on the recommendation of the High Court, whole-time process-serving peons attached to civil courts were included in these orders, and it was also found necessary to grant the concession to constables deputed for watch and ward duty on railways, to men employed on punitive police duty, and to the zamindari dâk-runners in the districts of Birbhum and Chittagong. These orders were continued for the remaining two quarters of the year.

Raising of pay of menial servants.

90. The proposal to raise the pay of the whole-time menial servants of Government, which had been under consideration for some time, and was referred to in the report for 1895-96, was sanctioned during the year by Her Majesty's Secretary of State. It was decided that the pay of all such servants who were in receipt of Rs. 5 and under should be increased by Re. 1, while those drawing more than Rs. 5 and less than Rs. 6 should be raised to Rs. 6, with effect from the date of the withdrawal of the compensation for dearness of provisions, which was allowed during the continuance of the high prices caused by the famine.

LAND REVENUE.

Amendment of the Bengal Tenancy Act.

91. With the sanction of the Government of India and Her Majesty's Secretary of State, a Bill to amend sections 30, 31, 32, 52, 119 and Chapter X of the Bengal Tenancy Act, VIII of 1885, drafted during the year under review, was introduced into the Bengal Legislative Council on the 3rd April 1897, and is still under consideration.

Extension of the Bengal Tenancy Act to Orissa.

92. In order to facilitate the assessment of fair rents in course of the settlement operations now in progress in the Orissa Division, sections 7, 40, 52 and 192 of the Bengal Tenancy Act were, with the previous sanction of the Government of India, extended to that Division with effect from 17th October 1896.

Legislation as to predial conditions in Chota Nagpur.

93. For some years past disputes had existed between landlords and tenants in Chota Nagpur, especially in the Lohardaga district, regarding the rights and conditions of tenancies. One of the chief causes of these disputes was the peculiar system of *bethbegari*, by which the tenant is bound to perform a certain amount of unpaid labour for his landlord, such as tilling his lands, building his houses, and carrying his luggage on a journey; another cause was the levy of numerous *rakumats* or cesses, uncertain in their incidence, in addition to the rent, sometimes in money and sometimes in kind. The last serious agitation took place during the period from 1887 to 1889, when the raiyats complained that the zamindars exacted more than the customary amount of labour and *rakumats*; they began also to put forward unreasonable claims to hold their lands independently of the zamindar, paying only a quit rent to Government. After that agitation had been suppressed, the grievances which had given rise to it were discussed between the Commissioner of Chota Nagpur, the Government of Bengal, and the

Government of India, and as a result of this discussion a Bill was introduced into the Bengal Legislative Council on the 16th January 1897, providing for the commutation of predial conditions or services in parts of Chota Nagpur, into an equivalent money rent. Provisions as to enhancement of rent and the registration and resumption of intermediate tenures were also included in the Bill. These provisions, however, depended to a large extent on the Bengal Tenancy Act, and as proposals were under discussion for the amendment of that Act, it was decided to postpone the enactment of those provisions until the Tenancy Act Amendment Bill should have become law. The sections relating to the commutation of predial services or conditions were, however, passed by the Bengal Legislative Council on 28th August 1897, and, after having received the assent of His Excellency the Governor-General, became Act IV (B.C.) of 1897. In this Act, while the provisions of Act I (B.C.) of 1879 regarding voluntary commutation have been retained, power is taken by Government, whenever such a course may seem expedient, to direct, on or without application from the landlords and tenants concerned, that a record of the predial conditions or services attached to the tenancy shall be prepared by a Revenue officer, and that they shall be commuted into money rents.

Amendment of the Public Demands Recovery Act.

94. In July 1896 a Bill to amend the Public Demands Recovery Act, I (B.C.) of 1895, was introduced into the Bengal Legislative Council. Its main object was to rectify certain clerical errors and to supply certain omissions which had been discovered in Act I (B.C.) of 1895. This Bill was passed by the Bengal Legislative Council on the 27th February 1897, and on receiving the assent of the Governor-General became Act I (B.C.) of 1897.

Amendment of the Partition Act.

95. With the sanction of the Government of India a Bill to amend the Estates Partition Act, VIII (B.C.) of 1876, was introduced into the Bengal Legislative Council on the 11th April 1896. The objects of the Bill were (1) to simplify, shorten, and cheapen the procedure for effecting partition of estates, and (2) to impose a limit on the divisibility of revenue below which the partition of estates would not be allowed. After the close of the year 1896-97 the Bill was, with certain modifications, passed by the Bengal Legislative Council, and, with the assent of the Governor-General, became Act IV (B.C.) of 1897. The Act provides that partition is not to be allowed—

(*a*) if the revenue of the applicant's share after partition would not exceed Rs. 10, or

(*b*) if the revenue of the remaining shares, after separation of the applicant's share, would not exceed Rs. 5.

In other words, no estate with a present revenue of Rs. 15 or less can be subjected to partition. Other important provisions of the new Act are, that a survey and record of existing rents and other assets shall be made in certain cases, and that copies of the extracts relating to their holdings shall be furnished to the tenants. It is hoped that these provisions will enable the tenants in estates under partition to protect themselves against illegal enhancements.

Rules for the grant of leases of waste lands in Saugor Island.

96. In January 1895 the Commissioner of the Sunderbans reported that a large area of waste land was available for reclamation in Saugor Island, which is included within his jurisdiction. Owing to the exposed situation of the island, which renders it particularly liable to the devastations of cyclones and storm-waves, it is necessary for Government to ensure the safety of the cultivators, by requiring grantees of lands in the island to construct and maintain refuges for men and cattle and fresh-water reservoirs. In order to compensate the grantees for the heavy outlay which they would be required to make for the construction of these 'protective works,' it was decided that the grants should be made on conditions more favourable than those prevailing in the Sunderbans generally. Rules for the grant of waste lands in Saugor Island on the principles above stated were issued by the local Government at the close of the year 1896-97, with the previous approval of the Government of India. In addition to the fact that grantees are required to construct refuge works of specified dimensions, the rules differ in the following main points from those which regulate grants in the rest of the Sunderbans :—

(*a*) The rent-free period, during which three-fourths of the area of the grant is exempted from assessment, is increased from 10 to 15 years.

(*b*) The maximum limit of grants is extended from 5,000 to 10,000 bighas.

(*c*) The upset price of grants at auction sales is reduced from Re. 1 to 8 annas per acre.

(*d*) The rates of rent assessable after the rent-free period is over are reduced to 2 annas a bigha for the first five years, and 4 annas a bigha for the next twenty.

(*e*) A fine is allowed as an alternative penalty to the forfeiture of the lease for non-fulfilment of some of the conditions of the grants.

Working of the mutation offices established under the Land Records Maintenance Act.

97. Three offices for the registration of mutations of tenant-right under the Land Records Maintenance Act, III (B.C.) of 1895, were opened during the year in the area which has recently been cadastrally surveyed in North Bihar: these are at Hajipur and Mahnar in Muzaffarpur, and Bettiah in Champaran. During the year 2,438 applications for registration of mutations, received either directly from the parties or from the Sub-Registrar of Assurances, were disposed of in the two offices in the district of Muzaffarpur, and 1,293 mutations were registered in the office at Bettiah. Besides the areas mentioned above, the Act was extended to the Sujamutha pargana, in the district of Midnapore, with effect from 1st January 1897, but the writing of the Mutation Register was not commenced during the year. Though the fewness of the number of mutations registered compared with the total number of tenancies shows that registration of changes under the Act is far from perfect, yet the Act has worked as satisfactorily as could have been expected. A special report has been called for, in which the practical difficulties experienced in the working of the Act are to be explained and definite proposals for the removal of them to be made.

Tauzi Inspection.

98. Owing to the discovery of frauds in the tauzi departments of the districts of Champaran, Muzaffarpur, Cuttack, Hooghly, Burdwan, Patna and Shahabad, sanction was accorded to the appointment of two Deputy Collectors for a period of six months, under the direct supervision of the Board of Revenue, to audit the accounts, especially in those districts where the outstanding balances were heavy. Subsequently the appointment of only one officer was found preferable, and the period of his retention was extended for a further period of six months. The audit of the accounts of the Collectorates of Nadia and the 24-Parganas was completed during the year.

Service of revenue notices by post.

99. During the year a scheme was introduced experimentally in the districts of the 24-Parganas, and Nadia of the Presidency Division, Howrah and Hooghly of the Burdwan Division, and in one district in each of the other Divisions to be selected by the Commissioner, under which certain revenue processes were to be served by post (paid or bearing, as the case might be). The Board were asked to submit a report on the working of the system at the end of a year, with such recommendations as they might wish to make as to its extension to other districts.

SURVEYS AND SETTLEMENTS.

North Bihar survey.

100. During the year the field survey of the districts of Muzaffarpur and Champaran, measuring 3,054 square miles and 3,265 square miles respectively, was completed. The area of the district of Saran is 2,622 square miles, of which 1,383 square miles had been cadastrally surveyed up to the end of the year. Survey and record-writing were begun during the year under review in the district of Darbhanga, which has a total area of 3,335 square miles, and the survey of 555·03 square miles was completed by the end of the year.

North Bihar Settlement.

101. In Muzaffarpur, which contains 4,500 villages, record-writing and attestation for only 2 and 12 villages respectively remained to be done at the close of 1896-97. Up to the end of the year records had been published in draft and finally for 4,208 and 2,576 villages respectively, and fair rents had been settled for 11,934 tenants on the application of the parties, with the result that rents which had formerly aggregated Rs. 94,603 were raised to Rs. 1,03,538, that is, by 9·4 per cent. In Champaran attestation had been completed for 2,149 out of 2,804 villages in the district up to the end of 1896-97: the attestation of the remaining 655 villages was postponed on account of the famine. Up to the end of the year the records had been published for 1,577 villages in draft, and finally for 745 villages, while rents had been settled on the application of parties for 46,720 tenants; existing rents aggregating Rs. 5,03,351 had been raised to Rs. 5,42,601, or by 7·8 per cent. In Saran, which contains 4,296 villages, records had been attested for 1,874 villages, and draft publication in 1,479 villages and final publication in 219 villages completed by the end of the year. Rents were settled during the year, mainly on the application of the landlord, the Maharaja of Hatwa, for 6,121 tenants, with the result that rents aggregating Rs. 61,870 were raised to Rs. 68,685, or by 11·02 per cent.

Recovery of costs of survey and settlement in North Bihar.

102. During the year orders were issued determining the rate per acre and the proportion to be paid by each class of proprietors, landlords, tenants and rent-free owners and occupiers of land in the districts of Muzaffarpur, Champaran, and Saran, on account of the cost of the survey and record of rights in those districts. These orders issued under section 29 of the Land Records Maintenance Act, III (B.C.) of 1895, as regards thanas Hajipur in Muzaffarpur and Bettiah in Champaran, where that Act is in force, and under section 114 of the Bengal Tenancy Act as regards the remainder of these districts and Saran. The landlords and tenants' share of the cost was fixed at 6 annas per acre for Muzaffarpur and Champaran, and at $7\frac{1}{2}$ annas per acre for Saran. Towards the latter part of the year it became necessary on account of the famine to suspend the recovery of costs from raiyats and small landlords; and the estimate of recoveries in 1896-97 was consequently reduced from two to one and a half lakhs of rupees. The amounts actually recovered, however, were Rs. 97,607 in Muzaffarpur, Rs. 57,782 in Champaran, and Rs. 50,000 in Saran, or a total sum of Rs. 2,05,389 in the three districts. Besides this sum, Rs. 11,500 in Champaran and Rs. 11,330 in Muzaffarpur had already been recovered in 1895-96. Payments were generally made voluntarily, and recourse had to be had to the certificate procedure in only a very few cases.

Palamau settlement.

103. The Palamau Government estate has an area of 294 square miles, and contains 400 villages with 13,246 tenants, of whom 1,550 are rent-free holders. During the year rents were settled under Act VIII (B.C.) of 1879 for the 11,696 rent-paying tenants, whose existing rents, aggregating Rs. 57,070, were increased to Rs. 74,482, or by 30 per cent. An additional assessment of Rs. 3,296 was made on *mahua* (*Bassia Latifolia*) trees, and the lac-bearing trees—*palas* (*Butea Frondosa*) and *kusum* (*Carthamus Tinctorius*)—were settled temporarily for one year at an aggregate revenue of Rs. 10,070. The settlement jamabandis were published during the year, and the period allowed for objections expired on the 28th February 1897. Only two appeals were preferred, both against the classification of soils, and both were rejected. The expenditure on settlement during the year amounted to Rs. 12,830. The total cost of both survey and settlement up to the end of 1896-97 was Rs. 1,08,269, resulting in a cost rate of Rs. 368·2 per square mile, or about 9 annas per acre.

Kolhan settlement.

104. The settlement of the Kolhan Government estate in the district of Singhbhum expired on 31st March 1897. The area under settlement was about 1,406 square miles. The field survey was completed in the year under report under the superintendence of Mr. J. A. Craven, Settlement Officer, by whom it had been begun in February 1895. The record-writing, attestation, and draft publication of records for 182 villages had been completed during the year 1895-96, and the record-writing, attestation, and draft publication of records for the remaining 732 villages, together with the final publication of the records, were completed during 1896-97. The only work remaining to be done at the end of the year was the issue of pattas and of copies of the record of rights to the *mankis* (headmen of groups of villages) and *mundas* (village headmen). The gross rental, which had amounted to Rs. 64,829,

was increased by this settlement to Rs. 1,77,300. The net revenue payable, after deducting the commission of *mankis* and *mundas*, is Rs. 1,27,656, the net revenue fixed at the last settlement having been Rs. 46,247. These large increases were mainly due to the extension of cultivation. The cost incurred on the settlement during the year was Rs. 60,034, bringing the total cost of the whole operations to Rs. 1,42,142.

Survey and settlement in the Damin-i-koh.

105. A portion of the Government estate Damin-i-koh in the Sonthal Parganas, which has hitherto been unsettled, is mainly occupied by aboriginal tribes, commonly called Paharias. These tribes practice by preference the method of cultivation known as *joom*. In 1882 they were offered settlement on very favourable terms, but rejected the proposals in a conclave at Dumka. The hill-men of pargana Sultanabad, belonging to a tribe known as Kunwarbhag, had influenced this refusal, but in 1894 they applied for settlement of their own accord, as also did the Maler or Saorias of pargana Ambar. These applications were sanctioned, and Maulvi Syed Ekram Hossein, Officiating Deputy Magistrate and Deputy Collector, was appointed to conduct the survey and settlement of 87 villages in the two parganas above named, under the Sonthal Parganas Rent Regulations, under the supervision of the Subdivisional Officer of Pakaur. The operations were commenced in December 1895 and were concluded on 2nd April 1897 at a total cost of Rs. 12,510.

Areas fit for *joom* cultivation, compact blocks of forest land deemed to be worth preserving as such, and uncultivable tracts were separately demarcated, and the cultivated lands were divided into three classes for the purposes of assessment, namely, rice lands, *bari* lands, and *jooms*. The following rates of rent were adopted for each class of cultivated land :—

	Per standard bigha. Rs.	A.	P.
Rice lands	0	4	0
First-class *bari* land	0	3	0
Second-class ditto	0	1	0
Jooms	0	0	6

The gross revenue assessed upon the villages at the above rates is Rs. 1,644, which, after deductions on account of the remuneration of village servants, leaves a net annual income of Rs. 1,502 to Government. The settlement was concluded for a period of 15 years, commencing from the 1st April 1897, but has not yet received the formal confirmation of Government, pending the decision of certain questions connected with the management of Government forests in the Sonthal Parganas.

Orissa settlement.

106. Rules were drawn up for the guidance of Assistant Settlement Officers in settling rents in Orissa, and were sanctioned provisionally by the Lieutenant-Governor: after they had been worked for some time and had been revised and elaborated in the light of experience, they were finally approved by the Government of India after the close of the year. The theory on which they were based was that the rents of *pahi* (*i.e.*, ordinary occupancy and non-occupancy) raiyats, whose rents the zamindars could and did enhance during the past 60 years, were already as a rule sufficiently high: in the cases in which they were not so, the Settlement Officer proposes to the raiyats a rent which he considers fair and equitable. It has since been

found that these proposals are generally accepted, and that the Assistant Settlement Officers are each able to settle fair rents for 4,000 tenants, on an average, every month. In over 50 per cent. of the cases the existing rents are maintained as fair rents.

In the case of the *thani* raiyats, whose rents were not altered during the term of the last settlement, it was decided that assessment should be made on the following principle: That rents should be proposed to them, which would be somewhat lower than the competition rents paid by *pahi* raiyats; that the rents so proposed, if accepted by the raiyats, should be recorded as the fair rents with the consent of the raiyats and landlords; and if the rents proposed were not accepted, then that fair rents should be settled in accordance with the provisions of Chapter X of the Tenancy Act, following the Civil Procedure Code and Tenancy Act Rules, enhancements being mainly based on the great rise in prices that has taken place since the existing rents were fixed 60 years ago.

It has been decided to fix the term of the new settlement in Orissa at 20 years. The rents of *thani* raiyats are being settled for 20 years, those of occupancy tenants for 15, and those of non-occupancy tenants for 5. The first two classes comprise the vast majority of the tenants in Orissa.

The question what percentage of the assets should be taken as the normal Government share in revenue has not yet been finally disposed of; but the people have been given to understand that on the present occasion Government will be content with somewhat less than its full share. The total demand will probably not be less than 50 per cent. of the total assets. The principle has been laid down that whenever it is proposed to reduce the Government demand below the normal percentage of the assets, only or mainly on the ground of decrease in the zamindar's income, it should be considered whether the reduction should be permanent, or should be wholly or partially limited to the first five or ten years of the settlement.

In Cuttack, where the area under settlement is 2,268 square miles, the survey and khanapuri had been completed before 1896-97, and in that year fair rents were settled and draft records published in 1,590 out of 4,923 villages in the district, while records were finally published in 112 villages. The settlement of the Cuttack town khas mahal, which measures 747 acres, was concluded, and the rental raised from Rs. 10,087 to Rs. 12,164, or by 25 per cent.

In Puri, including the revenue-free lands belonging to the Puri Temple, but excluding Khurda, the area under settlement is 1,090 square miles. The survey and record-writing had been finished before 1896-97, and during that year fair rents were settled and draft records were published in 923 out of the total number of 2,099 villages. In the Khurda Government estate, which measures 913 square miles, the survey had been completed before 1896-97 and the initial record-writing was finished early in that year: fair rents were settled and draft records published for 307 out of 1,342 villages.

Down to the end of the year, in Balasore, where the area under settlement is 1,733 square miles, survey and record-writing and attestation of records had been completed, and rents had been settled and draft records published for 1,619 out of 3,736 villages, and the records had been finally published for 202 villages.

From November 1895, when the settlement of rents in Orissa began, to the 30th September 1897 fair rents were settled for 1,035,238 tenants out of a total estimated number of 1,600,000 in the Province, excluding Khurda, and existing rents were raised from Rs. 19,42,343 to Rs. 22,48,536, or by 15·7 per cent.

CUSTOMS.

Statistics.

107. The net duty collected fell from Rs. 4,12,51,355 in 1895-96 to Rs. 3,89,37,261 during the year, the decrease occurring chiefly under the head of import duty on general merchandise. There was a falling off of Rs. 15,65,570 under imports, which is to be found mainly under cotton goods, oil and metals, and a decrease of nearly 8 lakhs under exports, due to smaller shipments of rice to foreign ports. The charges of the year amounted to Rs. 12,15,472, against Rs. 12,81,266 in 1895-96, and the total net revenue, including receipts other than duty, fell from Rs. 4,07,44,170 in the previous year to Rs. 3,84,29,248.

Working of the Merchandise Marks Act.

108. The total number of cases in which goods were detained in the Calcutta Custom House for infringement of the provisions of the Merchandise Marks Act fell from 393 to 373. In 11 cases detention was followed by confiscation, while in 133 cases the goods were released without fine and in 218 with fine, against 49 and 321 respectively in 1895-96. The amount of fines realized rose from Rs. 6,790 in the previous year to Rs. 15,945, owing to heavy fines on certain fraudulent importations of Bombay yarn.

Working of the Cotton Duties Act.

109. The number of cotton mills in the Bengal Presidency was nine, containing 358,220 spindles and 207 looms. The total amount of duty realized on cotton goods was Rs. 4,480.

SALT.

Salt revenue.

110. The total receipts from salt increased by Rs. 35,852, or ·14 per cent., over the figures of the previous year, while the charges decreased by Rs. 58,408, or 13·4 per cent. There was a decrease in the receipts from the import duty on salt at Calcutta, but a more than proportionate increase in the receipts from clearances at the outports and at warehousing stations in the interior. The revenue from excise salt fell off owing to reduced sales of salt at the Government factories in Orissa.

The amount of salt consumed in the Province rose from 95,67,463 maunds in 1895-96 to 97,33,739, and the rate of consumption per head from 4 seers and 15 chitaks to 5 seers.

Salt administration in Bengal and Orissa.

111. Since the close of the year the sanction of the Government of India has been received to the retransfer of the administration of the Orissa Salt Department from Madras to Bengal, and to the revision, re-enactment and extension to Orissa of the Bengal Salt Law, in place of the Indian Salt Act, XII of 1882. Sanction has also been accorded to the establishment of a special Preventive Service to put a stop to the illicit manufacture of salt in certain districts bordering on the sea coast.

OPIUM.

Reorganization of the Opium Department.

112. With effect from the 1st April 1897 a revision of the scale of salaries in the Opium Department was sanctioned by the Secretary of State, resulting in an increased cost of Rs. 31,800 at the outset, and ultimately of Rs. 34,200. A new grade consisting of two appointments, carrying pay of Rs. 1,000 a month, was created in place of two of the appointments previously existing on Rs. 500 a month, and it was decided that up to 24 years of service pay shall rise according to length of service only, promotion after that point depending, as at present, upon the occurrence of vacancies in the four highest grades. The designation "Assistant Opium Agent" was substituted for that of "Assistant Sub-Deputy Opium Agent," and the rates of travelling allowance of Assistant Opium Agents increased, the halting allowance being raised from Rs. 3 to Rs. 4 a day and the road allowance from 4 to 8 annas a mile.

Introduction of the assamiwar system in the Bihar Opium Agency.

113. In paragraph 147 of the summary to the Bengal Administration Report for 1895-96 it was stated that the assamiwar system had been experimentally introduced into the three tracts of Barhi, Adapur, and Phulwari of the Bihar Opium Agency under the supervision of Mr. A. G. Tytler, C.I.E. The result of the experiment in Adapur and Phulwari was to show that the cultivators were not willing to attend personally at the settlements as well as at the weighments, as the Benares system requires. In the Barhi subdivision, however, the raiyats readily embraced the new system, as the khattadars there had been enabled owing to the greater poverty and ignorance of the smaller raiyats (as compared with the raiyats in Bihar Proper), to form a combination in their own interest and to practise considerable oppression. It is therefore proposed to continue the Benares assamiwar scheme in Barhi alone. For Bihar Proper an alternative scheme was devised by Mr. Tytler, which is in effect a compromise between the Bihar and Benares systems. It provides for the separate adjustment of each raiyat's accounts at the time of weighments, payments being made as hitherto through the khattadars. This alternative system was introduced experimentally in the three *kothis* of the Aliganj subdivision from the 1st September 1896; and since the close of the year under review it has been reported that the experiment has been an unqualified success. Government is awaiting a report from the Board on the question of the extension of the system to the other sub-agencies of Bihar.

Sale of provision opium.

114. The Board of Revenue originally estimated the outturn of provision opium in 1896 at 20,775 chests for Bihar and 21,743 chests for Benares, or 42,518 chests in all. On the completion of the manufacture, the outturn was found to be larger than had been estimated, namely, 22,300 chests in Benares and 22,741 chests in Bihar, or 45,041 chests in all. Out of this quantity 4,311 chests of Benares opium and 1,388 chests of Behar opium were required for sale in 1896 owing to the insufficiency of the previous season's crop, leaving a balance of 17,989 chests of Benares and 21,353 chests of Bihar opium, or a total of 39,342 chests, available for sale in 1897. The Board recommended that 39,000 chests should be offered for sale during the

calendar year 1897 in equal proportions of Benares and Bihar opium, and this was sanctioned by the Government of India. The result of these orders is that it will be necessary to indent on the crop of 1896-97 for 1,511 chests of Benares opium, while there will be a small surplus of Bihar opium (1,848 chests, excluding 5 chests supplied to Burma) left after the sales of 1897.

Malwa opium.

115. The purchase of Malwa opium during the season 1896-97 was again sanctioned by the Government of India, and Mr. Hastings, who was deputed for the purpose, purchased 4,023 maunds of crude opium, which yielded 3,019½ maunds at 90° consistence. The opium was both cheaper and of better quality than in previous seasons. Mr. Hastings' continuous deputation to Indore has been sanctioned since the close of the year.

In order to supply the deficiency in weight due to the drainage and exudation of oil from excise cakes of Malwa opium, the Board instructed the Opium Agents to issue cakes weighing 1 seer and 2½ tolahs as one-seer cakes, writing off the extra weight in the factory accounts. Treasury Officers were also instructed to note the actual weight of each cake as it is served out to the vendors, with a view to allowing them a refund on account of the value of any deficiency in weight of half a tolah or more.

Discovery of thefts of opium from chests at Shanghai.

116. In March 1896 Messrs. David Sassoon & Co. and other opium merchants of Hong-Kong presented to the Board of Revenue a memorial in which they stated that on two occasions in 1895 opium chests had been found at Shanghai to have been tampered with; Indian coal had been introduced into the chests in place of opium which had been abstracted, and in the merchants' opinion the thefts must have been committed at the time of packing at the factories. The Board instituted enquiries at the Patna and Benares factories, as a result of which they were confirmed in the opinion which they had previously held, that the frauds could not have been perpetrated there. At the same time an independent enquiry was made at Shanghai by H. B. M.'s Consul-General there, at the instance of the Government of India, and his report placed the truth of the Board's conclusion beyond doubt. The evidence which Consul-General Jamieson recorded led him to the opinion that the frauds were apparently committed somewhere *en route*, possibly on board the carrying steamer or the cargo-boats in shipping or landing, but more probably at Hong-Kong. The Government of India accepted the conclusions at which Consul-General Jamieson and the Board of Revenue had arrived independently, and observed that it rested with the opium merchants to take such measures as might be necessary for the protection of their property while *en route* to China.

EXCISE.

Results of the year.

117. The gross excise revenue for the year amounted to Rs. 1,34,10,579, against Rs. 1,33,77,705 in 1895-96, and the charges to Rs. 6,83,292 against Rs. 6,74,582. The receipts from country spirits rose from Rs. 59,11,840 to Rs. 60,80,461, and the ganja receipts from Rs. 26,80,819 to Rs. 27,31,522, imported liquors, *pachwai*, *charas* and *sidhi* also contributing to the increase. The

revenue from rum on the other hand fell from Rs. 4,66,296 to Rs. 4,18,780, the tari revenue from Rs. 10,24,031 to Rs. 10,10,481, and the opium revenue from Rs. 23,65,129 to Rs. 23,25,603. There were no receipts from madak and chandu, all shops for the sale of these drugs having been closed from the commencement of the year, in accordance with the recommendation of the Opium Commission.

The average incidence of the excise revenue per head of population was 2 annas and 11 pies, the same as in the previous year.

The number of arrests for offences against the Excise Laws decreased from 4,412 to 4,148, but the percentage of convictions was slightly better, being 88·1 against 86·9 in 1895. The total amount of fines imposed for breaches of the Excise Laws and Rules was Rs. 78,185, of which Rs. 53,669, or 68·6 per cent., were realized. A sum of Rs. 65,237 was distributed in rewards to police, excise, officers and informers, against Rs. 67,585 in the previous year.

Duty on *charas*.

118. The rate of duty on charas was raised from Rs. 8 to Rs. 12 per seer with effect from the 1st April 1896.

Transport of Bengal *ganja* into the North-Western Provinces and Oudh under bond.

119. A change was made during the year in the system of exporting ganja to the North-Western Provinces and Oudh. Instead of the full duty being realized before export, it was directed, in accordance with the orders of the Government of India, that ganja should be exported in bond without prepayment of duty.

Amendment of the Bengal Excise Act.

120. The sanction of the Government of India was requested to the introduction in the Bengal Legislative Council of a Bill to consolidate and amend the Bengal Excise Act, VII of 1878.

STAMPS.

Statistics of the year.

121. The receipts, charges, and net revenue in 1896-97 under both the Indian Stamp Act, I of 1879, and the Court-fees Act, VII of 1870, were Rs. 1,75,74,310, Rs. 4,93,461, and Rs. 1,70,80,849 respectively, against Rs. 1,67,71,627, Rs. 4,74,968, and Rs. 1,62,96,659 in the preceding year. The increase in receipts occurred in both classes of stamps—judicial and non-judicial.

INCOME-TAX.

Statistics.

122. The final demand of income-tax for 1896-97, including penalties, fines and arrears of previous years, amounted to Rs. 50,61,295, against Rs. 48,14,912 in 1895-96. Including advance payments and excess collections, and making allowance for various adjustments, the actual gross receipts of the year amounted to Rs. 49,15,713, against Rs. 46,58,323, the charges to Rs. 1,79,599 against Rs. 1,81,774, and the net revenue to Rs. 47,36,114 against Rs. 44,76,549. The number of objections filed was 10,493, of which 3,413 proved successful. The average incidence of the tax in the whole Province was Re. 1 to every 16·3 persons, and in Calcutta Re. 1 to every ·4 persons.

EMIGRATION.

Statistics of Inland emigration.

123. The total number of emigrants registered in 1896 for employment on tea gardens in Assam, Cachar or Sylhet was 21,634, against 29,048 in the previous year. Of the number registered, 4,164 recruits were obtained by licensed contractors, 7,940 by special local agents, and 9,130 by certificated garden sardars.

The total number embarked, including those registered in the previous year, was 26,223 against 32,941 in 1895, while the number disembarked at the landing stations in Assam was 25,932, against 32,805 in the previous year. Besides these, there were approximately 58,494 free emigrants, exclusive of 14,950 emigrants from Goalundo, who were landed at Dhubri *en route* and re-embarked at Dhubri, of whom 58,191 reached their destination. The total number of emigrants who reached their destination was 84,123, against 77,320 in 1895. Of these, 42,188 went to Assam, 12,125 to Cachar, and 29,810 to Sylhet, as against 35,381, 11,687, and 30,252 respectively in the previous year.

Statistics of Colonial emigration.

124. There were six Colonial emigration agencies at work during the year 1896, against seven in 1895, Jamaica taking no coolies during 1896. The number of labourers requisitioned by the Colonies was less by 711 than in the previous year, but the supply exceeded the demand by 835, as compared with an excess of 489 in 1895. Demerara indented for 2,276, Trinidad for 3,000, Mauritius for 400, Natal for 815, Fiji for 1,166, and Surinam for 1,119. For Mauritius and Natal the supply exceeded the demand, for Demerara, Trinidad, and Fiji the supply fell short of the demand, and for Surinam the exact number required was supplied.

In consequence of the action taken by the Protector of Emigrants in enhancing, under section 50 of Act XXI of 1883, the compensation awarded to rejected emigrants, the percentage of would-be emigrants rejected in the Calcutta depôts on the number accommodated there fell from 10·39 in 1895 to 8·94 in 1896. It would appear therefore that initial examinations in the mufassal were more thorough than had previously been the case, but it has been pointed out to the Protector that there is still room for further improvement in this direction.

Sanitary arrangements on the emigrant routes to Assam.

125. Owing to the prevalence of cholera amongst emigrants in transit during January and February 1897 it became necessary to take stringent measures to secure adequate sanitary arrangements. Surgeon-Captain J. C. S. Vaughan was accordingly deputed to inspect the lines of route by which emigrants travel to Assam, with instructions to enforce strictly the provisions of the rules under Acts I of 1882 and I (B.C.) of 1889, so that further outbreaks might be prevented as far as possible. Dr. Vaughan's reports showed that the arrangements then existing were far from satisfactory, and that a revision of the rules was necessary: this measure is now under consideration. As another result of Dr. Vaughan's deputation, a Military Assistant Surgeon has been posted to Goalundo, and a Civil Hospital Assistant to Naihati, who will devote their whole time to superintending the sanitary and transit arrangements for emigrants at those places. New cholera hospitals have been opened at Samastipur, Katihar, and Rampur Hát on the emigrant routes.

EDUCATION.

Statistics of the year.

126. The number of pupils in public institutions rose from 1,537,810 to 1,548,593, but the number of pupils in private institutions fell from 139,192 to 126,812, the net increase in the number of pupils under instruction thus being 2,227. The number of public institutions fell from 57,109 to 55,640, and of private institutions from 13,744 to 12,207. All classes of the former, except primary and special schools, gained in number and strength. The number of special schools, in spite of a loss of 4 institutions, showed an increase of 187 pupils. The number of colleges and secondary schools of all classes and the number of pupils attending them increased slightly. Though the number of Upper and Lower Primary schools was less by 1,357 than in the previous year, the number of pupils rose by 3,108. The number of girls' schools decreased by 138, and the pupils attending them by 761. The number of Muhammadan pupils in public institutions decreased from 404,652 to 397,554, and in private institutions from 89,612 to 79,465, the net decrease in the number of pupils being 17,275. The percentage of Muhammadan pupils to the total number under instruction fell from 29·5 to 28·4. The statistics of education of Europeans showed a decrease of one school, while the number of pupils rose by 409.

The total expenditure during the year amounted to Rs. 1,09,68,635, or an increase of Rs. 2,87,368 over the figures of 1895-96. The expenditure from Provincial Revenues increased by Rs. 57,512. The total expenditure on secondary education increased by Rs. 7,15,147, and on primary education by Rs. 2,51,261, while the expenditure on female education showed a decrease from Rs. 3,75,402 to Rs. 3,55,408.

Reorganization of the Educational Department.

127. The scheme for reorganization of the Educational Department, which had been under consideration for some time, was finally settled towards the end of the year, and was introduced with retrospective effect from the 1st August 1896. Under the new scheme, the educational services are divided *into two classes—superior and subordinate. The superior service consists of two branches—one including all posts filled by persons appointed in England, to be called "The Indian Educational Service," and the other including all posts filled by recruitment in India, to be known as "The Provincial Educational* Service." In the former service there are 27 posts (including the Superintendentship of the School of Art), and in the Provincial Service there are for the present 113 appointments, including nine officers admitted on personal grounds. The post of Director of Public Instruction, Bengal, is excluded from the list of appointments in the superior service, Government thus retaining a free hand in the selection of an officer to fill it. The first five years' service of an officer appointed to the Indian Educational Service are regarded as probationary, and, exceptional cases and special appointments apart, the general scale of pay for officers of that service is as follows:—

(*a*) during the probationary period of five years, Rs. 500—50—700 a month;

(*b*) on expiry of probation Rs. 750—50—1,000, the maximum being attained at the end of ten years from first appointment. A special allowance

of Rs. 100 a month is given after 15 years' service to officers whose total salary does not exceed Rs. 1,000 and who are considered to merit this increase of pay, and two personal allowances of Rs. 250—50—500 and three of Rs. 200—10—250 a month are open to the two senior Professors of the Presidency College, Calcutta, and to Principals of Colleges and Inspectors of Schools generally, the rule being that they shall be given to the senior or most deserving men, and shall not be attached to particular offices.

The following principles govern the classification in the Provincial or Subordinate Service of appointments recruited for in India—

(1) the line between the two services is drawn rather according to the nature of the office held than according to pay;

(2) generally speaking Professors, Inspectors, and Joint and Assistant Inspectors are to be included in the Provincial Service; and Deputy Inspectors, head-masters of district schools, and officers of lower rank in the Subordinate Service;

(3) as regards other offices, those carrying less pay than Rs. 200 a month should not, except for very special reasons, be placed in the Provincial Service; while offices carrying higher pay than Rs. 200 (such as the senior Deputy Inspectorships) may at the discretion of Government be classed in the Subordinate Service.

The minimum salary of the Provincial Service is fixed at Rs. 150 a month, and the maximum salary at Rs. 700.

Age of candidates for Entrance to the Calcutta University.

128. The Director of Public Instruction brought to the notice of Government the fact that candidates for the Entrance Examination of the Calcutta University were frequently found to understate their ages in their applications for permission to appear at the examinations. One effect of this fraudulent practice was that candidates for Government employment were able to produce Entrance Examination certificates to support false statements of age. The matter was reported to the Calcutta University, which decided that head-masters of recognized schools should be required to verify the statements of age made by the candidates in their applications, by comparing them with the ages of those candidates as recorded at the time of admission into the school. It was further suggested by the Syndicate that a statement of age should be entered on each transfer certificate, and that head-masters should be required to record and verify these statements on the admission of students. The form of transfer certificate was amended by Government in accordance with this recommendation.

Sanskrit tols.

129. During the year under report the rules framed in 1893 to regulate the periodical examinations of the students in recognized Sanskrit Tols were revised, so as to provide for the holding of a common examination in a uniform course of text-books prescribed by the conference of representatives of the recognized Sanskrit Associations in Bengal, Bihar and Orissa. Under the original rules, the examinations had been held separately by each of these Associations, only the question-papers being the same for all. The opportunity of revision was taken to make certain alterations of detail in the rules.

Hostel for the students of the Bengal Veterinary Institution.

130. A hostel to accommodate the students of the Bengal Veterinary Institution was constructed at Belgatchia at a cost of Rs. 38,819, and a further expenditure of Rs. 1,284 was sanctioned for the purchase of furniture. A fee is levied from the students to cover the cost of their board, lodging and light, as well as the cost of feeding the servants who wait on them. The Assistant Surgeon attached to the North Suburban Hospital at Chitpur is in medical charge of the hostel, which he visits daily. The hostel, which can accommodate 36 students, was opened after the close of the year, and has now 31 inmates.

STATIONERY.

Statistics.

131. The income and expenditure of the Stationery Department amounted to Rs. 5,044 and Rs. 1,03,604, against Rs. 4,655 and Rs. 1,04,483 respectively in 1895-96. The total value of the different articles of stationery issued, exclusive of deficiencies in stock-taking and miscellaneous adjustments, amounted to Rs. 24,71,183, against Rs. 25,92,587, showing a decrease of Rs. 1,21,404. The largest decreases occurred under writing paper (Rs. 48,123), printing paper (Rs. 99,804), and leather (Rs. 12,357). On the other hand, there was a noticeable increase under coloured paper (Rs. 10,105), blank books (Rs. 8,142), and "other articles" (Rs. 16,502).

The substitution of country-made paper and miscellaneous articles resulted in a net gain during the year of Rs. 1,98,116 in the case of paper, and of Rs. 8,986 in the case of other articles.

The total receipts and issues of standard and special forms, exclusive of the Survey and Settlement forms printed and supplied direct by the Superintendent of Government Printing, Bengal, showed a considerable decrease as compared with the previous year. The falling off in the receipts is attributed to the fact that a large number of High Court Civil Process forms, which were not due till 1896-97, were received in 1895-96, and that several other forms, which were due during the year under review, were not received until after its close. The decline in the issues was less marked than in the previous year, but was still considerable in view of the heavy demands for famine forms.

The receipts and charges of the Form Branch amounted to Rs. 36,757 and Rs. 48,578, against Rs. 37,084 and Rs. 47,746 in 1895-96. The decrease in the receipts was mainly due to a smaller demand for forms by the local funds in Bengal and Assam, while the increase in the charges is attributable to increments of salaries, payment of grain compensation allowance to menials, and the entertainment of an extra establishment for the removal of forms to the new building.

Printing.

132. The total cash receipts of the Printing Department during the year under review amounted to Rs. 84,313, and the expenditure to Rs. 3,27,085, against Rs. 82,510 and Rs. 3,28,251 respectively in 1895-96. The total value of work done in the presses, including that done by an outside press, amounted to Rs. 5,42,621, against Rs. 5,11,900 in 1895-96, showing an increase of Rs. 30,721. After making allowances for wear and tear of materials, house-rent, value of

inter-departmental services, interest on the value of stock for the year, and cost of convict labour, the profit and loss accounts of the presses show a net profit of Rs. 89,316, against Rs. 1,90,163 in the preceding year.

MISCELLANEOUS.

Reorganization of Volunteer Corps.

133. On the 22nd March 1897 Sir Alexander Mackenzie held a Conference at Belvedere with Brigadier-General A. G. Yeatman-Biggs, C.B., then Commanding the Presidency District, and with certain officers of volunteer corps, at which certain proposals were discussed for improving the efficiency of the volunteers in Calcutta and in other parts of this Province lying within the Presidency District Command. The recommendations of Sir A. Mackenzie and the Conference were submitted to the Government of India. Among other measures it was proposed that the Administrative Battalion, Presidency Volunteers, should be abolished, and with it the appointment of a paid Commandant, and this proposal has been sanctioned since the close of the year. Certain other proposals were also made, which are still under consideration.

Registration of Vital Statistics.

134. The Government of India having asked for a report of the measures which the Government of Bengal proposed to adopt, or had adopted, with a view to the improvement of the existing agency for the registration of vital statistics, they were informed that births and deaths were now registered both in urban and rural areas, all over Bengal, with the exception of the South Lushai Hills, the Chittagong Hill Tracts, and the district of Angul, where it was not considered desirable to introduce the system of collecting vital statistics. Bengal Act IV of 1873, which makes the registration of births and deaths compulsory, had however been extended only to municipalities and a few other localities, such as the colliery areas in Burdwan and a portion of the Darjeeling district. In both urban and rural areas the primary agency for reporting was the town or village police, who were bound by rules to report every birth or death occurring within their beats to the officer in charge of the police-station. No material addition could be made to this machinery unless the Government of India desired the provisions of the Compulsory Registration Act to be extended to rural areas as well as to municipalities.

PART II.

REPORT

ON THE

ADMINISTRATION OF BENGAL, 1896-97.

REPORT FOR THE YEAR 1896-97.

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ADMINISTRATION OF BENGAL, 1896-97.

I.—POLITICAL.

Changes of Administration.

Re-establishment of the Chuadanga subdivision in the district of Nadia.

THE re-establishment of the Chuadanga subdivision in the district of Nadia, which had been abolished in 1892, was sanctioned with effect from the 1st April 1897.

Extension of the appointment of the Additional Commissioner of the Patna Division.

Owing to the accumulation of heavy arrears in the office of the Commissioner of the Patna Division, it was necessary to retain the Additional Commissioner for nine instead of six months in the year. A proposal is now before the Government of India to make this appointment permanent.

Examination for the Provincial and Subordinate Civil Services.

The examination of candidates for admission to the Executive Branch of the Provincial Service and the Subordinate Civil Service was held in March 1897. One hundred and sixty-four applicants obtained permission to appear, of whom 157 actually appeared at the examination. Of these, 26 were Muhammadans, 7 Bihari Hindus, and 3 Uryas. The total number of candidates who obtained one-third marks was 146, against 131 in the preceding year. It was deemed necessary to curtail recruitment in anticipation of the reversion of a large number of officers already in the service who are now on deputation to settlement duty, and only 7 candidates were therefore appointed on probation as Deputy Collectors and 7 as Sub-Deputy Collectors.

Judicial Branch of the Provincial Service.

The continuance was sanctioned for another year of the scheme referred to in last year's Resolution of appointing selected Subordinate Judges to be also Assistant Sessions Judges.

Extension of the Jury system.

At the close of the year the extension to the districts of Chittagong, Mymensingh, Rajshahi and Jessore of the system of trial by Jury of offences under Chapters VIII, XI, XVI, XVII, XVIII, XX of the Indian Penal Code was sanctioned by the Government of India.

Permanent retention of the fifth Judge in the Calcutta Small Cause Court.

The permanent retention of a fifth Judge in the Calcutta Court of Small Causes was sanctioned by the Secretary of State during the year. The appointment had been renewed from year to year for six years.

Re-organisation of the Education Department.

The scheme for the re-organisation of the Educational Department was finally settled towards the end of the year, and introduced with retrospective effect from the 1st August 1896. The Educational Services have been now divided into two classes—Superior and Subordinate—of which the former consists of two branches, one including all posts filled by persons appointed in

England, to be called the "Indian Educational Service," and the other including all posts filled by recruitment in India, to be known as the "Provincial Educational Service." In the Indian Service there are 27 posts (including the Superintendentship of the School of Art) and in the Provincial Service, there are for the present 113 appointments, including 9 officers admitted on personal grounds. Government retains a free hand as to the selection of an officer to fill the post of Director of Public Instruction, Bengal, which is excluded from the list of appointments in the Superior Service. The first five years' service of an officer appointed to the Indian Educational Service are regarded as probationary, and, exceptional cases and special appointments apart, the general scale of pay for officers of that service is as follows:—(*a*) During the probationary period of five years Rs. 500—50—700 a month; (*b*) on expiry of probation Rs. 700—50—1,000, the maximum being attained at the end of ten years from first appointment. A special allowance of Rs. 100 a month is given after 15 years' service to officers whose total pay does not exceed Rs. 1,000, and who are considered to merit this increase. Two personal allowances of Rs. 250—50—500 and three of Rs. 200—10—250 a month are open to the two senior Professors of the Presidency College, Calcutta, and to Principals of Colleges and Inspectors of Schools generally, the rule being that they shall be given to the senior or most deserving men, and shall not be attached to particular offices.

The following principles govern the classification in the Provincial or Subordinate Services of appointments recruited for in India:—

(1) The line between the two services is drawn rather according to the nature of the office held than according to pay.

(2) Generally speaking Professors, Inspectors, and Joint and Assistant Inspectors are to be included in the Provincial Service, and Deputy Inspectors, head-masters of district schools, and officers of lower rank in the Subordinate Service.

(3) As regards other offices, those carrying less pay than Rs. 200 a month should not, except for very special reasons, be placed in the Provincial Service; while offices carrying higher pay than Rs. 200 each (as the Senior Deputy Inspectorships) may, at the discretion of Government, be classed in the Subordinate Service.

The minimum salary of the Provincial Service is fixed at Rs. 150 a month and the maximum salary at Rs. 700.

Re-organisation of the Subordinate Forest Service.

During the year the sanction of the Secretary of State was accorded to the scheme for the re-organisation of the Subordinate Forest Service. Under this scheme a permanent establishment of Rangers, Deputy Rangers, and Guards, numbering 546, has been sanctioned at a monthly cost of Rs. 8,385, as against the previous establishment of 429 Rangers, Foresters, and Guards, costing Rs. 6,054 a month. The total cost involved in the scheme will not be incurred until the end of the year 1898-99.

Re-organisation of the Opium Department.

With effect from the 1st April 1897, a revision of the scale of salaries in the Opium Department was sanctioned by the Secretary of State, resulting in an increased cost of Rs. 31,800 at the outset, and ultimately of Rs. 34,200. A new grade consisting of two appointments carrying pay of Rs. 1,000 a month has been created in place of two of the appointments previously existing on Rs. 500 a month, and it was decided that up to 24 years of service pay shall rise according to length of service only, promotion after that point depending, as at present, upon the occurrence of vacancies in the four highest grades. The designation "Assistant Opium Agent" was substituted for that of "Assistant Sub-Deputy Opium Agent," and the rates of travelling allowance of Assistant Opium Agents increased, the halting allowance being raised from Rs. 3 to Rs. 4 a day, and the road allowance from 4 to 8 annas a mile.

Introduction of the assamiwar system in the Bihar Opium Agency.

In paragraph 147 of the summary to the Bengal Administration Report for 1895-96 it was stated that the assamiwar system had been experimentally introduced into the three tracts of Barhi, Adapur, and Phulwari of the Bihar Opium Agency under the supervision of Mr. A. G. Tytler, C.I.E. The result of the experiment in Adapur and Phulwari was to show that the cultivators were

not willing to attend personally at the settlements as well as at the weighments, as the Benares system requires. In the Barhi subdivision, however, the raiyats readily embraced the new system, as the khattadars there had been enabled, owing to the greater poverty and ignorance of the smaller raiyats (as compared with the raiyats in Bihar Proper), to form a combination in their own interest and to practise considerable oppression. It is therefore proposed to continue the Benares assamiwar scheme in Barhi alone. For Bihar Proper an alternative scheme was devised by Mr. Tytler, which is in effect a compromise between the Bihar and Benares systems. It provides for the separate adjustment of each raiyat's accounts at the time of weighments, payments being made as hitherto through the khattadars. This alternative system was introduced experimentally in the three *kothis* of the Aliganj subdivision from the 1st September 1896; and since the close of the year under review, it has been reported that the experiment has been an unqualified success. Government is awaiting a report from the Board on the question of the extension of the system to other sub-agencies of Bihar.

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Relations with Tributary States, and Frontier Affairs.

TRIBUTARY STATES OF ORISSA.

Administrative changes.

THE succession of Babu Biswanath as Chief of the Athgarh State, with the name and title of Raja Srikaran Biswanath Bebarta Patnaik, was recognized by the Government of India during the year. Raja Chaitan Deo Bhanj of Daspalla and Raja Raghunath Singh Mandhata of Nayagarh have both died since the close of the year. The appointment of Government Agent at Daspalla has been abolished. The new Raja has, however, been allowed to retain the services of the officer who was the Government Agent, for the purpose of completing the settlement work of the State.

General condition of the people.

The rainfall was neither timely nor well distributed. Heavy floods along the banks of the Mahanadi, and floods also on the banks of the Brahmini, Baitarni, and Suvarnarekha, followed by drought and the appearance of an insect-pest, did great damage to the crops, and the outturn was consequently deficient. On account, however, of the good harvests of the two preceding years and of the precautionary measures taken, the people did not suffer from want to any great extent. Wherever partial distress occurred relief measures were promptly organized by the State concerned, and, on the whole, the Tributary States fared better than the Regulation districts in the Division. The instructions issued by the Superintendent from time to time to guard against famine were loyally carried out.

Public health, vaccination and dispensaries.

In addition to small-pox and cholera, which broke out in four of the States, and the usual Garhjat malarious fever, a disease similar to cancer is reported to have prevailed in Pal Lahera. The disease is peculiar to this State, and is attributed to the use of bad drinking-water. Measures are being taken for the improvement of tanks and reservoirs. The total number of vaccination operations performed during the year was 29,110, of which 27,284 were successful, against 26,608 and 25,079, respectively, in 1895-96, and 22,059 operations, of which 20,636 were successful, in 1894-95. Keonjhar shows the greatest advance as compared with the preceding year, while a considerable falling off occurred in Moharbhanj, Nilgiri, Baramba and Ranpur. Khondpara continues to be the only State into which vaccination has not yet been introduced. There was no change in the number of dispensaries in the States, while the total number of patients treated rose from 59,798 to 60,083, and the total expenditure from Rs. 22,280 to Rs. 24,174.

Education.

The total number of schools in the Tributary Mahals fell from 1,246 in 1895-96 to 1,232 in the past year, while the total number of pupils rose from 16,213 to 16,672 and the total expenditure on education from Rs. 81,134 to Rs. 86,466. The Government

contribution amounted to Rs. 3,724, against Rs. 3,929 in 1895-96. The decrease in the number of schools is confined chiefly to the private institutions, though a decrease of five schools is noticeable under the head "Upper Primary Institutions." The number of aboriginal students rose from 1,399 to 1,455, of whom 1,135 are returned from Moharbhanj alone. There was an increase in Bod, Daspalla and Dhenkanal, but in Keonjhar the number fell from 32 to 4. The non-revival of schools in the upper part of Keonjhar is attributed to the aversion of the Bhuiyans to such institutions, but the necessity of promoting education among them has been impressed on the local officers. The number of schools for girls rose from 9 to 11, and the number of girls attending them from 470 to 610.

Public works.

The total mileage of new roads constructed was 90½, against 82 in the preceding year, and the expenditure on roads and other public works rose from Rs. 46,450 and Rs. 1,48,100 to Rs. 52,562 and Rs. 2,15,955, respectively. The expenditure incurred on irrigation works and for the sinking of wells and tanks amounted to Rs. 19,296, against Rs. 19,370 in 1895-96. The Cuttack-Angul Road, which passes through the States of Athgarh and Dhenkanal was completed during the year.

Excise.

The total number of excise shops in the Tributary States fell from 580 to 557, while the revenue derived from them rose from Rs. 62,892 to Rs. 65,968. There were 258 shops for the sale of country spirit, with an income of Rs. 24,689, against 344 shops with an income of Rs. 22,944 in the preceding year. These figures are satisfactory, as showing a large decrease in the number of shops with a simultaneous increase in the revenue. The shops for the sale of opium and ganja rose from 73 and 15 to 83 and 86, respectively, with a corresponding rise in revenue from Rs. 28,627 and Rs. 823 to Rs. 31,313 and Rs. 4,974. The large increase in the number of shops for the sale of ganja is due to the experiment of introducing Rajshahi ganja into the States for use in supersession of the locally-grown drug, which was largely smuggled into the adjoining British districts.

Forests and mineral resources.

A system of scientific forest conservancy has been introduced by the Raja of Moharbhanj and a saw-mill erected by him. He also proposes to undertake a geological survey of his State.

Settlements.

The Maharaja completed a settlement of rents in Athmallik, obtaining an increase of revenue from Rs. 18,000 to Rs. 27,029, due to the assessment of new land and of land previously held rent-free by the sarbarakars or lessees of villages in lieu of other remuneration. In Daspalla and Keonjhar settlements are proceeding under the supervision of the Government Agents. In Moharbhanj, Nayagarh and Ranpur the Chiefs are also carrying out settlements.

Police and Administration of justice.

The police force of the Tributary States consisted of 138 officers and 798 men, against 135 officers and 754 men in 1895-96, and the total expenditure incurred for their maintenance rose from Rs. 82,345 to Rs. 86,755. Besides the regular police, the States have their paiks or militia and the village watchmen, who are paid partly by cash and partly by land grants (*jagirs*). The total number of criminal cases brought to trial was 4,958, in which 8,539 persons were implicated, of whom 4,692 were convicted, 3,473 acquitted or discharged, 111 died, escaped or were transferred, and 263 remained under trial at the end of the year. The percentages of convictions and acquittals were 54·9 and 40·8, against 53·0 and 41·8, respectively, in the preceding year. The results of sessions trials show that 75 persons were committed, of whom 35 were convicted and 31 acquitted. The total amount of fines imposed in all the States was Rs. 19,602, of which Rs. 16,507 were realized. The total number of prisoners confined in the jails of the Tributary States during the year was 1,531, against 1,558 in 1895-96; and 10 deaths occurred, against 8 in the previous year. The total number of Civil, Revenue and Miscellaneous cases instituted during the year in all the States was 19,649, against 20,763 in 1895-96. The decrease is attributed to unfavourable harvests, which deterred creditors from suing for the realization of their dues.

Receipts and expenditure.

The following statement shows the total demand and collection of revenue, as well as the total receipts and expenditure during the past year, in each of the six States under Government management:—

Name of State.	Total demand.	Total collections.	Cash balance in hand at the commencement of the year.	Total receipts (columns 3 and 4).	Total expenditure.	Surplus.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
1. Baramba ...	51,463	46,688*	12,221	58,909	46,387	12,522
2. Dhenkanal ...	2,05,023	1,99,844	74,671	2,74,515	2,39,216	35,299
3. Narsingpur ...	40,060	36,903	22,964	58,867	40,812	18,055
4. Nilgiri ...	1,51,352	1,11,287†	11,547	1,22,834	1,09,148	13,686
5. Pal Lahera ...	43,545	42,312‡	8,256	50,568	41,558	9,010
6 Talcher ...	55,464	54,961	15,337	70,298	59,902	10,396

* Includes advance collection of Rs. 64.
† Ditto ditto of Rs. 3,732.
‡ Ditto ditto of Rs. 963.

The financial results are on the whole satisfactory, especially as the year was not a prosperous one. In Nilgiri the new settlement which commenced in 1886 is reported to have been finished during the past year. Of the other Wards' States, Pal Lahera has been re-settled, with the result that the land revenue has been raised from Rs. 13,374 to Rs. 18,085; while settlement operations are still in progress in Dhenkanal, Narsingpur, and Talcher.

Tributary and Political States of Chota Nagpur.

Tours.

Owing to the change of officers during the early part of the year, and subsequently to the pressure of work in connection with the distress and scarcity in several of the districts of the Division, the Commissioner was unable to make a tour through the Tributary States.

Crops and material condition of the people.

In the three States—Gangpur, Jashpur, and Sirguja—in which rain-gauges exist, the recorded rainfall was 71·93, 62·61, and 60 inches, as compared with 59·78, 67·64, and 68·62 inches, the average of the preceding three years. Although the rainfall in each case exceeded that recorded in 1895-96, it was unfavourably distributed, excessive rain falling in July and August, followed by a marked deficiency in September and an absolute drought in October. As a result the outturn of the crops was everywhere below the average, and prices ranged still higher than in the previous year, especially in the small outlying States of Korea and Chang Bhakar; the Tributary States suffered from distress in common with the neighbouring British districts, though in a less degree, owing, no doubt, to the comparatively scanty population and the abundance of edible forest produce. Relief measures were taken in all the States by opening relief works, by granting advances in cash or grain, or by distributing gratuitous relief; and the Commissioner was kept informed of the progress of events. The action taken by the Chiefs was generally adequate and deserving of commendation. The public health appears not to have been bad, except in Gangpur, where fever is reported to have been more prevalent than usual. Cattle-disease was more or less prevalent in all the States.

Medical and vaccination.

There were seven dispensaries in the States during the year, against five in the previous year, two new institutions having been established. The Kharsawan Dispensary is, however, reported to have since been closed, at least temporarily. Returns have only been submitted from four dispensaries, but the figures show an increase in the number of patients treated in each of these cases. An experienced Civil Hospital Assistant will be deputed to take charge of the Bisrampur Dispensary in Sirguja, which, properly managed, should be a very useful institution. Vaccination was carried on in all the States during the year, the total number of operations performed being 27,241, against 29,640 in the previous year.

Education.

The number of schools in existence in the several States rose from 52 to 64, and the number of pupils in attendance from 1,226 to 1,483. These increases are almost entirely due to the Seraikela State, where the schools are said to have risen from 1 in 1895-96 to 11 in 1896-97, and the scholars from 36 to 380. The total cost of education in the several States rose from Rs. 5,400 to Rs. 6,552. The largest increase of expenditure occurred in Seraikela, where ten new schools were opened, and the charges rose from Rs. 300 to Rs. 1,304.

Roads and communications.

Only one mile of road appears to have been constructed during the year in Kharsawan, against 13 miles in 1895-96; while 313 miles are reported to have been repaired against 309. The total expenditure on roads amounted to Rs. 3,214 against Rs. 2,458.

Excise.

The number of excise shops in the States decreased from 812 to 775, while the total revenue rose from Rs. 33,275 to Rs. 36,975. The statistics of the year show that no relation exists between the number of shops and the excise revenue. In Gangpur the number of shops decreased from 170 to 131, but the revenue rose from Rs. 4,333 to Rs. 6,358; whereas in Chang Bhakar, where the number of shops was more than doubled, the receipts declined. The States which return the largest receipts from excise are Seraikela (Rs. 13,167), Sirguja (Rs. 7,244), Gangpur (Rs. 6,358), and Kharsawan (Rs. 5,100).

Police and administration of justice.

The total number of officers and men constituting the police force in the several Tributary States rose from 427 to 522, of whom 160 were maintained in Gangpur, 147 in Sirguja, and 73 in Udaipur; and the expenditure on this account aggregated Rs. 28,189, against Rs. 20,493. A marked increase occurred in Gangpur, where the strength of the force was raised from 93 to 160, and the charges rose from Rs. 4,224 to Rs. 10,416, owing to the establishment of two new outposts and the entertainment of special police to check a series of dacoities committed by certain malcontents in the State. The number of criminal cases instituted rose from 790 to 979, or by 24 per cent. during the year. Of 1,055 cases for disposal, 986, or 93·5 per cent., were disposed of, against 90·8 per cent. in the preceding year; and of persons tried, 1,540, or 67·4 per cent., were convicted, against 60·2 per cent. in 1895-96. Of fourteen cases for disposal by the Court of Sessions, eight were decided and six remained pending at the close of the year. The value of property stolen is shown as Rs. 12,195, as compared with Rs. 8,090 in the preceding year, of which 56·6 per cent. was recovered. The number of prisoners admitted to the several jails during the year was 743, against 424 in 1895-96. The very large increase of prisoners and of criminal cases is attributed to (1) the disturbances among the Korwas in Jashpur and Sirguja, (2) the serious outbreak of dacoities in Gangpur, and (3) thefts resulting from the scarcity. Thirty-four prisoners died against 13, the large increase being chiefly caused by a severe outbreak of cholera in the Jashpur Jail. No less than 57 prisoners escaped during the year, of whom 23 are returned from Jashpur alone and 14 from Korea. This and other matters of detail in the administration of the States, will receive the Commissioner's attention during his next tour of inspection.

The number of civil cases instituted shows a decline from 662 to 624, most of the litigation occurring in the States that are close to the railway. In eleven criminal appeals decided by the Commissioner during the year, the orders of the Chiefs were confirmed in 6, modified in 2, and reversed in 3; and of 37 civil appeals, 30 were confirmed, 1 remanded, and 6 reversed. Eighteen criminal appeals and 50 civil appeals were disposed of by the Deputy Commissioner of Singhbhum, in 11 and 37 of which, respectively, the orders were confirmed.

Cooch Behar.

Mr. D. R. Lyall, C.S.I., was Superintendent during the year. The insufficient rainfall of the year affected the State, though not so seriously as to demand organized relief during the year. There was at one time deficiency of water for steeping the jute crop, but the outturn was ultimately satisfactory, and good prices were obtained. The early rice, however, gave an outturn of only 9 annas and the late rice of only 5 to 6 annas. Tobacco, which is largely grown as a cold-weather crop, yielded an average outturn. The people wisely supplemented their rice crops by larger cultivation of wheat and millets during the cold season. The high prices of food-grains caused much pressure, but, on the whole, the condition of the cultivators was sufficiently

good to obviate any serious falling off in the land revenue collections. Since the close of the year, the Maharaja has sanctioned Rs. 15,000, as a supplement to private subscriptions, for gratuitous relief to people actually in want and unable to work. Owing probably to the short rainfall and consequent greater dryness, the year was exceptionally healthy.

The following statement compares the receipts and expenditure under the principal heads during the past five years:—

Receipts.						Expenditure.					
	1892-93.	1893-94.	1894-95.	1895-96.	1896-97.		1892-93.	1893-94.	1894-95.	1895-96.	1896-97.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.		Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Household	...	...	...	...	44,681	Household	7,50,615	7,85,772	7,80,289	11,28,613	6,74,971
Land revenue ...	11,58,588	11,65,707	12,38,116	12,35,949	11,66,407						
Stamps	1,63,790	1,58,075	1,66,453	1,85,000	1,76,295	Administration—					
Excise	72,427	82,388	82,224	82,515	87,613	(a) Control ...	64,441	80,811	69,931	86,219	93,274
Interest on investments.	1,939	1,815	1,681	2,270	1,377	(b) General ...	4,64,656	5,22,318	4,35,244	4,00,169	4,28,767
						(c) Revenue ...	2,30,219	2,37,768	2,28,449	2,34,682	2,64,388
Sundries	19,946	9,922	9,716	17,117	5,852	(d) Law and Justice.	45,958	47,580	48,683	46,925	48,102
Law and Justice ...	6,602	6,618	7,284	7,637	8,463						
Miscellaneous ...	39,498	23,421	27,423	29,950	40,051						
Debutter	1,06,424	1,06,424	1,11,251	1,12,972	1,03,480	Debutter	41,630	42,293	43,075	41,659	43,547
Simla estate	...	...	...	8,508	7,353	Simla estate	...	...	...	3,332	4,331
Darjeeling estate ...	50,334	54,088	57,465	50,864	61,928	Darjeeling estate ...	24,142	23,562	24,572	25,591	76,741
Chaklajat estates ...	4,32,234	4,23,689	3,96,739	3,36,614	3,60,426	Chaklajat estates ...	2,39,378	2,38,552	2,46,791	2,29,713	2,42,795
Panga estate ...	26,293	22,410	23,992	22,668	22,462	Panga estate ...	21,405	20,194	17,647	17,858	17,641
Cooch Behar State Railway.	...	12,631	50,980	55,352	71,928	Cooch Behar State Railway.	1,00,000	1,15,107	1,54,295*	1,35,399†	32,858
						Extension of Railway	...	...	...	...	1,00,000
						Repayment of 3½ lakhs Government loan.	...	...	...	93,410	1,06,590
Total ...	20,69,701	20,67,158	21,73,323	21,27,416‡	21,58,266	Total ...	19,82,444	21,13,957	20,48,976	24,43,570	21,34,005

* Inclusive of Rs. 1,22,470 on account of repayment of railway loan.
† Ditto ,, 1,00,000 ditto ditto ditto.
‡ Exclusive of ,, 3,50,000 received on loan from Government.

The net result of the past year was a surplus of Rs. 24,261 over the expenditure. While a decrease occurred in the land revenue collections, which was to be expected, satisfactory increases appear under the large heads of Stamps, Excise, the Darjeeling estate, the Chaklajat estates, and the State Railway. On the expenditure side an increase is shown in the items included under the general head of "Administration," and in the charges for the Debutter property and His Highness' estates. A considerable reduction of expenditure appears against the State Railway, but one lakh is shown as appropriated for the extension of the line: the amount being utilised for the work of extending the line to the town of Cooch Behar by the construction of a bridge over the Torsa river. The work on the bridge was fortunately not in an advanced state when the earthquake of the 12th June last occurred, although very serious damage was done to the State buildings, roads and other bridges.

Hill Tippera.

The most important events of the year were the death, on the 11th December 1896, in Calcutta, of His Highness Maharaja Bir Chandra Deb Barman Manikya, and the formal installation by the Commissioner, on the 5th March 1897, of His Highness Raja Radha Kishore Deb Barman Manikya as Chief of the State. The late Maharaja, who had been ailing for some time, and had been residing at Kurseong in the district of Darjeeling for the benefit of his health, succumbed to an attack of pneumonia. The Jubraj, Maharaj Kumar Radha Kishore Deb Barman, who succeeded to the chiefship in accordance with the custom of the family, was recognised by the Government as Raja, and placed on the *gaddi* with the customary ceremony, and invested with the *khillat* presented by His Excellency the Viceroy and Governor-General.

The insufficiency of the monsoon rains, from which this Province generally suffered, had an adverse effect on the outturn of the late rice crop in the State, which was far below the average. The early rice crop is reported not to have been much damaged. The cultivation of cotton and oilseeds, on the other hand, showed a marked improvement, and the tolls levied on these products yielded an increase of Rs. 30,669, as compared with 1895-96. Towards the end of the year the stocks of food-grains began to be exhausted, and distress was felt in the Dharmanagar and Kailashahar subdivisions. State relief was organized, and some Rs. 1,123 were expended. The public health, on the whole, appears to have been fair, though fever prevailed during the early part of the year, and a slight outbreak of cholera occurred at Agartala during the installation festivities. The revenue collections improved during the year by Rs. 12,651, the increase being almost entirely due to the good outturn of

oilseeds and cotton. The chief item of decrease was royalty on elephants, which shows a falling off of Rs. 15,343, reported to be due to the failure of the Khedda operations, the elephants having penetrated further into the hills, owing to the severe drought. The amount remitted from the landed estates in British territory for State use rose from Rs. 70,757 to Rs. 1,72,616, or by Rs. 1,01,859. The actual expenditure of the State increased by Rs. 56,696, which is accounted for by the heavy charges incurred in connection with the late Maharaja's illness and his *sradh* or funeral ceremony, and the installation of the present Raja. The year closed with a total balance of Rs. 96,084 in cash, bonds and advances, against Rs. 1,16,030 at the end of the preceding year.

SIKKIM.

The second son of the Raja of Sikkim, Chotal Namgyel, was in October last removed from Darjeeling to Guntok, where it was thought more desirable to complete his education, and has since been in charge of the Surgeon attached to the detachment of Native Infantry. The Raja's eldest son, Tchoda Namgyel, remains in Tibet.

The settlement of the dispute between Sikkim and Tibet regarding the boundary in the direction of Giagong remains in abeyance in consequence of the absence of a Chinese Resident at Lhassa. The frontier has been quiet, and no disturbance of any kind is anticipated. The Gnatong garrison of Military Police was withdrawn in November 1896. The retention of a post at that elevation was expensive and inconvenient, and the men were exposed to extreme cold during the winter months.

The material condition of the people throughout the State was good. They were saved by a fair rainfall from the scarcity which affected Bengal generally during the year, and the prospects for the next season's crops were excellent. The improvement of communications which has been effected in recent years has facilitated the disposal of the produce, and is helping to the development of the State.

A steady increase is noticeable in the trade between British territory and Tibet, which passes through Sikkim. The value of the imports and exports has been as follows in the past five years:—

	Imports into British territory.	Exports from British territory.
	Rs.	Rs.
1892-93	3,51,519	2,29,117
1893-94	3,58,799	3,31,603
1894-95	6,38,954*	6,16,756*
1895-96	7,07,063	8,61,087
1896-97	7,90,634	8,88,017

* For eleven months only.

Exports of cotton goods and of woollen and cotton mixtures show a large increase, while those of woollen cloths fell off slightly.

The receipts and expenditure of the State in the past five years are shown in the following statements:—

Receipts.

	1892-93.	1893-94.	1894-95.	1895-96.	1896-97.
1	2	3	4	5	6
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs
Land revenue	39,746	36,585	44,611	46,406	53,178
Cardamoms	1,097	6,660	7,591	6,235	7,616
Forests	7,272	19,397	12,673	16,261	6,806
Excise	3,264	8,189	3,841	7,013	12,818
Agriculture	...	...	...	339	764
Fines and court-fees ...	...	...	...	249	320
Miscellaneous	5,645	5,019	5,628	4,563	2,393
Loans and advances ...	...	...	...	9,686	20,186
Deposits	...	...	...	...	5,731
Total ...	57,024	78,850	74,344	90,752	1,09,812

Expenditure.

	1892-93.	1893-94.	1894-95.	1895-96.	1896-97.
1	2	3	4	5	6
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Kazis' commission	9,993	8,309	9,437	8,926	7,881
Establishment	1,131	4,550	8,682	8,244	6,013
Police	...	...	...	1,294	1,433
Forests	3,880	11,608	9,341	7,542	2,524
Agriculture	2,547	5,072	3,302	3,124	6,814
Education	...	..	...	1,458	1,268
Public works	26,980	15,894	34,724	49,636	37,901
Medical	...	...	...	1,330	1,177
Loans and advances ...	...	...	...	10,370	25,028
Allowance to Raja and family	5,623	6,613	4,857	11,423	20,866
Miscellaneous, including survey, Boundary Commission charges, and contingencies.	7,338	8,213	20,547	9,529	3,002
Deposits	...	...	...	...	4,484
Total ...	57,492	60,259	90,890	1,12,876	1,18,391

The main heads of land revenue, cardamoms, and excise show a gradual development, but there was a large decrease in the forest revenue during the year, due to the fact that the Darjeeling-Himalayan Railway took no sleepers. The forests of the State afford a sure source of revenue, and increased receipts may be also expected from the extension of cardamom cultivation, for which Sikkim is well suited. The past year having begun with an opening balance of Rs. 14,122, the total sum available to meet the charges was Rs. 1,23,934. The actual expenditure of the year was Rs. 1,18,391, a closing balance of Rs. 5,544 being left. The expenditure on public works remains heavy, and much must continue to be spent under this head for the completion and maintenance of the important lines of communication. Since the close of the year much damage has been done by the earthquake and floods, and the urgent expenditure required for the repair of buildings, roads and bridges has had to be provided for by taking a loan of Rs. 20,000 from Government, pending the receipt of the bulk of the revenue.

BHUTAN.

The friendly relations of the Government with the Bhutan State were maintained during the past year. A dispute is pending as to the ownership of a narrow strip of jungle on the Jalpaiguri and Bhutan frontier, which is claimed by an adjoining Tea Garden and the Bhutanese respectively, but there is no reason to anticipate any trouble.

SOUTH LUSHAI HILLS.

The Lushai population was quiet during the year. The fugitive Chiefs Kaplehya and Kairuma in the South and North Lushai Hills, who, as reported last year, had absconded on an expedition being sent against them, voluntarily surrendered during the year. A serious feud was apprehended between the Howlongs and the Fannais, in consequence of the murder of the Karbari of a Howlong Chief at the instigation of a Fannai Chief, but several leading members of the Howlong tribe had the good sense to report matters to the Superintendent, who was thus enabled to take steps to prevent a disturbance. No difficulty was experienced in levying the yearly tribute or in obtaining impressed labour. Orders have been passed regulating the amount of such labour to which each house is liable (one person for ten days) and the rate of remuneration (8 annas a day) to be paid, and directing that the supply of impressed labour should be enforced only in cases of absolute necessity. The tribute will, as a rule, be paid in rice, at the rate of half a maund of cleaned rice or a maund of unhusked rice per house. When rice is not taken, the rate of commutation will be Rs. 2 per house.

A more active policy in respect to disarmament was adopted during the past year, in consonance with the views of the Government of India on the subject. When Major Shakespear was Superintendent he took measures for the control of arms by promulgating an order that no Lushai shall possess a gun without a license, and by licensing a certain number of guns in each village, regulating the number according to the record of the Chief. During the past year the Superintendent with the approval of Government adopted the rule of allowing one gun for 15 houses, with a maximum of 25 guns for the village, and succeeded in securing the voluntary surrender of 135 guns, of which 16 had been previously licensed. The number of unlicensed guns still remaining in the district is now estimated at 200, but there is difficulty in arriving at a correct figure, as guns are constantly changing hands throughout the Chin-Lushai Hills.

A Conference of the Political Officers of the North Lushai Hills and the Chin Hills and the Superintendent of the South Lushai Hills was held at Lungleh in December 1896, with the special object of obtaining reports as to the possibility of reducing the present establishments employed in those border tracts and substituting more economical arrangements for their administration. The recommendations of the Conference were embodied in a report which, with the views of the Governments of Bengal and Burma, and the Administration of Assam, were submitted to the Government of India.

A regrettable outbreak of insubordination among the sepoys of the Lungleh Military Police occurred in August 1896. The Commissioner of the Chittagong Division and the Commandant of the Military Police, North Lushai Hills, enquired into the matter on the spot, and the ringleaders in the disturbance were subsequently got rid of. The conduct of the force since is reported to have been excellent. An important change has been made by the reorganization of the battalion in all respects on the lines of the North Lushai Hills Battalion, and this will facilitate the amalgamation of the two battalions on the transfer of the South Lushai Hills to Assam.

The following statement, which has been prepared from information obtained from the Accounant-General, Bengal, shows the expenditure incurred in connection with the administration of the South Lushai Hills during the past three years:—

		1894-95.	1895-96.	1896-97.
		Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
3.	Land Revenue	16,173	19,054	16,855
15.	Post Office	2,804	1,805	2,806
20.	Police	4,02,871	4,10,664	3,16,582
24.	Medical	11,980	10,622	10,940
25.	Political	6,542	5,404	3,257
29.	Superannuation ...	.....	156	.....
32.	Miscellaneous	691	1,500	583
45.	Civil Works	50,521	55,542	61,427
	Total ...	4,91,582	5,04,747	4,12,450*

* Exclusive of a special advance of Rs. 23,000 made to the provision contractor.

It was decided that the transfer of the South Lushai Hills to Assam will take effect from the 1st January 1898.

II.—ADMINISTRATION OF THE LAND.

Surveys and Settlements.

SURVEYS.

THE following survey work, exclusive of the Bihar survey and the survey of the Darjeeling Terai, which are treated separately, was done during the year :—

Chittagong.

According to the revised figures now supplied by the Director of Land Records, a small area of 12·71 square miles, which remained unfinished in this district, was cadastrally surveyed during 1896-97.

Palamau Government estate.

The estate comprises 400 scattered villages, covering 294 square miles. An area of one square mile, which remained to complete the survey, was surveyed during the year, and the total expenditure incurred amounted to Rs. 10,587, against a budget provision of Rs. 7,810 and a revised sanctioned estimate of Rs. 9,090. This includes the expenditure of March 1896, which is debited to the accounts of April 1896.

Kolhan in Singhbhum.

The area under survey in this district is now returned as 1,406 square miles, containing 914 villages. The traverse survey was completed during the year, and Rs. 6,348 was expended, against a budget provision of Rs. 5,700. The cadastral survey was completed by the Settlement Officer, who carried out the survey and record-writing of 625 square miles during the year. The cost is included in the cost of survey and settlement, which amounted to Rs. 60,034 during the year.

Noakhali.

Of the thirteen estates in this district, covering an area of nearly 72 square miles, 12 were surveyed, and in one, survey and record-writing was completed. Of these estates, 5 were surveyed by professional, and the remaining 8 by non-professional agency. The cadastral survey of 64 square miles and the initial record-writing for four estates with an area of 56·70 square miles were completed under the professional Survey Department during the year. Nine more estates, with an area of 51 square miles, were also added to the programme of field survey during the year. Of these, the survey of three estates, covering an area of 13 square miles, was completed during the year. In addition to the above work, a topographical survey of 260 square miles of the islands and chars at the mouth of the river Megna was made. The cost incurred by the Survey Department during the year for survey and record-writing was Rs. 6,689, and Rs. 298 expended on topographical and detailed surveys of the islands and chars at the mouth of the Megna.

Gaya.

The Government estates under survey in this district cover an area of 102·50 square miles comprised in 119 villages. The survey and record-writing were completed in the previous year for 91·20 square miles, and during the year under report for 10·85 square miles. The cost of survey is included in that of the Tikari and Balkhara survey.

Majnamutha and Jalamutha Estates in Midnapore.

A test survey of some villages of the Majnamutha estate was begun during the year under report. Four square miles of traverse survey and three square miles of cadastral survey were completed by the 31st March 1897, and records were written for two square miles at a cost of Rs. 503. As the result of this test survey, the Board have, since the close of the year, submitted a report to Government recommending a resurvey of the estates and revision of rents where necessary.

SETTLEMENTS.

There were concluded during the year 83 original settlements, 198 resettlements, and 134 summary settlements, making in all 415. The net increase of revenue obtained was Rs. 98,375 against Rs. 40,244 in the previous year. The increase is principally due to settlements in the Sundarbans, and to resettlements in Backergunge and in the Palamau Government estate. The progress made in the larger settlements under the control of the Director of Land Records is shown on the next page:—

Division.	District.	Name of estate or tract under settlement.	Estimated area in square miles under settlement of revenue or rents.	Total number of villages.	Area cadastrally surveyed in square miles.			Number of villages in which records have been prepared for attestation—		Number of villages of which attestation has been completed—		Number of villages of which the draft record of rights has been published under section 105 (1) of the Tenancy Act—		Number of villages of which the final record of rights has been published under section 105 (2) of the Tenancy Act—		Estimated number of tenants in the villages in column 5.	Cost during the year.		
					Up to the end of the preceding year.	During the year under report.	Total area surveyed.	Up to the end of the preceding year.	During the year under report.	Up to the end of the preceding year.	During the year under report.	Up to the end of the preceding year.	During the year under report.	Up to the end of the preceding year.	During the year under report.		Survey.	Settlement.	Total.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20
																	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
		I.—Government and Temporarily-settled Estates.																	
		Major settlements.																	
Orissa ...	Cuttack ...	All temporarily-settled and 5 permanently-settled estates.	2,268·00	4,923	2,268·00	.....	2,268·00	4,923	...	4,808	96	...(a)	1,590	...	112	850,000	...	1,70,646	1,70,646
	Puri	Temporarily-settled estates and ekrajat lands.	1,090·43	2,099	1,090·43	.....	1,090·43	2,099	...	2,078	9	...	923	...	...	325,000	...	75,220	75,220
	Do. ...	Khurda Government estate	913·00	1,342	913·00	.....	913·00	...	1,342	...	431	...	307	...	...	210,988	21,372	16,877	38,249
	Balasore ...	Temporarily-settled estates	1,733·00	3,736	1,733·00	.....	1,733·00	3,736	...	3,564	172	91	1,528	...	202	550,000	...	93,848	93,848
Chittagong...	Chittagong ...	Chittagong district	1,923·00	1,037	1,910·29	12·71	1,923·00	1,037	...	1,037	...	551	272	470	98	614,827	...	1,49,417	1,49,417
Chota Nagpur	Palamau ...	Government estate	294·00	400	293·00	1·00	294·00	399	1	399	1	...	400	...	400	13,246	10,587	12,830	23,417
Rajshahi ...	Darjeeling ...	Darjeeling Terai jotes and 30-year lease grants.	230·37	910	222·96	7·41	230·37	897	13	648	259	...	654	...	...	9,563	1,044	9,178	10,222
		Minor settlements.																	
Burdwan ...	Midnapore ...	Pataspur temporarily-settled estates. ...	54·70	96	54·70	.....	54·70	96	...	96	...	...	96	...	...	14,056	...	10,372	10,372
	Ditto ...	Majnamutha Test Survey	.....	...	...	3·00	3·00	...	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	503	...	503
Rajshahi ...	Bogra	Jaipur Government estates	55·50	156	55·50	.....	55·50	156	...	82	141	...	36	...	7	8,786	...	10,023	10,023
Dacca ...	Backergunge	Government estates	69·24	32	64·67	4·57	69·24	30	1	28	3	4	6	4	...	7,477			(d)16,540
Patna ...	Gaya	Ditto	102·50	119	91·20	10·85	102·05	111	8	109	6	...	109	...	106	13,000	1,077	... (b)	1,077
	Shahabad ...	Ditto	18·75	20	18·75	.....	18·75	20	...	20	...	...	...	...	...	1,000	...	1,217	1,217
Chittagong...	Noakhali ...	Ditto	71·93	5	...	64·00	64·00	...	4	...	...	...	...	...	...	Not reported.	(c)6,987	7,117	14,104
Chota Nagpur.	Singhbhum ...	Kolhan Government estate ...	1,406·00	914	781·00	625·00	1,406·00	182	732	182	732	182	732	...	914	79,731	6,348	60,034	66,382
		Total ...	10,230·42	15,789	9,496·50	728·54	10,225·04	13,686	2,103	13,051	1,850	828	6,653	474	1,839	2,697,674	47,918	6,16,779	6,64,287

(a) The 45 villages shown in column 13 last year had to be redone.
(b) Cost included in Tikari and Balkhara.
(c) Includes Rs. 298 for topographical and detailed survey of some other chars and islands at the mouth of the Megna.
(d) The total cost on the survey and settlement of Government and temporarily-settled estates under the Tenancy Act and under the Regulations.

*Private Estates.**

Patna ...	Muzaffarpur	Muzaffarpur district	3,054·00	4,500	3,049·00	5·00	3,054·00	4,259	239	3,591	897	2,147	2,061	923	1,653	1,020,000	45,282	1,42,785	1,87,967
	Champaran	Champaran ditto	3,265·00	2,804	3,209·00	56·00	3,265·00	2,717	87	1,550	599	643	934	465	280	Not reported.	67,742	98,839	1,66,581
	Saran ...	Saran ditto	2,622·00	4,296	1,087·00	296·00	1,383·01	1,208	1,234	1,208	666	951	528	68	151	600,900	1,03,141	75,182	1,78,323
	Darbhanga ...	Darbhanga ditto	3,335·00	3,440	10·55	550·00	555·03	...	14	...	...	...	...	...	...	1,113,823	65,911	7,741	73,652
Chittagong...	Tippera	Chakla Roshnabad	555·65	1,511	555·64	·01	555·65	1,510	1	718	608	59	239	22	89	236,283	...	62,665	62,665
		Palpara	3·19	11	3·19	.....	3·19	11	...	11	...	11	...	4	7	473	...	353	353
		Gangamandal	3·09	4	1·16	1·93	3·09	3	1	3	1	...	3	...	2	880	...	799	799
Presidency	24-Parganas	Chaurasi estate	33·00	50	33·00	.....	33·00	50	...	46	4	...	50	...	50	8,870	...	5,565	5,565
	Khulna ...	Tantibunia ,, ...	19·95	8	19·95	.....	19·95	8	...	3	5	...	8	...	8	1,210	1,961	4,189	6,150
		Ulania taluks in Backergunge	14·06	31	14·06	.....	14·06	31	...	31	...	31	...	31	...	2,998	...	...	...
		Chiknikandi group of villages	27·24	17	9·61	.....	9·61	7	2	7	2	...	3	...	...	1,571	...	2,796	2,796
Dacca ...	Backergunge	Taluk Krishna Ram Sen	14·84	11	...	14·84	14·84	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Not reported.	917	...	917
		Tater Kati...	1·56	4	...	2 villages	2 villages	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Ditto	60	...	60
		Total ...	12,948·58	16,687	7,992·16	923·78 and 2 villages	910·43 2 villages	9,804	1,578	7,168	2,782	3,843	3,826	1,513	2,240	2,987,008	2,84,964	4,00,864	6,85,828

* The wards estates are not included.
NOTE.—The figures which do not agree with those given in the previous year's report are revised figures.

The area under settlement is now returned at 2,268 square miles, containing 4,923 villages and 850,000 tenants. This area includes five permanently-settled estates, with an area of 174 square miles, intermixed with temporarily-settled estates, and also some small revenue-free villages, or portions of revenue-free villages, scattered over the district.

Cuttack.

Survey and *khanapuri* were completed in this district before the commencement of the year 1896-97. Of the records of the 115 scattered villages which remained to be attested, 96 were attested during the year, and 19 remained to be attested at its close. Fair- rents were settled and draft records published during the year in 1,590 villages, or in about one-third of the total number of villages to be dealt with. Records were copied for some 75,000 tenants and finally published in 112 villages.

The expenditure incurred during the year was Rs. 1,70,646, against a budget provision of Rs. 1,63,160.

The survey and the preparation of a record of rights in the Cuttack town khas mahal were made along with the survey of the temporarily-settled estates. According to the present survey, the lands of the khas mahal measure 747 acres, of which 477 acres pay rent; the remaining 270 acres are composed of revenue-free lands and lands occupied by municipal roads, drains, etc., and by Government and other public buildings, etc. The settlement has been concluded, and the rental raised from Rs. 10,087 to Rs. 12,164, or by 25 per cent., subject to reduction in cases of individual hardship.

Cuttack Town khas mahal.

The area under settlement in the temporarily-settled estates of this district—inclusive of 105·43 square miles of revenue-free lands, known as the Ekrajat mahals belonging to the Puri Temple, which have been surveyed on the application of the Temple authorities—is now reported to be 1,090 square miles, contained in 2,099 villages, with 325,000 tenants.

Puri.

Survey and record-writing had been finished before 1st April 1896; and attestation had also been finished with the exception of the records for 21 villages in the Ekrajat mahals. Records for nine of the Ekrajat villages were attested during the year. A re-attestation of records was made during the year for nearly half the area of the temporarily-settled estates. Fair rents were settled and records were draft-published during the year in 923 villages, or in nearly half the total number of villages to be dealt with. No final publication had been made down to the end of the year.

The expenditure on settlement work during the year was Rs. 75,220, against a budget provision of Rs. 75,000, including cost of resettlement in Khurda.

Khurda Government estate in Puri.

The area under settlement is 913 square miles, contained in 1,342 villages, with 210,988 tenants.

Survey had been completed before 1st April 1896, and initial record-writing was finished early in the year under report. Attestation of records was completed during the year for 431 villages, or for nearly one-third of the total number of villages to be dealt with, and fair rents were settled and draft records published for 307 villages. The work of final publication had not begun at the end of the year.

The cost incurred during the year was Rs. 21,372 for survey and record-writing, and Rs. 16,877 for settlement.

The area under settlement is 1,733 square miles, contained in 3,736 villages (according to latest information), with 550,000 tenants.

Balasore.

Survey and record-writing had been completed before 1st April 1895. Attestation of records for 172 villages was completed during the year under report, and this completed attestation for the district. Rents were settled and draft records were published during the year for 1,528 villages, making 1,619 villages in all. Records had been finally published down to 31st March 1897 for 202 villages.

The expenditure on settlement during the year was Rs. 93,848, against a budget provision of Rs. 1,30,000.

The method of settling rents in Orissa was further elaborated during the year. Under this method the Settlement Officer works out the rents which

he considers fair and equitable, and proposes them to the raiyats. It is found that these proposals are very generally accepted, and that the Assistant Settlement Officers are able to settle fair rents for 4,000 tenants on an average every month. In over 50 per cent. of the cases, the existing rents are maintained as fair rents. The total increase of rental obtained is about 12 per cent.

Chittagong.

The area under settlement is now returned as 1,923 square miles, containing 1,037 villages and 614,827 tenancies, viz., 363,562 tenancies in the permanently-settled estates and 251,265 tenancies in the *noabad* mahals, for which fair rents are being settled.

Survey, record-writing, and attestation were practically completed before the commencement of the year, and the settlement staff was solely engaged, during the year under report, on settlement of rents. Rents were settled during the year for about 73,615 tenants, and have been settled since the beginning of the operations for 210,164 tenants. The Government revenue payable by 64,072 talukdars and other tenants who pay rent direct to Government has from the beginning been raised from Rs. 3,28,960 to Rs. 4,96,204, or by about 50 per cent.

The expenditure during the year was Rs. 1,49,417 for settlement, against a budget provision of Rs. 1,63,091. From the beginning it has been Rs. 4,99,411 for survey and Rs. 8,74,258 for settlement, or 6 and 11 annas per acre respectively.

Since the close of the year the Government has approved of the settlement of the island of Kutubdia (with an area of about 30 square miles) and of Chakaria thana (with an area of 212·52 square miles) in this district. The revenue in the former case has been enhanced from Rs. 27,146 to Rs. 33,186, or by 22 per cent., and that in the latter from Rs. 46,656 to Rs. 70,400, or by about 51 per cent.

Palamau Government estate.

This estate has, it is now reported, 400 villages, with an area of 294 square miles and 13,246 tenants, of whom 1,550 are rent-free holders.

The principal work of the year was the settlement of rents for the 11,696 rent-paying tenants whose existing rents, aggregating Rs. 57,070, were increased to Rs. 74,482, or by 30 per cent. An additional assessment of Rs. 3,296 has been made on *mahua* trees, and a temporary settlement for one year of Rs. 10,070 on *palas* and *kusum* lac-bearing trees. Collections amounting to 70 per cent. on the basis of the new demand have been made; collection of the balance of the demand has been retarded by the failure of crops. The settlement jamabandis were published during the year under clause 9 of Act VIII (B.C.) of 1879, under which the settlement has been conducted, and the period of four months allowed for objections expired on the 28th February 1897. Only two appeals were preferred before the Commissioner, both against the classification of soils, and both were rejected. The work remaining to be done is the final arrangement of the settlement records and the writing of the final report.

The expenditure on settlement during the year amounted to Rs. 12,830, against a budget provision of Rs. 2,000 and a revised sanctioned estimate of Rs. 10,742.

Darjeeling Terai.

This settlement is not under the supervision of the Board. The area under survey and settlement is now returned as 230·37 square miles, of which 195 square miles are contained in 826 jotes of 10 years' lease, and 35 square miles in 33 original grants of 30 years' lease, lately subdivided into 84 blocks; 9,563 tenancies have been recorded.

Of the total area of 230·37 square miles, the professional survey party surveyed 206·67 square miles, and the Settlement Officer surveyed the remaining 23·70 square miles; 7·41 square miles were surveyed during the year under report. Records were attested for 259 jotes and 30-year lease grants during the year under report, and, with the work done in the previous year, attestation was completed for all but 3 of the jotes and lease grants by the close of the year. The new jamabandis were published in respect of 654 jotes; but it is reported that in about half the jotes the jotedars have not accepted the new rents, and that the jamabandis are now being reconsidered.

The expenditure incurred during the year was Rs. 1,044 for survey and Rs. 9,178 for settlement, against a budget provision of Rs. 9,000 for settlement.

Pataspur estates in Midnapore.

These temporarily-settled estates are 18 in number, and contain 96 villages, with an area of 54·7 square miles, and 14,056 tenancies have been recorded.

The field survey was finished by 30th November 1893 and the record-writing by 31st March 1894. The attestation of records for 84 villages was completed by 31st March 1895, but the records of 17 of these villages had to be re-attested in 1895-96. The attestation and re-attestation work was completed by June 1895. Fair rents had been settled and draft records published by the end of the year under report for all the tenants except the *baziaftidars* and their under-raiyats. So far as figures are available, it would appear that existing rents, aggregating Rs. 48,317, have been raised to Rs. 57,281, or by 18·5 per cent.

The cost of settlement during the year was Rs. 10,372, against a budget provision of Rs. 1,000 and a revised sanctioned estimate of Rs. 10,334.

Jaipur Government estates in Bogra.

These estates, now two in number (seven having recently been amalgamated into one), lie along the Northern Bengal State Railway and contain 156 villages, with an area of 55·50 square miles; 8,786 tenancies have been recorded in them.

The survey and the initial record-writing were finished by the 30th of September 1894. Attestation of records for 82 villages, with an area of 24·41 square miles and containing 25,154 plots, was made between October 1895 and 31st March 1896; but the work having been badly done, it was revised in the year under report. The returns show that, during the year 1896-97, the records for 141 villages, with an area of 42·57 square miles and containing 49,790 plots, were attested and re-attested. Rents were settled during the year for 61 villages containing 1,731 tenants, with the result that existing rents, aggregating Rs. 14,825, were raised to Rs. 18,950, or by 27 per cent. Draft and final publication of records was completed during the year in 36 and 7 villages respectively.

The cost of settlement during the year was Rs. 10,023, against a budget provision of Rs. 8,340 and a revised sanctioned estimate of Rs. 9,818.

Government estates in Backergunge.

Eight Government estates, with an area of 69·24 square miles, were under survey and settlement under the Bengal Tenancy Act in the Backergunge district in 1896-97.

The principal estate is Tushkhali, with an area of 33 square miles and 21 villages. Settlement of fair rents was completed in this estate during the year. The remaining estates comprised 11 villages, and the settlement was completed in all but one village. The result of the settlement is that the rents have been raised from Rs. 1,29,552 to Rs. 1,58,669, or 22 per cent.

Besides the eight estates under settlement under the Tenancy Act, 66 small estates, with an aggregate area of 48,017 acres, were under settlement under the Regulations. During the year settlement work was completed and sanctioned in 31 of these estates, with an aggregate area of 24,832 acres; and was completed, subject to sanction by higher authority, in seven more estates, with an aggregate area of 2,979 acres, with the result that the former revenue of the 38 estates, amounting to Rs. 6,338, was raised to Rs. 11,809, or by 86 per cent.

The cost incurred during the year on the survey and settlement of Government and temporarily-settled estates in this district, under the Tenancy Act and under the Regulations, was Rs. 16,540.

Government estates in Gaya.

The Government estates under settlement under the Bengal Tenancy Act are 30 in number, with an area of 102·50 square miles comprised in 119 villages; 13,000 tenancies have been recorded. Attestation was completed in 109 villages in the previous year and in 6 villages during the year under report. In 96 villages rents have been enhanced from Rs. 46,610 to Rs. 50,623, or by 8·6 per cent. In 37 villages with 822 holdings *bhaoli* were commuted into cash rents. Records were draft-published during the year for 109 villages and finally for 106 villages. The work that remained to be done at the end of the year was—attestation of records for 4 villages, draft publication of records for 10 villages, and final publication of records for 13 villages.

The settlement expenditure of the year has not been shown separately from the expenditure incurred in the Tikari Estate. The survey expenditure of the year was Rs. 1,077.

Government estates in Shahabad.

These estates (15 in number), which are under settlement in this district under the Tenancy Act, are comprised in 20 villages, with an aggregate area of 18·75 square miles, and contain 1,000 tenants.

The survey, record-writing, and attestation of these estates were completed before the commencement of the year under report. In consequence of delay in the consideration of the rate reports by successive Collectors, fair rents were settled for only 5 estates during the year with 396 tenants, whose existing rents were raised from Rs. 8,250 to Rs. 9,468, or by about 15 per cent. No publication of records was made during the year.

The cost of settlement during the year was Rs. 1,217, against a budget provision of Rs. 2,000.

Kolhan Government estate in Singhbhum.

The area under settlement is about 1,406 square miles. The field survey was started in February 1895. Up to the end of March 1896, the area measured was 781 square miles, and in the year under report 625 square miles. The record-writing, attestation, and draft publication of records for 182 villages were completed during the year 1895-96; and the record-writing, attestation, and draft publication of records for the remaining 732 villages, together with the final publication of the records, have been completed during the year under report. The only work remaining to be done at the end of the year was the issue of the pattahs and of the record of rights to the Mankis and Mundas.

The gross rental of the former settlement amounted to Rs. 64,829, and a considerable increase of rent has been obtained by this settlement, but the amount has not yet been definitely ascertained.

The cost incurred on settlement during the year was Rs. 60,034, against a budget provision of Rs. 66,200 and a revised sanctioned estimate of Rs. 61,200.

Settlement of ghatwali lands in Bankura.

These lands are service tenures held on payment of quit-rent, the total amount so realized annually being Rs. 10,810. The police services which the ghatwals used to render are no longer required by Government, and the lands are being resumed and settled. They comprise an area of about 449 square miles. Up to the close of 1896-97 rents had been settled for 67 square miles, and the measurement of a further area of 181 square miles had been completed.

The cost of settlement during the year was Rs. 7,334, against the sanctioned estimate of Rs. 8,880.

Mahta and Koelapal estates in Manbhum.

These are temporarily-settled estates. Their areas are 21 and 25 square miles respectively. They were last settled for 15 years in 1881 at an annual revenue of Rs. 647 and Rs. 1,022. The current settlement expired on 31st March 1896. In 1895 it was decided to make a survey of the cultivated lands only, calculating the area of forest and waste from the revenue survey maps. The proceedings were undertaken under Act VIII (B.C.) of 1879. The expenditure incurred during the year was Rs. 4,831.

Petty Settlements in Government estates.

The following table shows the progress made in smaller settlements of Government estates under the Bengal Tenancy Act:—

	Estimated area in acres.	Total number of villages.	Area surveyed in acres during the year under report.	Total area surveyed in acres up to the end of the year under report.	Number of villages of which attestation has been completed.	Number of villages of which the final records of rights have been published under section 105(2) of the Tenancy Act.	Cost during the year.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
Government estates in the districts of the 24-Parganas, Nadia, Murshidabad, Pabna, Faridpur, Tippera, Noakhali, and Monghyr.	99,538	394	20,411	71,279	171	147	Rs. 6,861

Of the 307 settlements pending in the Presidency Division, 253, with an estimated revenue of Rs. 46,549, appertain to the Sundarbans, and 30, with an estimated revenue of Rs. 13,361, to Nadia. It is reported that in the latter district all the Sub-Deputy Collectors and kanungos being employed on famine relief work, the estates could not be measured, and had to be provisionally settled for one year. Of the 50 cases pending in the district of Dacca, 14 were instituted towards the close of the year, 17 were pending disposal of boundary disputes, and 7 of appeals; in two estates the lands were not identified, and in the remainder the settlements were in various stages of progress. The number of settlements pending in Backergunge was 46, of which 40 are under the Regulations. The latter number includes 30 cases instituted during the year. In the Chittagong Division most of the pending settlements in Tippera and Noakhali were taken up for the first time during the year. In the latter district settlement proceedings and attestation have, since the close of the year, been completed in six and two estates respectively.

Government Estates.

THERE were 2,653 estates held direct by Government, against 2,833 in the previous year. Of these, 2,411 were Government estates and 242 private estates managed by Government. The following statement exhibits the number of these estates by Divisions, the demands, cost of management, and total collections during the year:—

DIVISION.	GOVERNMENT ESTATES.		PRIVATE ESTATES.		TOTAL.		Cost of management.	Percentage of cost on current demand.	Current collections.	Percentage of current collections on current demand.
	Number.	Current demand.	Number.	Current demand.	Number	Current demand.				
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11
		Rs.		Rs.		Rs.	Rs.		Rs.	
Burdwan ...	256	64,873	5	2,36,595	261	3,01,468	25,433	8·43	2,38,912	79·24
Presidency ...	216	3,43,193	40	12,458	256	3,55,651	16,590	4·66	2,78,989	78·44
Rajshahi ...	71	5,36,011	32	13,891	103	5,49,902	40,340	7·33	3,53,483	64·28
Chittagong ...	234	6,67,955	29	17,267	263	6,85,222	64,896	9·47	5,74,469	83·83
Dacca ...	609	3,83,008	106	1,20,019	715	5,03,027	27,257	5·41	4,39,058	87·28
Patna ...	200	2,18,628	20	25,579	220	2,44,207	27,869	11·41	1,65,021	68·47
Bhagalpur ...	119	2,74,116	5	15,496	124	2,89,612	9,134	3·15	2,24,498	77·51
Orissa	697	4,02,499	5	73,712	702	4,76,211	20,445	4·29	4,32,487	90·81
Chota Nagpur	9	1,50,597	.....	.....	9	1,50,597	4,682	3·10	1,14,509	76·03
Total ...	2,411	30,40,880	242	5,15,017	2,653	35,55,897	2,36,646	6·65	28,21,426	79·34
In 1895-96 ...	2,587	29,74,391	246	5,51,499	2,833	35,25,890	2,33,668	6·62	29,97,361	85·01

In ten districts, namely, Birbhum, Darjeeling, Bogra, Pabna, Noakhali, Chittagong, Patna, Gaya, Shahabad and Darbhanga, against eight in the previous year, the cost of management exceeded 10 per cent. on the current demand.

Demand and collections.

Though the total number of estates decreased from 2,833 to 2,653, the current demand increased from Rs. 35,25,890 to Rs. 35,55,897, and the total demand from Rs. 41,68,987 to Rs. 42,24,976. The total collections, however, fell off from Rs. 34,41,669 to Rs. 32,49,152, that is, from 82·55 to 76·90 per cent. An unrealised balance of Rs. 8,13,585 was left after remissions to the extent of Rs. 1,62,239 as against Rs. 6,44,462 in the previous year, showing an increase of Rs. 1,69,123. The percentage of current collections on the current demand was 79·34, against 85·01 in 1895-96 and 85·74 in 1894-95.

The following statement compares the results with those of the previous year in each subdivision of this class:—

CLASSIFICATION OF ESTATES.	Years.	Percentage of current collections on current demand.	Percentage of arrear collections on arrear demand.	Percentage of total collections on total demand.
1	2	3	4	5
(*a*) Managed for proprietors ...	1895-96	67·28	66·62	67·07
	1896-97	80·27	53·29	72·12
(*b*) Owned by Government as proprietor	1895-96	88·29	70·87	86·35
	1896-97	79·12	69·24	77·91
Total ...	1895-96	85·01	69·09	82·55
	1896-97	79·34	63·92	76·90

There was an improvement in current collections in estates managed for proprietors, but current and arrear collections in Government estates and arrear

collections in both classes of estates show a falling off. These results are due to the bad harvests.

Sale of Government lands.

Out of 941 petty Government estates which it was decided in 1894-95, to sell, 29 were sold in that year and 451 in 1895-96 at a revenue fixed in perpetuity equal to the annual rental. In addition to these, 48 estates were sold during the year under report with an area of 1,489 acres and an annual rental of Rs. 3,592. The price realised was Rs. 32,713, or more than nine times the annual rental.

Grant for the management of, and miscellaneous and sanitary works of improvement in, Government estates.

The amount placed by Government at the disposal of the Board for the management of, and for miscelloneous and sanitary works of improvement in, Government estates during 1896-97 was Rs. 4,20,000. Deducting Rs. 2,36,646 for the cost of management, Rs. 1,83,354 was left available for miscellaneous and sanitary improvements. A total expenditure of Rs. 1,46, 869, against Rs. 1,60,884 in 1895-96, was incurred during the year on works of improvement. The Agricultural Public Works grant has now been amalgamated with the grant for miscellaneous and sanitary work, and the total grant now exceeds the 9½ per cent. grant originally assigned for management and works of improvement. The total allotment made by the Board for expenditure otherwise than on management was Rs. 1,44,168. This was raised by subsequent allotments to Rs. 1,63,889, of which Rs. 1,46,869 was expended. In the Rajshahi Division there was a saving of Rs. 12,739 and in the Patna Division of Rs. 6,453, no explanations of which have been given. The other Divisions spent almost all their allotments, and the Burdwan and Chota Nagpur Divisions exceeded them.

The following statement shows the expenditure in each Division on miscellaneous agricultural and sanitary works of improvement in estates managed direct:—

Divisions.	Amount expended—						
	On digging tanks and sinking wells.	On drainage and irrigation	On planting trees.	On drainage and embankments.	On roads and bridges.	On sundry works.	Total.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Burdwan	5,980	121	...	8,624	...	5,280	20,005
Presidency	6,968	375	... 8	2,412	140	950	10,845
Rajshahi	3,547	1,296	...	...	2,792	17,550	24,993
Dacca	6,553	1,263	... 140		2,991	5,354	16,100
Chittagong	6,219	...	118	9,582	600	2,242	18,761
Patna	5,092	496	...	6,992	90	3,686	15,355
Bhagalpur	1,948	...	...	...	100	1,438	3,186
Orissa	4,257	...	525	2,857	4,502	*3,637	15,808
Chota Nagpur	4,307	11,410	...	...	4,881	418	21,016
Total ...	44,401	14,959	651	30,007	16,096	40,755	1,46,869
Total for 1895-96 ...	49,968	18,552	422	46,489	11,940	39,413	1,60,884

* Includes Rs. 255 on account of experimental cultivation.

New staples and agriculture.

In the Argaul circuit of the Majnamutha estate an attempt was made to cultivate the long-stemmed paddy of Backergunge; but the experiment proved a failure, 6 maunds of seed giving a yield of only 2 maunds 15 seers. In Jalpaiguri 55 maunds of potato seeds, 18 maunds of Muzaffarnagar wheat, and 30 rupees worth of English vegetable seeds were sown. The result in the case of potatoes and English vegetable seeds is reported to have been favourable, but a failure as regards Muzaffarnagar wheat. Some Lucern grass seed was sown with success at Kalimpong in the district of Darjeeling. The planting of Nepal chillies at the same place having been successful, seeds were distributed among the Khas Mahal Mandals with instructions to report the outturn in due course. In Noakhali the result of the cultivation of potatoes, cabbages and gram was encouraging; but that of wheat was a failure. In Bhagalpur 5 maunds of Muzaffarnagar wheat and of Naini Tal potatoes were distributed among the raiyats of certain selected khas mahals, but the yield was indifferent. The annual agricultural show was held in the Government estate, Tintanga, in this district, and was largely attended. Seeds and flowers were sent from Cossipur, and there was a good collection of exhibits. The experimental cultivation of Naini Tal potatoes at Khurda in the Puri district promised to turn out a

success, but in the beginning of February the plants were attacked by red ants and destroyed. Another experiment with the Cuttack variety was equally unsuccessful, as, owing to some defect in the application of manure, the plants, which came up well, withered away and yielded only a poor return. The attempts to cultivate tobacco and the Bombay variety of sugarcane in the Khurda Government estate resulted in failure. In Gaya Rs. 96-11-6 was expended in making experiments with potatoes and sugarcane. The experiment with potatoes was a failure, and it is not proposed to repeat it. Experiments with sugarcane were only begun towards the close of the year. The plants are reported to be in a thriving condition.

EDUCATION.

Burdwan Division.

No special measures were taken for the promotion of education in the khas mahals of Burdwan, Birbhum, and Bankura. The khas mahals in Burdwan are, for the most part, petty estates of small area, and there are pathsalas and schools under the District Board in, or near to, most of them. The khas mahals in Bankura are too insignificant to require special educational arrangements. There are pathsalas in the khas mahals in the Serampore and Jahanabad subdivisions of the Hooghly district. In Midnapore nothing was spent for education from khas mahals funds, but 878 primary schools are maintained in Majnamutha by the District Board, and Rs. 377 from the Government estates grant was distributed among them by the Director of Public Instruction.

Presidency Division.

In the 24-Parganas 64 schools were maintained on Government estates at a cost of Rs. 3,116. In Nadia the grant for primary education in the Government estates amounted to Rs. 352, which was allotted to 8 schools, as in the previous year. An equal number of schools, containing 240 pupils, was maintained in Murshidabad at a cost of Rs. 593, of which Rs. 354 was met from the Provincial revenue. In Jessore there are no khas mahal schools or pathsalas, as the khas mahals are generally small patches of arable land in villages, the greater portion of which is the property of private land-owners. In Khulna there were 25 stipendiary schools in the Government estates, with 729 pupils, against 29 schools and 896 pupils at the close of the previous year. The expenditure on account of primary education in the Government estates of this district amounted to Rs. 2,050.

Rajshahi Division.

The Government estates in the Rajshahi district possess two schools which are under the management of the District Board. In Jalpaiguri the number of schools was 118—3 middle schools and 115 primary schools, giving education to 2,675 pupils. The total number of schools in the Government estates of the Darjeeling Terai was 27, with 577 pupils, against 25 with 597 pupils, in the preceding year, and the expenditure incurred on this account was Rs. 2,120, against Rs. 4,096 in 1895-96. This expenditure is in excess of the 1 per cent. grant, which would amount to about Rs. 1,341. In the Bogra district 13 pathsalas receive a grant-in-aid of Rs. 27-8 per mensem, whereas the 1 per cent. grant amounts to Rs. 423, but most of the raiyats being aborigines—Bunas and Sonthals—little interest is said to be taken by them in education. In Pabna the number of schools increased from 21 to 22, and that of pupils from 623 to 672. The total cost of their management amounted to Rs. 1,920, of which Rs. 1,144 appears to have been paid from the Government grant fund. There is, however, some doubt as to the accuracy of the figures for this Division, as the total grants from the one per cent. fund exceed the amount which appears to be available for such grants.

Dacca Division.

The following table shows the number of schools supported from the one per cent. grant for primary education in Government estates:—

DISTRICT.	Number of schools.	Number of pupils.	Expenditure. Rs.
Dacca	8	219	490
Mymensingh	8	242	295
Faridpur	41	973	2,535
Backergunge	89	2,442	5,072

The expenditure is to some extent proportionate to the income of the Government estates, but the Faridpur district gets more than its share.

Chittagong Division.

In the Chittagong Division 76 schools were assisted from the Government estates grant of Rs. 7,179. Of this amount, Rs. 1,345 was spent in Tippera, where 19 upper primary and 3 lower primary schools were maintained. Rupees 1,385 was assigned to Noakhali for the assistance of 19 upper primary, 95 lower primary, and 50 indigenous schools. Rupees 4,449 was spent in Chittagong, but no details are given.

Bhagalpur Division.

In the Bhagalpur Division 29 schools were maintained at a cost of Rs. 1,363, the number of pupils being 708. The district of Monghyr had the largest number of schools (13), and the allotment made to it was Rs. 546; but the actual expenditure was Rs. 514. In the Bhagalpur district no expenditure was incurred from the 1 per cent. fund. In Purnea the sanctioned amount was Rs. 51, and Rs. 49 was expended. In Malda the whole of the grant of Rs. 292 was utilized, besides Rs. 43 out of Rs. 51 contributed by the District Board.

Orissa Division.

Seventy-two primary schools in the Cuttack town were assisted from khas mahal funds. In Banki the number of primary schools is 93, including two girls' schools, and they received a grant of Rs. 408 from the one per cent. khas mahal grant.

In the Balasore district there are 2 schools in the Government estate of Nuanand, of which one is a middle English school and is aided from the khas mahal grant. The one per cent. Government estates' contribution provided for this district was only Rs. 28·4, but Rs. 533-8 was expended for the purpose by the addition of the balance transferred from the Provincial primary education allotment and the Provincial grant for non-Board tracts.

In Angul district and in the Khondmals, 10 upper primary and 122 lower primary schools were kept up, in addition to 1 training and 1 Sanskrit school, and the total number of students attending them was 2,527. The Government grant amounted to Rs. 7,326, out of which Rs. 6,031 was actually spent. In Puri 151 primary schools, including 4 for girls, were maintained in khas mahals at a total cost of Rs. 3,225. The number of pupils on the rolls was 2,534, of whom 80 were girls.

Chota Nagpur Division.

In the Government estates in Hazaribagh there were 23 lower primary schools with 637 pupils, against 36 schools with 976 pupils in the preceding year. The decrease is due to the abolition of some of the inefficient stipendiary schools and to the disappearance of unaided schools for want of support from the villagers—a result of the high price of food-grains. The total expenditure on education in Government estates in the district during the year was Rs. 1,339, out of which Rs. 779 was paid from the one per cent. grant, Rs. 54 from the district primary grant, and Rs. 506 from fees, &c., against Rs. 767, Rs. 513, and Rs. 735, respectively, in the previous year. In Lohardaga there were altogether 14 schools with 304 pupils, of which 2 were for girls. Rupees 263 was allotted from the one per cent. grant towards primary education in Government estates, and a sum of Rs. 179 was raised from fees and private subscriptions. The Government estates of Palamau enjoyed the advantage of 28 schools with 777 pupils, which were maintained at a total cost of Rs. 1,075, of which Rs. 880 represent the one per cent. contribution from the collections of Government estates, and Rs. 195 came from the district primary education grant. In Singhbhum the number of schools in the Kolhan was 96, with 5,044 pupils. A sum of Rs. 457 was paid as one per cent. contribution from the Government estates.

Patna Division.

Two upper primary and 18 lower primary aided schools and 7 lower primary unaided schools in the khas mahals of the Patna district are aided by Government. In the Government estates of Gaya, there are 7 upper primary schools attended by 423 pupils and 7 lower primary schools attended by 204 pupils, and the total cost incurred by Government for their maintenance was Rs. 1,241, against Rs. 1,226 in 1895-96. In Shahabad no school is maintained by the khas mahal department except a *pathsala* at Rehal on the Rhotas plateau. In Saran there was a *pathsala* in a Government estate in the Siwan subdivision. No

expenditure from the one per cent. grant appears to be made in the Muzaffarpur, Darbhanga or Champaran districts.

ROADS AND COMMUNICATIONS.

Burdwan Division.

In Majnamutha in the Midnapore district Rs. 1,118 was expended for the maintenance of the roads under the control of the Contai Local Board out of the allotment of Rs. 1,163 made for the purpose. Rupees 199 was made over to the District Board for the metalling of a road in the Serampore subdivision.

Presidency Division.

In the 24-Parganas Rs. 1,101 was expended by the Local Boards on the construction and repair of village roads in the Government estates in the Diamond Harbour and Basirhat subdivisions. In Nadia the District Board made an allotment of Rs. 300 for khas mahal roads, and this was almost entirely utilized on the construction of a road from Bilmudia to Bansbaria in the Meharpur subdivision. The khas mahals in Jessore possess no special roads, but the district and village roads maintained by the District Board supply the means of communication to and from the Government estates. The main lines of roads in the Government estates in the Murshidabad district are under the management of the District and Local Boards and of the Municipalities. In the Khulna district the means of communication is chiefly by water.

Rajshahi Division.

A sum of Rs. 14,692 was spent in the Jalpaiguri Duars for the construction and improvement of roads, and Rs. 19,867 on the maintenance of existing ones, numbering 36 in all. Towards the former expenditure the District Board contributed Rs. 4,315, and owners of tea-gardens Rs. 853. The maintenance charges, viz., Rs. 19,867, were met wholly out of the district fund; and, in addition to this amount, Rs. 2,736 was spent from the Khas Mahal Fund, and Rs. 970 from the Duars Market Fund, on account of the repairs and improvement of certain roads in the same quarter. An expenditure of Rs. 286-4 was also incurred in the maintenance of village roads during the year. No allotment is made out of the 12 per cent. deduction from the collections from Government estates for roads and communications in the Duars. In Darjeeling the contribution of the District Road Fund amounted to Rs. 2,200 and that from the Darjeeling Improvement Fund to Rs. 3,105. The cost (Rs. 7,837) of repairs to roads in the Terai was met from the District Road Fund. The village roads in the Government estates in the hills are constructed and repaired by the khas mahal mandals under a condition of their pattahs. Rupees 1,786-10-9 was expended during the year on certain roads in Kalimpong, the construction of which had been undertaken in 1895-96. Four main roads pass through the Government estates in Bogra, and the village roads are maintained at the expense of the District Board.

Dacca Division.

The total amount spent by the District Boards of the Dacca Division during the year for the construction and repair of roads and bridges in Government estates out of the 1½ per cent. allotment was Rs. 4,189, which was distributed as follows:—Mymensingh Rs. 370, Faridpur Rs. 1,416, Backergunge Rs. 2,403. No expenditure under this head was incurred in the district of Dacca. In Backergunge a sum of Rs. 5,232 was spent on the construction and repair of roads falling partly in Government and partly in private estates.

Chittagong Division.

The allotment in Tippera out of the 1½ per cent. grant was Rs. 1,629, and the expenditure Rs. 1,825, the excess being met by the District Board. The village roads in khas mahals in Noakhali and Chittagong were repaired by the District Board, which spent Rs. 3,051 in Noakhali.

Bhagalpur Division.

An allotment of Rs. 100 was spent on repairs to fair-weather roads in the Government estates of Mohanpur and Tintanga in the district of Bhagalpur. No allotment was made in the districts of Monghyr, Purnea, and Malda.

Orissa Division.

The construction and repair of roads in the Cuttack town khas mahals continues in the hands of the Municipality. In Banki Rs. 84 was expended by the District Board in repairing village roads. The total amount allotted by Government for roads and communications in Government estates during the year amounted to Rs. 3,179, out of which Rs. 2,047 was expended. In Balasore the Government

contribution to the District Board was Rs. 340, but Rs. 450 was actually expended by the latter in repairing some main and village roads. In Angul Rs. 300 was spent on repair of roads.

In Puri the District Board spent Rs. 11,062 on the up-keep of roads and communications, against Rs. 12,925 in 1895-96. Besides some village roads, 96¾ miles of road in Khurda Government estate and in the Sadar khas mahals were repaired at a cost of Rs. 11,062. Thirteen village roads, aggregating 75 miles in length, and feeder roads to railway stations, were also repaired in the above estate, at a cost of Rs. 874, out of the Khas Mahal Fund.

Chota Nagpur Division.

In the Government estates in the district of Hazaribagh, roads aggregating 42 miles were maintained by the Road Cess Department at a total cost of Rs. 2,489, of which Rs. 2,018 was contributed by Government. In Lohardaga five roads were repaired at a cost of Rs. 286; in Palamau the District Road Fund received Rs. 1,286 for repairs and maintenance of roads. In the Kolhan Government estate in Singhbhum a sum of Rs. 1,292 was spent on roads out of the funds of the estate.

Patna Division.

The roads in the Government estates in the Patna Division were maintained by the Local Boards and Municipalities. In Patna 1½ per cent. of the total collections in Government estates was made over to the District Board, but no work was undertaken during the year, partly owing to the funds of the District Board being locked up to meet the expected cost of famine relief work. In Gaya a sum of Rs. 603, was contributed to the District Board for roads in khas mahals. That Board, however, out of its own resources, expended Rs. 2,433 in certain khas mahal villages. In Shahabad a road in the Sasaram subdivision has been raised by the Local Board at a cost of Rs. 430.

Condition of the raiyats.

The condition of the raiyats in the Government estates was generally less satisfactory than in ordinary years owing to the failure of the crops. In Birbhum and Midnapore the tenants of Government are said to be better off than those of private zamindars. In the 24-Parganas the raiyats suffered from successive failures of crops in the last four years, and large remissions of rent had to be made. In Tippera the raiyats were compensated to some extent for the poor outturn of grain by the high prices they obtained for their jute and for any surplus of paddy that they could spare for sale. In Monghyr and Purnea the raiyats are said to have been generally well off. In Cuttack, Balasore, and Puri the poorer classes suffered considerably from loss of crops by floods and drought. They suffered also from failure of crops in the Chota Nagpur Division and in the Shahabad, Saran, Darbhanga, and Muzaffarpur districts.

Wards' and Attached Estates.

Estates under the management of the Board.

THERE were 73 wards' estates and 73 attached and encumbered estates under the management of the Board during the year 1896-97, against 74 and 66 respectively in the previous year. Out of the total number of estates, 12 wards' and 21 attached and encumbered estates were under management for part of the year only, having been taken in charge or relinquished during the year.

Revenue and cesses due to Government.

The total amount of revenue and cesses, arrear and current, due to Government from the estates under Board's management was Rs. 52,02,377, of which Rs. 51,57,758 was paid and Rs. 355 remitted, leaving a balance of Rs. 44,264. The greater part of the balance, namely Rs. 28,107, was due from the Pachete estate in Manbhum; in the previous year a sum of Rs. 28,108 had been left outstanding in the same way; but both sums were paid up after the close of the year in which they fell due. Rupees 1,673 remained due from the Malighati estate in Midnapore, which was unable to realize its rents in full on account of the failure of the harvests; but the estate being solvent and its resources ample for requirements during the current year, it was not thought advisable to break in upon the reserve of Government securities which the estate possesses, in order to meet the Government demand. Rupees 4,210 due from the Patkum estate, which was taken in charge during the year, could not be paid on account of litigation which impeded collections. Considering the general shortness of crops, the balances remaining unpaid were not unduly heavy.

Rents and cesses due to superior landlords.

The current demand of rents and cesses due to superior landlords from estates that were under the Board's management throughout the year amounted to Rs. 3,19,973 and the arrear demand was Rs. 58,376, making a total of Rs. 3,78,349. Rupees 3,15,304 were paid on account of both current and arrear demand and Rs. 576 remitted, leaving a balance of Rs. 62,469, the payments being 98·5 per cent. of the current and 83·3 per cent. of the gross demand, against 101·5 and 85·7 per cent. respectively in the preceding year. As in previous years, the greater portion of the balance, viz., Rs. 39,774, was due from the Satkhira estate. Of this amount, Rs. 9,157, which was due as rent of *patni* taluks held in coparcenary, was not paid, as the co-sharers in the taluks did not pay their share before the sale day, and about Rs. 10,000 is due to a number of landlords, against most of whom the estate has counter-claims as under-tenants, and who do not attend either to receive payments or to adjust their accounts. In the Paigambarpur estate in Darbhanga, owing to want of funds, no money could be paid to superior landlords, and the outstanding balance amounted to Rs. 7,475 at the close of the year. In this estate the failure of the crops was very great, and out of a total demand of Rs. 1,43,617, both arrear and current, only Rs. 24,410 was collected during the year.

Collections of rents and cesses.

The following statement shows the demand, collections, and balances of rent and cesses due to the estates during the five years ending 1896-97:—

Year.	Demand.			Collections.			Percentage of—		Remissions.	Balances.
	Arrear.	Current.	Total.	Arrear.	Current.	Total.	Current collections on current demand.	Total collection on current demand.		
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.			Rs.	Rs.
1892-93 ...	62,03,663	92,99,637	1,55,03,300	29,04,153	61,96,739	91,00,895	66·6	97·8	3,05,695	60,96,710
1893-94 ...	66,78,027	97,32,203	1,64,10,230	29,84,402	64,12,911	93,97,313	65·8	96·5	4,35,740	65,77,177
1894-95 ...	65,50,095	92,85,008	1,58,35,103	29,83,914	61,69,526	91,53,240	66·4	98·5	5,67,884	61,13,979
1895-96 ...	61,59,879	93,44,103	1,55,03,982	29,16,194	59,93,431	89,09,625	64·1	95·3	5,90,112	60,04,245
1896-97 ...	68,16,803	95,98,063	1,64,14,866	32,22,121	59,47,656	91,69,777	61·9	95·5	4,18,543	68,26,546

Though the percentage of total collections of rents and cesses on the current demand during the year under report was slightly better than in the previous year, being 95·5 against 95·3, the results were worse than in any of the preceding years, relatively to the entire demand. The percentage of current collections on the current demand for all estates was only 61·9 per cent. and for estates in charge throughout the year 65 per cent. In the Presidency Division only 44·6 per cent. of the current demand was collected. Among the 22 estates having a rent-roll of over Rs. 50,000, the Government standard of 90 per cent. was attained only in the Magan Das Rai estate in Chittagong, where 93·9 per cent. of the current demand was collected. The proportion of current collections to current demand in the Paigambarpur estate in Darbhanga was 25·4 per cent.; in the Kasimbazar estate in Murshidabad, 33·7 per cent.; in the Chandra Kumar estate in Shahabad, 35·2 per cent., and in the Satkhira estate, 37·2 per cent. These poor results were due to the unfavourable agricultural conditions of the year.

The balances of rent and cesses due to the estates amounted altogether to Rs. 68,26,546, against Rs. 60,04,245 in the previous year. The increase of Rs. 8,22,301 in the balance is chiefly in the Patna Division for estates which were under management for part of the year, the balances in the Hatwa estate alone amounting to Rs. 9,89,143. The balances in estates which were under the Board's management for the whole year have decreased from Rs. 56,72,007 to Rs. 54,15,243, the decrease being mainly due to the remissions granted during the year, which amounted to Rs. 4,00,845. Nearly 11½ lakhs of the balance have been collected since the close of the year, chiefly in the Burdwan, Syudpur, and Khagra estates.

Effect has as far as possible been given to the orders of Government for the classification of the balances of the estates in which the arrear is more than 25 per cent. of the current demand into—

(*a*) those barred by limitation;

(*b*) those for which the tenants deny liability, according as the objections are valid or invalid;

(*c*) those admitted and legally recoverable, which the tenants are able to pay.

The occurrence of a general scarcity has, however, considerably retarded the scrutiny of accounts. In the meantime the balances may in many cases be considerably reduced, and in some cases wiped out altogether by the remission of the amounts which are reported as either legally inadmissible or as irrecoverable owing to the poverty of the tenants or to some other adequate cause. Thus in the Burdwan Division the Malighati estate shows a balance of Rs. 37,395, of which Rs. 20,916 is reported to be impossible of realization, though legally recoverable, and claims to Rs. 3,002 are either barred by limitation or legally indefensible. In the case of the Satkhira estate in the Presidency Division, Rs. 64,277 out of a balance of Rs. 2,34,711 is shown as irrecoverable on account of the poverty of the tenants, while their objections to the payment of Rs. 3,963 are reported to be valid. In the Rajshahi Division, the Sankarpur estate shows a balance of Rs. 26,601, the whole of which is said to be impossible of realization because of the poverty of the tenants. The Tikari estate in the Patna Division has a balance of Rs. 4,96,431, of which Rs. 1,62,115 is

reported to be irrecoverable owing to the poverty of the tenants and Rs. 3,627 to be barred by limitation, while for a sum of Rs. 71,263, which is claimed as an arrear due, the tenants are not legally liable. The Chandra Kumar estate in the same Division has a balance of Rs. 81,313, of which Rs. 10,245 is barred by limitation and Rs. 27,035 is irrecoverable on account of the poverty of the tenants. The Hatwa estate, which came under the management of the Court of Wards during the year under report, shows a balance of Rs. 9,89,143, or more than twice the current demand of Rs. 4,20,703. It is reported that the tenants deny their liability to pay Rs. 1,71,566, and that their objections are valid in respect to Rs. 1,68,911, and invalid in respect to Rs. 2,655, and that a sum of Rs. 8,17,577 is legally recoverable from the tenants, who are able to pay. In the Shewhur estate, which shows a balance of Rs. 60,141, more than one-sixth of the amount is barred by limitation. In the Sukraj Rai estate in the Bhagalpur Division more than one quarter of the balance is shown as either barred by limitation or otherwise irrecoverable according to law. There are eight estates under the Board's management in the district of Palamau. In the case of six of these estates the entire balances are shown to be irrecoverable on account of the poverty of the tenants or other adequate causes, and in regard to a seventh estate, Majhiawan, Rs. 1,732 out of a balance of Rs. 1,846 is stated to be irrecoverable for similar reasons.

Debts due by estates.

The debts due by estates which were under the Board's management for the entire year amounted at the commencement of the year to Rs. 32,19,267. Additional liabilities to the extent of Rs. 2,41,631 were ascertained or incurred during the year and added to the original debts, making a total of Rs. 34,60,898. The payments amounted to Rs. 3,11,850, and there was a further reduction of Rs. 671 by compromise, leaving a balance of Rs. 31,48,377 outstanding at the close of the year. The total amount of debts due by estates taken in charge or released was Rs. 9,48,560, of which Rs. 3,39,798 was paid and Rs. 11,439 reduced by compromise, leaving a balance of Rs. 5,97,323. The increase in the amount of debts due by these estates is due mainly to the heavy encumbrances, amounting to over three lakhs, on the Nawada estate, which was taken in charge during the year.

Management charges and rates.

The cost of management, excluding the cost of construction and repairs of office buildings, during the year under report was 8·1 per cent. of the total current demand for rent and cesses, against 7·8 per cent. in 1895-96. As in previous years, the percentage is highest in the Orissa Division, being 17·1 against 13·9 per cent. in 1895-96, the increase being chiefly in the Kanika estate and due to the payment of the arrear salaries of the collecting staff for 17 months from October 1895. In the Burdwan Division the percentage is low, owing to the fact that the Burdwan Raj estate collects the greater portion of its large demand under the patni system; in the year under review it was 3·8 per cent. The percentage in the Patna Division was very high, being 16·3 against 13·9 in the previous year. The increase appears to be due to the payment to the collecting staff of the Tikari estate of the commission of previous years. For estates that were under the Board's management for a part of the year, the management charges were very high, the percentage being 18·1 against 4·8 in 1895-96.

The amount estimated as being required from all estates on account of the management rate under Act X of 1892 was Rs. 1,53,700, and there was an estimated deficit of Rs. 7,279 at the close of the previous year. In order to make good this deficit, it was found necessary to raise the rate payable by estates with incomes of not more than 5 lakhs of rupees from $2\frac{3}{4}$ to $2\frac{7}{8}$ per cent. on collections. Nevertheless the result was still a deficit of Rs. 21,344, partly on account of an increase in the charges in Government offices, but chiefly because the gross receipts from all estates, which form the basis on which the rate is assessed, fell short of the estimated collections by over three lakhs of rupees. The arrear demand at the close of the year was Rs. 35,307. The greater portion of the balance has been recovered since the close of the year.

The rate for the professional audit of accounts of estates with annual rent and cess demands of Rs. 50,000 and upwards was fixed in 1896-97 on the same scale as in the previous year. The demand on account of this rate was Rs. 20,230, but the actual charges were Rs. 16,615, leaving a surplus of

Rs. 3,615 on the year's operations, besides a surplus of Rs. 321 left at the close of 1895-96.

The following statement shows the expenditure during the last five years on the various descriptions of improvements:—

Year.	Subscriptions and donations to schools.	Subscriptions and donations to dispensaries.	Maintenance in efficient condition of estates, buildings, and other immoveable property.	Improvement of land and property and benefit of ward.	Survey and settlements.	Total.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
1896-97	52,941	44,790	3,89,093	1,78,152	1,13,114	7,78,090
1895-96	52,306	38,693	4,11,228	1,83,880	1,69,240	8,55,353
1894-95	50,217	38,564	1,63,808	1,43,208	1,64,705	5,65,502
1893-94	59,844	46,527	2,46,225	1,58,406	2,01,899	7,12,901
1892-93	64,059	36,524	2,16,870	1,57,782	97,104	5,72,339

Expenditure or improvements.

The total expenditure on all heads of improvements, inclusive of that on surveys and settlements, shows a decrease of Rs. 77,263 as compared with the previous year. The decrease is chiefly due to a decreased outlay on buildings as well as on surveys and settlements. The expenditure under the head of improvement of land and property also shows a decrease of Rs. 5,728. A comparative statement showing the expenditure under this head in the different Divisions during the year under report, as well as in the previous year, is given below:—

Division.	Expenditure on account of improvement of property during 1895-96.	Expenditure on account of improvement of property during 1896-97.
	Rs.	Rs.
Burdwan	25,488	36,290
Presidency	42,517	35,131
Rajshahi	5,034	9,192
Dacca	8,744	4,056
Chittagong	8,789	12,588
Patna	59,611	27,825
Bhagalpur	8,918	20,189
Orissa	14,031	22,849
Chota Nagpur	10,757	10,032
Total ...	1,83,880	1,78,152

There has been an increase in five Divisions, namely, Burdwan, Rajshahi, Chittagong, Bhagalpur, and Orissa. In the Patna Division there is a very large decrease, which is reported to be due to a much smaller sum having been spent on *gilandazi* works by the Tikari estate during the year under report as compared with that expended in the previous year. The total outlay in all the estates under this head during the year was Rs. 1,78,152, or 1·85 per cent. on the current rent and cess demand, against 1·96 per cent. in the previous year.

The Burdwan Raj Estate continued to maintain the farm at Pala under the supervision of the Director of Land Records and Agriculture. An attempt was made for the first time to cultivate Naini Tal potatoes in the Sundarbans portion of the Bhawanipur estate, and was successful, while in the Maldwar and Madhupur estates similar experiments met with but partial success. In the Talipabad and Dakhin Shabazpur estates it was found that the Naini Tal potato could indeed be grown in the high lands of the estates, but not with profit.

Education.

The total amount of subscriptions and donations by wards' estates to schools amounted to only Rs. 52,941, or a little more than one-half per cent. on the current annual demand of Rs. 95,98,063.

Survey and Settlement.

The survey and settlement of the Burdwan Raj khas mahals and the Srirampur estates were completed during the year. The revision of the records of the Sarail estate was completed by the sub-manager of the estate under the supervision of the Collector of Tippera, with the result that the total rental as at first fixed was

reduced from Rs. 2,49,575 to Rs. 2,14,401. Excluding the estates which are within the scope of the general survey and settlement operations in Chittagong, Orissa and North Bihar, there were thirteen estates under survey and settlement: in six of these, aggregating 1,103·30 square miles in area, the operations were under the Director of Land Records. It is noticeable where, as in the Burdwan Raj khas mahals, Tikari, Dakhin Shabazpur, Shankarpur, Kanika and Chittagong wards' estates, surveys and records of rights have been made that the percentages of collections on the demand compare very favourably with those on estates that have not been surveyed.

Certificates.

The statement below illustrates the working of the certificate procedure during the year 1896-97 and four preceding years:—

Division.	Number pending from last year.	Number filed during the year.	Total.	Disposed of during the year.	Pending more than six months.	Pending less than six months.	Total.	Amount of demand covered by the certificates.	Total amount realized by certificates.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
								Rs.	Rs.
Burdwan	1,923	849	2,772	985	1,711	76	1,787	87,450	33,007
Presidency	1,245	2,591	3,836	2,152	405	1,279	1,684	78,082	35,561
Rajshahi	191	743	934	524	90	320	410	30,277	14,023
Dacca	564	1,045	1,609	786	820	3	823	75,879	33,926
Chittagong	413	2,545	2,958	1,838	104	1,016	1,120	61,958	36,980
Patna	190	464	654	304	123	227	350	54,995	10,147
Bhagalpur	116	73	189	108	81	...	81	5,964	3,763
Orissa	48	2	50	41	9	...	9	1,178	972
Chota Nagpur	156	256	412	383	18	11	29	19,154	12,105
Total for 1896-97 ...	4,846	8,568	13,414	7,121	3,361	2,932	6,293	4,14,737	1,80,484
Total for 1895-96 ...	4,648	8,446	13,094	7,474	2,359	3,261	5,620	5,18,797	2,36,532
Total for 1894-95 ...	7,813	7,961	15,774	10,287	2,955	2,532	5,487	5,24,792	1,92,711
Total for 1893-94 ...	10,281	7,477	17,758	11,663	4,334	1,761	6,095	6,71,210	2,17,706
Total for 1892-93 ...	13,210	8,648	21,858	11,765	9,053	1,040	10,093	8,58,414	3,41,256

NOTE.—The difference between the number of certificates pending at the close of 1895-96 and the number shown as pending at the commencement of 1896-97 is due to the exclusion of 774 certificates on account of certain released estates.

The increase in the number of the certificates filed in the Presidency Division was chiefly due to the increase in the Sarail portion of the Kasimbazar estate, where the tenants had combined against the payment of rent. In Patna, Rajshahi, and Chittagong it was due to the progress made in the preparation of records of rights of wards' estates in these Divisions, thus rendering it allowable to issue certificates for arrears of rent in them. The total amount realized by certificates was 43·5 per cent. of the demand covered by them, against 45·5 per cent. in the previous year. The average amount covered by each certificate was about Rs. 31, as against Rs. 39 in 1895-96.

Civil suits.

The following statement shows the particulars of civil suits for the recovery of rent and cesses due to the estates:—

Division.	Number of suits pending from last year.	Number filed during the year.	Total.	Disposed of during the year.	Pending more than six months.	Pending less than six months.	Total.	Amount of demand covered by the suits.	Amount decreed.	Amount recovered.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11
								Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Burdwan	119	592	711	516	4	191	195	84,044	65,445	17,767
Presidency	15	696	711	700	2	9	11	69,386	69,600	34,129
Rajshahi	73	62	135	66	67	2	69	2,303	1,597	345
Dacca	1	3	4	1	3	...	3	1,584	792	.....
Chittagong	18	12	30	27	1	2	3	2,681	1,181	132
Patna	198	1,273	1,471	1,195	233	43	276	1,58,914	96,199	36,071
Bhagalpur	117	297	414	330	68	16	84	18,040	15,285	6,148
Orissa	2	48	50	29	20	1	21	2,760	2,760	1,947
Chota Nagpur	115	518	633	554	33	46	79	50,713	32,099	24,658
Total for 1896-97	658	3,501	4,159	3,418	431	310	741	3,90,425	2,84,958	1,81,197
Total for 1895-96	383	3,686	4,069	3,314	389	366	755	3,91,009	3,05,603	1,66,686

NOTE.—The difference between the number of civil suits pending at the close of 1895-96 and the number shown as pending at the commencement of 1896-97 is due to the exclusion of 16 suits on account of six released estates and the omission of 66 suits in the previous year's statement.

There was a decrease both in the number of civil suits instituted and the demand covered by them; of the demand, 46·4 per cent. was realized.

Certificates were filed and civil suits were instituted for an amount equal only to 11·7 per cent. of the balances due to all estates.

Condition of the tenantry.

The year under report was a year of general scarcity and distress which extended to most of the estates under the Board's management. Where there was very serious or total failure of crops, the tenants as a matter of course suffered, and were unable to pay their rents, but where the failure was not so great and the tenantry had surplus produce to dispose of over what was required for their own consumption, they benefited *pro tanto* by the high prices that prevailed. In Rangpur and in the Chandra Kumar estate in Shahabad, the condition of the tenants is reported to have been good, and it is reported to have been fair in the Talipabad estates in Dacca and in the Tikari and Chandragarh estates in Gaya. The Manager of the Khagra estate reports that the majority of the tenants of that estate are better off than the raiyats in other parts of Bihar. On the other hand, the raiyats of Midnapore have been reduced to poverty through repeated loss of their paddy crops. Many of the tenants of the Kasimbazar estate in Murshidabad, Birbhum, and Burdwan had great difficulty in paying their rents. The Collector of Patna, owing to the distressed condition of the raiyats, could not collect more than Rs. 70,906 out of a demand, current and arrear, amounting to Rs. 1,82,593. In the Shewhur estate in Muzaffarpur Rs. 24,410 only were realized out of a total demand of Rs. 1,43,617, and in the district of Saran, out of a demand of over thirteen lakhs in estates under the management of the Court of Wards, less than two and-a-half lakhs was collected. In the Chota Nagpur Division Rs. 6,83,842 only were realized out of a total demand of Rs. 12,98,825.

Estates with a rent-roll of Rs. 50,000 and upwards.

The Burdwan Raj estate continued to be managed with vigour and success by Raja Ban Behari Kapur, who was on tour for 134 days during the year. A settlement of ghatwali lands in Bankura, amounting to 135,412 bighas, was concluded during the year, the land being settled with 2,250 ghatwals or sardars at an annual rental of Rs. 37,417. The current demand of the estate was Rs. 46,20,857, and the arrear demand Rs. 24,64,468, making a total of Rs. 70,85,325, out of which Rs. 47,44,045, or 102·6 per cent. on the current demand, was collected. Excluding remissions, the outstanding balance is reported to have been Rs. 22,88,630, of which Rs. 10,30,000 was collected after the close of the year by the enforcement of the procedure for the sale of *patni* taluks, and claims to Rs. 10,20,805 are good and in course of realization, the recovery of the remainder being considered doubtful or hopeless. The College at Burdwan and the higher English school at Kalna, maintained by the estate, did well during the year. The Raj charitable dispensaries at Burdwan and Kalna, at Kujang in Cuttack, and at Sujamutha in Midnapore, worked well. The amount spent on improvements was Rs. 32,738, as against Rs. 21,494 in the previous year; the additional amount was spent chiefly on the excavation and re-excavation of tanks, the sinking of wells, and the repair of embankments.

In the Tikari estate, irrecoverable balances to the extent of Rs. 66,804 were written off, leaving an outstanding balance of Rs. 4,96,431. Of this amount, Rs. 91,297 is reported to be irrecoverable, Rs. 33,967 to be doubtful of recovery, and Rs. 3,71,167 to be in process of recovery. The management charges of the Tikari estate were very high, being 18·6 per cent. on the current demand, against 12·6 per cent. in the previous year. The increase is reported to be due to the payment of commission earned by the establishment in villages managed direct. A higher class English school and a charitable dispensary were maintained at Tikari. The outlay on works of improvement decreased from Rs. 35,174 in 1895-96 to Rs. 19,220 in the year under report.

The arrear demand of the Kasimbazar estate was very large, being Rs. 5,14,852, and the current demand was Rs. 3,71,768. The collections amounted to Rs. 4,43,408, or 119·2 per cent. on the current demand, against 99·3 per cent. in the preceding year. The expenditure on works of improvement was Rs. 19,127, against Rs. 20,543 in the previous year.

Rupees 10,788 was spent in the Khagra estate in Purnea during the year on works of improvement, against Rs. 2,377 in the previous year. In the Satkhira estate Rs. 274 only was spent under this head. In the Narhan estate in Darbhanga, the law expenses amounted to Rs. 15,365 during the year, while Rs. 1,230 only was spent on works of improvement, and that chiefly on the construction of one well. In the Bhawanipur estate in the 24-Parganas, Rs. 15,730 was spent on works of improvement, chiefly in raising embankments, clearing jungle, etc., in the Sundarbans lots, excavating and re-excavating tanks, and repairing of village roads.

The collections in the Dakhin Shahbazpur estate were satisfactory; but the outlay on improvements during the year was Rs. 2,602 only, as against Rs. 5,101 in 1895-96. A sum of Rs. 5,081 was spent on works of improvement in the Sankarpur estate in Dinajpur.

The collections in the Shewhur estate in Muzaffarpur, were 80·6 per cent. on the current demand, and in the Paigambarpur estate in Darbhanga, 42·7 per cent. Considering that the crops had failed in these parts, the collections were as high as could have been reasonably expected.

Estates taken in charge and released during the year.

Fifteen estates were taken in charge during the year, and 18 were released. The important estate of Hatwa in Saran was taken in charge by the Court of Wards in October 1896, on the death of Maharaja Sir Krishna Pertap Sahi Bahadur, K.C.I.E., the late proprietor. He left a widow, a minor son, four years old, and an infant daughter. The estate being impartible, devolved upon the minor son; it consists of lands and houses in the districts of Saran, Gorakhpur, Shahabad, Muzaffarpur and Champaran, and of house property in Benares and Patna. The moveable property consists of cash, Government Currency Notes and Government Promissory Notes amounting to Rs. 54,40,817, as well as jewellery, gold and silver utensils, embroidered robes, valuable shawls, live-stock, carriages, furniture, tents, &c. The total estimated receipts of the estate from all sources, including interest on Promissory Notes and loans, amount to Rs. 11,83,935. Rupees 11,47,467 represent the income from landed property alone, the Government revenue payable by the estate being Rs. 1,99,573. The Maharani, widow of the late Maharaja, and the Manager, Mr. Buskin, were appointed joint-guardians of the minor.

The estate of Deo in Gaya was restored to the proprietor, Raja Bhikum Narayan Singh Bahadur. It had been administered by the Court of Wards since March 1886 under a special law, Act IX of 1886, which extended to it the provisions of the Chota Nagpur Encumbered Estates Act, VI of 1876. At the time charge was taken, the rental of the estate was Rs. 1,44,353, but portions of the estate were sold to liquidate debts, and, at the date of release, the rental had been reduced to Rs. 73,208. The debt of the estate, when taken in charge, was Rs. 14,26,494, out of which Rs. 38,560 was disallowed, Rs. 18,503 is a nominal debt due to the Raja's mother, and the rest was paid off out of the proceeds of sales, or reduced by compromise. A cash balance of Rs. 1,933 was made over to the Raja when his estate was released. The majority of estates released were released with a larger rent-roll than they possessed at the date of the assumption of charge and with their debts liquidated. The administration of the Turkoa estate in Midnapore was most successful; when it was taken in charge in 1876, it had a rent-roll of Rs. 31,432 and a debt of more than Rs. 8,000. When it was released in December 1896, its debt had been paid off, its rent-roll increased to Rs. 42,714 (a portion of the increase being due to the property added to the estate on the death of the minor's mother), Rs. 45,802 had been invested in landed property, and Rs. 1,35,002 in Government Securities. The villages, which had no reliable records and in which the relation with the tenants was not satisfactory, had been surveyed and settled under the Bengal Tenancy Act. The management of the Barutter Hinghly estate in the same district, on the other hand, was not a success; it had to be given up during the year, nearly four years before the minor proprietor attained his majority. The rental was Rs. 6,024 at the date of assumption of charge, but had been reduced to Rs. 5,720 at the date of its release. The estate is situated partly within and partly adjoining the swampy circuits in the Contai subdivision, and consists of four small and scattered revenue-paying mahals and certain under-tenures and rent-free holdings. The larger portion

of the estate is liable to inundation and loss of crops, and could not have been efficiently managed without a resident manager, whom it was too poor to support.

Encumbered estates in Chota Nagpur.

The number of estates managed under Act VI of 1876 during the year was 61, against 54 in the previous year. The following statement shows the collection of rents and cesses due to the estates:—

District.	Arrear demand.	Current demand.	Collections.	Percentage of collections on current demand.	Remissions.	Balances.	Advance collections on account of the ensuing year.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Hazaribagh	39,989	1,28,814	1,03,879	55·2	7,659	56,972	25,833
Lohardaga	40,881	68,258	63,194	92·5	1,713	44,232	313
Palamau	6,127	19,481	17,070	87·6	150	8,408	.....
Manbhum	2,13,584	5,44,112	2,95,332	85·9	1,249	2,60,615	68
Singhbhum	1,63,972	82,777	92,379	110·9	43,177	1,10,933	47
Total for ... 1896-97 ...	4,64,463	6,43,382	5,72,554	83·8	53,928	4,81,160	26,261
Total for ... 1895-96 ...	3,96,785	5,99,313	4,85,420	80·9	36,021	4,74,657	32,962

The following statement shows the progress made in paying off the debts due by the estates:—

District.	Due at the commencement of the year.	Ascertained and incurred during the year.	Total.	Payments.	Reductions by compromise.	Balance due at the close of the year.	Total amount provided in the scheme for payment of debts, as shown in the Commissioner's Annual Report.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Hazaribagh	5,76,791	1,04,204	6,78,995	35,199	6,172	6,37,624	1,34,613
Lohardaga	1,90,062	64,643	2,54,705	22,990	60	2,31,655	24,753
Palamau	1,25,546	4,263	1,29,809	17,004	...	1,12,805	13,499
Manbhum	11,98,571	78,033	12,76,604	36,312	...	12,40,292	22,749
Singhbhum	1,09,219	3,345	1,12,564	46,464	88	66,012	33,648
Total of 1896-97 ...	21,98,189	2,54,488	24,52,677	1,57,969	6,320	22,88,388	2,29,262
Total of 1895-96 ...	12,90,13[illegible]	11,41,047	24,31,186	1,57,313	34,950	22,38,923	1,63,187

III.—PROTECTION.

Course of Legislation.

FOUR Acts were passed during the year 1896-97, namely, Act I of 1896 (*to provide for the protection of Muhammadan pilgrims*), Act II of 1896 (*to further amend the Bengal Municipal Act, 1884*), Act I of 1897 (*to amend the Public Demands Recovery Act, 1895*), and Act II of 1897 (*to enlarge the scope of the charitable trust created by the Will of the late Mrs. Sally Murray*).

The Acts of 1896 are described in the Administration Report for last year.

The reason which led to the introduction of the Bill which became Act I of 1897 was the necessity of correcting certain clerical errors occurring in the Public Demands Recovery Act, 1895, and while the Bill was under discussion further defects in the Act of 1895 were brought to light which it was considered desirable to remove. The principal amendments of a substantive character made by the new Act are as follow:—(1) the certificate procedure has been applied to the recovery of (*a*) fees or costs awarded by a Revenue Authority under any law or any rule having the force of law, and (*b*) any sum awarded as compensation under section 2 of Bengal Act VII of 1868; (2) certificate officers have been authorised to direct that the costs of a successful petition against a certificate shall be paid by the person or Local Authority on whose requisition or on whose behalf the certificate was made.

Act II of 1897 was passed in order to enable the Church Wardens of St. John's Church, Calcutta, to devote to charitable purposes a trust fund which was bequeathed to them by the late Mrs. Sally Murray in 1844 for the relief of persons imprisoned for debt, and which, in consequence of the practical abolition of imprisonment for debt, was lying idle.

Four further Bills were under the consideration of the Council during the year, viz., (1) a Bill for the suppression of rain-gambling in common gaming-houses, (2) a Bill to regulate the enhancement of rents, the commutation of predial conditions or services, and the registration and resumption of intermediate tenures, in parts of Chota Nagpur, (3) a Bill to amend the law relating to the partition of estates, and (4) a Bill to amend the Bengal Local Self-Government Act of 1885.

The first of these Bills was devised for the purpose of suppressing the practice of rain-gambling, which had assumed such proportions in Calcutta as to become a public nuisance. It was considered desirable, however, not to confine the operation of the Bill to Calcutta, but to extend it to Bengal generally, in order to prevent the evil from spreading to other centres. The Bill merely amends the existing Gaming Acts so as to bring rain-gambling within their purview. It became law shortly after the close of the year, and now stands on the Statute-book as Act III of 1897.

The Bill to regulate the enhancement of rents, the commutation of predial conditions or services, and the registration and resumption of intermediate tenures in Chota Nagpur was introduced in Council in January, 1897.

For some years previously there had been agrarian disputes in Chota Nagpur, more especially in the Lohardaga district, between landlords and tenants, regarding rights to land and the conditions attaching thereto, which had from time to time caused much anxiety to the district authorities and seriously interfered with the good government of the country. One of the chief causes of these disputes was the peculiar system of *bethbegari*, or labour rents, by which the tenant is bound to perform a certain amount of work for his landlord, such as tilling lands, building houses and carrying luggage on a journey, without receiving wages; another was the

numerous list of *rakumats* or cesses, uncertain in their incidence, which are payable sometimes in money and sometimes in kind, in addition to the regular rental. The last occasion on which there was any serious agitation was from 1887 to 1889, when the raiyats complained of the exaction by the zamindars of service and *rakumats* in excess of what was customary and proper, and began in some instances to put forward unreasonable claims to hold their lands irrespective of the zamindar, subject only to a quit-rent to be paid to the Government. The Bill was the outcome of the measures taken for repressing that agitation and of the discussions which followed between the Commissioner of Chota Nagpur, the Government of Bengal and the Government of India. In the Bill the provisions regarding voluntary commutation are retained, but power is taken to the Government to direct that a record of conditions or services shall be prepared, and a commutation of them into money-rents made by a Revenue-officer, whenever such a course may seem expedient, on or without application from the landlords and tenants concerned.

The provisions of the Bill relating to the enhancement of rent and the registration and resumption of intermediate tenures were withdrawn for further consideration in connection with a proposal to extend the Bengal Tenancy Act, 1885, to Chota Nagpur; and the Bill, which now deals only with the commutation of predial conditions or services, was passed by the Council in August, 1897, and has since been placed on the statute-book as Act IV of 1897.

The Bill to amend the law relating to the partition of estates repeals the Estates Partition Act, 1876, and re-enacts it with several important modifications. The primary and chief object of the Bill is to simplify, cheapen, and shorten the procedure for effecting partitions of estates. The Bill aims at applying a remedy to defects found in the present procedure (1) by defining and limiting the stages of the proceedings at which objections and appeals may be made, without taking away or curtailing the right itself to raise objections or make appeals at the proper time; and (2) by providing for the making of a survey and the preparation and publication of a record of existing rents and other assets (unless a previous survey or record of rights has been officially made or the proprietors themselves file measurement papers which are admitted to be correct), so that there may be an authoritative ascertainment of the assets on which the partition is to be based, and that all parties concerned (including the tenants, to whom extracts from the record relating to their holdings are to be furnished) may have an opportunity of knowing what is being recorded relating to them, and of urging objections, if they have any. A secondary, but very important, object of the Bill is to impose a limit on the practically endless divisibility of responsibility for land-revenue due to the State which was allowed by the Act of 1876. The restriction embodied in the Bill is that no partition shall be made if the annual amount of land-revenue for which the separate estate of the applicant would, after partition, be liable would not exceed ten rupees, or if, after separation of the applicant's interest, the annual amount of land-revenue for which the separate estate of the remaining proprietors would be liable would not exceed five rupees. In other words, no estate with a present revenue of fifteen rupees or less can be subjected to partition.

Various amendments of a minor character have been made by the Bill, which was passed by the Council in August 1897, and has been submitted for the assent of His Excellency the Governor-General.

The fourth of the Bills mentioned above, namely, the Bill to amend the Bengal Local Self-Government Act of 1885, is described in the Administration Report for 1895-96. No action has been taken in the Legislative Council with regard to this Bill since that Report was written.

Map of the
LOWER PROVINCES
OF
BENGAL
SHOWING
SERIOUS OFFENCES AGAINST
PERSON & PROPERTY
in 1896.
Scale 1 Inch = 60 Miles or 1 Inch = 93 Kilometres
REFERENCES.
One case to every 2,000 persons and under
4,000 " and over 2,000
6,000 " " 4,000
1. NARSINGHPUR
2. BARAMBA
3. TIGIRIA
4. ATHGAR
OF
BENGAL
Mouths of the
BAY
OF
BENGAL
NEPAL
BHUTAN
ASSAM
BURMA
CENTRAL PROVINCES
MADRAS PRESIDENCY
CHOTA NAGPUR
PALAMAU
HAZARIBAGH
MANBHUM
SINGHBHUM
MAYURBHANJ
KEONJHAR
BONAI
SARAIKELA
BAUD
ANGUL
DHENKANAL
PURI
KHURDA
CUTTACK
CALCUTTA
Gonda
Uska Bazar
Fyzabad
Basti
Gorakhpur
Azamgarh
Jaunpur
Ballia
Ghazipur
ALLAHABAD
Benares
Mirzapur
Chunar
Darjeeling
Tumlong
Jalpaiguri
Cooch Behar
Darbhanga
Muzaffarpur
Chapra
Dinapore
Arrah
Patna
Gaya
Bilaur
Monghyr
Purnea
Dinajpur
Rangpur
Tura
Maldah
English Bazar
Bhagalpur
Rajmahal
Deoghur
Bogra
Mymensingh
Raipur Boalia
Murshidabad
Berhampore
Pabna
Dacca
Agartalla
Faridpur
Comilla
Noakhali
Barisal
Backergunge
Chittagong
Lungleh
Akyab
Daltonganj
Palamau
Hazaribagh
Lohardaga
Ranchi
Suri
Ramgarh
Purulia
Bankura
Nadia
Krishnagar
Burdwan
Jessore
Hooghly
Howrah
Midnapore
Jellasore
Balasore
Chaibassa
Sambalpur
Bilaspur
Raigarh
Jashpur
Sonpur
Partabpur
Sunhat
Barampur
Kendujhar
Pallahara
Angul
Dhenkanal
Cuttack
Bhundesar
Ganjam
Chilka Lake
Puri
Kuladan?
Maya R.
Naaf R.
Ramgarh
Tigiria
Athgar
Narsinghpur
Baramba
Sagar Island
Rangamatia
Sandip Channel
Ruttum Pura
Cox's Bazar
Hooghly R.
Mutla R.
Damodar R.
Subarnarekha R.
Brahmaputra R.
Meghna R.
Ganges R.
Son R.
Gogra R.
Gandak R.
Kosi R.
Mahanadi R.
Brahmani R.
Baitarani R.
Kasai R.
Rupnarayan R.
Haldi R.
Rasulgarh
Kanika
Kujang
Jajpur
Kendrapara
Jagatsinghpur
Khurda
Nayagarh
Aska
Chikiti
Mohana
Parlakhemundi
Gumsur
Ganjam
Berhampur
Chicacole
Vizagapatam
Rajahmundry
Cocanada
Ellore
Masulipatam
Guntur
Nellore
Madras
Pondicherry
Cuddalore
Tranquebar
Negapatam
Tanjore
Trichinopoly
Karikal
Pamban
Ramnad
Tuticorin
Cape Comorin
Palk Strait
Gulf of Manaar
Ceylon
Andaman Islands
Nicobar Islands
82°
86°
90°
24°
20°

Police.

Constitution of the Force.

The sanctioned strength of superior officers at the close of the year was 77, as in the previous three years; that of subordinate officers was 23,502 as compared with 23,514 in 1895, an increase of 66 Sub-Inspectors and 88 town chaukidars having been sanctioned against a decrease of 67 head-constables and 99 constables. The force actually employed on the 31st December 1896 was below the sanctioned strength by 29 Sub-Inspectors, 67 head-constables, 192 constables, and 35 town chaukidars. The vacancies in the rank of Sub-Inspectors were purposely kept open, and will be gradually filled up by recruitment of officers by competitive examination. Those in the rank of head-constables will provide the absorption needed for the gradual replacement of head-constables by Sub-Inspectors in accordance with the scheme of redistribution. The vacancies among constables and town chaukidars are reported to have been due to difficulty of recruitment.

Expenditure.

The following table compares the expenditure under the main heads during the financial years 1895-96 and 1896-97, subject to any correction by the Accountant-General, Bengal, in the figures for the latter year when the accounts are finally closed:—

Heads of Charges.	Actual expenditure for 1895-96.	Actual expenditure for 1896-97.	Increase.	Decrease.
2	3	4	5	6
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Inspecting agency	1,64,883	1,64,601	.....	282
Pay of District and Assistant Superintendents	5,10,233	4,96,453	.....	13,780
Pay of Executive Police and establishments, with good-conduct pay and batta allowance, &c.	31,59,651	33,62,505	2,02,854	.....
Travelling allowance	1,07,480	1,21,546	14,066	.....
Fixed boat establishment	57,399	59,315	1,916	.....
Special, regular and contract contingencies	5,62,065	5,65,191	3,126	.....
Government contribution to the Municipal and Railway Police	1,56,384	1,57,991	1,607	.....
Bengal Military Police	70,786	49,773	.....	21,013
Total ...	47,88,881	49,77,375	2,23,569	35,075
Net increase ...	.....	.....	1,88,494	.....

The increased expenditure of Rs. 1,88,494 over that of last year is due partly to the grant of compensation for dearness of provisions, which amounted to over one lakh of rupees, and partly to the entertainment of additional police in connection with the railway extensions, plague and famine, and also to certain other increased establishments sanctioned during the year, for which no provision had been made in the estimate. Last year there was an increase under the eighth head, chiefly due to expenses incurred in connexion with the Military Police at Gnatong. This year there is a corresponding decrease under the same head owing to the force at Gnatong having been withdrawn and disbanded.

Reduction of investigating centres and recruitment of investigating officers.

Two outposts in Muzaffarpur recommended by the Police Redistribution Committee for abolition are still retained, the question of their abolition having been deferred for the present. Nearly all the centres recommended for abolition by the Redistribution Committee were abolished in the preceding year. At the examinations held in July and December 1896 for Sub-Inspectorships over 100 candidates were selected. The total number of Sub-Inspectors appointed upon the results of open competitive examination, including those selected in the year under report, already exceeds 500, that is, nearly one-third of the total investigating officers. The claims of meritorious head-constables who entered the service before the new rules came into force are duly considered, and selections are periodically made from them for promotion to the rank of Sub-Inspector, those who know English being permitted to attend one term of the Training School.

Police Training School.

During the year the curriculum of studies was revised and new rules were issued. The students are instructed in law, criminal and police procedure, surveying, drill, anthropometry and finger-print decipherment. Assistant Superintendents are also kept there until they pass the lower departmental standard. Besides the instruction imparted, the encouragement of athletics has done much to improve the physique of the students. Since the close of the year a beginning has been made in opening district schools for the instruction of the rank and file of the police. Much has to be done in this direction, the percentage of educated men among the constables and town chaukidars being only 26·8.

Working of the Town Police.

Further effect was given during the year to the plan of substituting chaukidars for regular police in towns by the appointment of chaukidars for town duty in certain municipalities of the districts of Burdwan, Rangpur, and Backergunge.

The general complaint that the rate of pay offered to town chaukidars is insufficient to induce local men of respectability to accept the appointments was again brought to notice. A proposal recently received from the Inspector-General for increasing the pay of town chaukidars in seventeen districts has accordingly been sanctioned, and a better class of men will thus be obtained from whom whole-time service can be taken. The Bengal Town Police system, which requires constant patrolling, was introduced in many towns in place of the old system of watch and ward, under which the constables or chaukidars are kept stationary at beats. The necessity for the efficient lighting of the streets, which is a necessary condition for the success of the system, was again pressed upon municipalities.

Rural Police.

The number of chaukidars under Act VI of 1870 and Regulation XX of 1817 and of chaukidars holding service lands (chakran) in each of the past five years is shown below :—

Class of chaukidars.	1892.	1893.	1894.	1895.	1896.
1	2	3	4	5	6
Under Act VI of 1870 ...	96,787	101,517	109,870	114,134	115,762
„ Regulation XX of 1817	53,665	48,696	41,366	35,069	32,004
Chakran	18,629	17,911	17,003	17,063	19,324
Total ...	169,081	168,124	168,239	166,266	167,090

These figures show the progress made in introducing the provisions of Act VI of 1870 in recent years. The increase apparent in the number of chakran chaukidars in the past year is doubtless due to the number of such chaukidars in certain districts having been incorrectly returned in previous years. Since

the amendment of Act VI in 1892, it has been possible to enlarge the areas entrusted to the panchayats or village committees, so as to admit of the appointment of sardar chaukidars or dafadars for the supervision of the chaukidars and to act as intermediaries between them and the police, without appreciably increasing the incidence of assessment on the villagers.

The progress made in the Burdwan Division in the operations for the resumption of chaukidari service lands and the general introduction of Act VI (B.C.) of 1870 was not satisfactory. The number of chaukidars is far in excess of requirements, and the resumption of the service lands would render it possible to employ an adequate body of men on larger pay. In the Dacca Division the reform most needed is the general introduction and utilisation of dafadar chaukidars. In the Backergunge district 172 dafadars were appointed, who are beginning to render valuable service. Special attention was given to the introduction of the dafadar system in Muzaffarpur and Gaya. By the introduction of Act VI (B.C.) of 1870, and a careful adjustment under it of the areas placed under the panchayats and of the number of men allotted to each area, it was found possible in Gaya, while appointing nearly 400 supervising chaukidars, to effect a considerable reduction in the total cost of the village watch by dispensing with 2,517 Regulation XX and chakran chaukidars, and reducing the total number of men employed from 6,495 to 4,432. The question of the reorganization of the chaukidari system in Orissa, which had been under discussion for very many years, was finally disposed of. The old and inefficient system of remuneration by service lands and voluntary contributions will be replaced generally by the system of panchayats and fixed pay under Act VI (B.C.) of 1870; the services of the large body of useless rural police known as paiks and khandaits will be formally relinquished; their service lands will be resumed and settled with them at favourable rates, and the proceeds will be utilised, under sanction received from the Government of India, for the employment of the requisite number of head-chaukidars.

Chaukidari Reward Fund.

A sum of Rs. 21,035 was spent in rewards from the Chaukidari Reward Fund against Rs. 13,971 in 1895, and the balance at the close of the year to the credit of the fund was Rs. 71,868 as compared with Rs. 58,343 at the end of 1895.

Railway Police.

There was an increase of 4 Sub-Inspectors and 17 constables and a decrease of 1 head-constable during the year, the total force being raised from 634 to 654. The increase of staff was required for new lines of railway.

Special constables and private police.

In 12 cases 448 men were appointed special constables under section 17 of Act V of 1861, as against 218 men appointed in 1895 in 10 cases. The increase is due to the large number of special constables (349) appointed in two cases in Darbhanga to keep the peace during the *Muharram*, there having been a bad outbreak of lawlessness in the previous year at that festival. In Shahabad, where there were five cases of appointment of special constables, four were connected with the Sone Canals to prevent the cutting of the embankments during the irrigation period. Police were supplied to private persons under section 13, Act V of 1861, in 80 cases, a large number of them being appointed to form treasure guards for Railway Companies.

Military Police.

The fourth company of Military Police, which was sanctioned in 1894 and was quartered at Gnatong in Sikkim, was disbanded during 1896. The other three companies at Dacca, Bhagalpur, and Dumka were maintained at their full strength and are reported to be in an efficient state.

Casualties.

The following figures show the casualties in the police force during the past three years:—

	1894.	1895.	1896.
1. Retirement on pension or gratuity ...	465, or 1·93 per cent.	383, or 1·55 per cent.	273, or 1·12 per cent.
2. Resignation	889, „ 3·70 „	814, „ 3·31 „	774, „ 3·17 „
3. Dismissal	615, „ 2·56 „	591, „ 2·40 „	534, „ 2·19 „
4. Discharge	161, „ ·67 „	184, „ ·74 „	144, „ ·59 „
5. Desertion	47, „ ·19 „	90, „ ·36 „	66, „ ·27 „
6. Death	559, „ 2·33 „	521, „ 2·11 „	520, „ 2·13 „
Total ...	2,736, or 11·4 „	2,583, or 10·5 „	2,311, or 9·4 „

The total admissions to hospital numbered only 9,653, as compared with 11,277 and 11,571 in the two preceding years.

Torture and extortion by the police.

The number of charges of torture brought against the police was 17, as compared with 15 in 1895. Of these, only two were finally prosecuted to conviction, nine cases were declared false, two were dismissed, and in two there were acquittals. In one case in the district of Backergunge, a Sub-Inspector was sentenced to 7 and a constable to 10 years' rigorous imprisonment for causing the death of a man by torture, but the conviction was set aside by the High Court.

There were 99 extortion cases reported, against 83 in 1895 and 127 in 1894. Only 16 cases ended in conviction, while 32 were declared false. Mymensingh, as in past years, shows an inordinate number of cases, the district being responsible for 37 cases in 1896 and 24 in 1895. Convictions ensued in three cases only, the accused being constables. Nineteen of the cases were dismissed as false or mistakes of fact or law. One, which was compromised, was returned as true, and 14 were undecided at the close of the year. In addition to these a number of other petty charges were made against the police. It is evident that a systematised persecution of the police prevails in this district.

Punishments.

The following table shows the punishments inflicted on members of the force during the past ten years:—

Year.	Judicial convictions under the Penal Code.			Judicial convictions under Act V of 1861.			Departmental punishments.		
	Number.	Percentage of officers.	Percentage of men.	Number.	Percentage of officers.	Percentage of men.	Number.	Percentage of officers.	Percentage of men.
1887 ...	279	·5	1·3	213	·3	1·0	5,137	48·9	17·4
1888 ...	297	1·3	1·3	191	·2	·9	5,149	50·5	17·1
1889 ...	330	1·2	1·4	158	·3	·7	4,997	45·0	17·5
1890 ...	336	1·1	1·5	160	·2	·7	4,828	46·0	16·2
1891 ...	260	·3	1·2	112	·3	·5	4,234	39·2	14·3
1892 ...	245	·7	1·0	120	·1	·5	4,223	41·0	14·0
1893 ...	237	·4	1·0	126	·3	·5	4,853	42·4	16·7
1894 ...	276	·3	1·2	133	·08	·6	4,638	36·7	16·2
1895 ...	248	·4	1·1	98	·1	·4	3,893	28·7	13·7
1896 ...	258	·5	1·1	167	·1	·7	3,233	25·5	11·1

In departmental punishments it is noticeable that the number of punishments and the percentage of officers and men punished—25·5 and 11·1 respectively—are the lowest on record.

Conduct of the police.

The Inspector-General repeats the remark in the previous year's report, that the complaint against the investigating police is changing form, the principal indictment against them no longer being that they are corrupt, but that they lack the detective skill of their predecessors, and are less capable of controlling the criminal classes. As regards the want of detective skill, Mr. Henry observes:—

"The allegation that there has been a decline in detective skill, and that the police now control the criminal classes less effectively than before, is an explicit charge, susceptible of proof or disproof. Opinions on such an issue obviously are not entitled to special weight, for reliance must be placed upon actual working results. As evidencing the hold maintained over the criminal classes, the following figures are suggestive. During the five years' period ending 1886, re-convictions were proved against 7,057 old offenders, and 5,767 suspects were prosecuted for bad livelihood, of whom 67 per cent. were convicted. For the following period ending 1891, the figures are 8,626 re-convictions proved and prosecutions instituted against 10,509 bad characters, 64 per cent. of which were successful. During the five years ending 1896, previous convictions were proved against 11,124 old offenders, and prosecutions instituted against 14,451 bad characters, of which 75 per cent. proved successful. Both in respect of the increase and of the effectiveness of preventive action, it appears that police work of late compares favourably with work during any preceding period of the last fifteen years."

Inspections.

The Inspector-General spent 130 days and the Deputy Inspectors-General 168 and 203 days, respectively, on tour, and the head-quarters of every district was inspected.

Map of the
LOWER PROVINCES
OF
BENGAL
SHOWING
COGNIZABLE CRIME GENERALLY
in 1896.
Scale 1 Inch=80 Miles or
82°
86°
90°
24°
20°
NEPAL
BHUTAN
ASSAM
BURMA
N.W. PROVINCES
C. I. AGENCY
CENTRAL PROVINCES
MADRAS PRESIDENCY
CHOTA NAGPUR
BIHAR
BENGAL
ORISSA
Gonda
Fyzabad
Basti
Gorakhpur
Azamgarh
Jaunpur
Ghazipur
Ballia
ALLAHABAD
Benares
Mirzapur
Chunar
Chapra
Muzaffarpur
Dinapore
Patna
Arrah
Bihar
Gaya
Sasaram
Darbhanga
Purnea
Monghyr
Bhagalpur
Rajmahal
Dinajpur
Rangpur
Malda
English Bazar
Bogra
Rampur Boalia
Murshidabad
Berhampore
Pabna
Deoghur
Naya Dumka
Daltonganj
Palamau
Hazaribagh
Lohardaga
Ranchi
Ranigani
Purulia
Bankura
Suri
Nadia
Krishnagar
Burdwan
Jessore
Hooghly
Howrah
CALCUTTA
Alipore
Midnapore
Khulna
Barisal
Backergunge
Faridpur
Dacca
Comilla
Noakhali
Chittagong
Mymensingh
Agartalla
Tura
Darjeeling
Tumlong
Jalpaiguri
Kuch Bihar
Chaibassa
Balasore
Cuttack
Puri
Sambalpur
Bilaspur
Raigarh
Angul
Bhubaneswar
Ganjam
Chilka Lake
Mouths of the Ganges
BAY OF BENGAL
1. NARSINGHPUR
2. BARAMBA
3. TIGIRIA
4. ATHGAR
REFERENCES.
One case to every 500 persons and under
" " 750 " and over 500
" " 1,000 " " 750

Reported crime of the Province.

The following statement shows the cognizable and non-cognizable crime reported in the Province during the last ten years, with the average price of common rice:—

Year.	Cognizable crime.	Non-cognizable crime.	Total reported crime of the Province.	Average price of food-grains (common rice) for the rupee.
1	2	3	4	5
				Srs. Ch.
1887	101,969	109,254	211,223	21 11½
1888	110,357	112,006	222,363	19 0
1889	119,656	117,407	237,063	15 15
1890	117,443	116,554	233,997	17 7
1891	128,472	119,072	247,544	16 8
1892	146,185	121,624	267,809	13 1
1893	137,898	121,490	259,388	13 11
1894	140,902	118,070	258,972	14 9
1895	136,777	125,685	262,462	16 12
1896	147,433	129,439	276,872	13 3½

The increase in both cognizable and non-cognizable crime is noticeable. In cognizable crime it is attributed everywhere to the pressure upon the poorer classes, resulting from the high prices of food-grains. For the marked increase in non-cognizable crime, which represents voluntary litigation, no explanation has been offered. It might have been anticipated that in a year of general distress less money would have been spent in seeking redress for petty wrongs.

False cases.

The following table shows the number of cases declared to be false, and the result of prosecutions during the past five years:—

	1892.	1893.	1894.	1895.	1896.
1	2	3	4	5	6
Number of cases declared to be false ...	6,253	6,103	6,634	6,735	6,891
Ditto in which prosecution was instituted	743	725	695	584	627
Percentage of prosecutions resulting in conviction	33·1	37·2	29·5	33·3	35·2

The increase in cases reported during the past year explains the rise in the number of cases declared false. The increase in the number of false cases in which successful prosecutions were instituted and convictions obtained is satisfactory, the figures being 221 and 195 respectively.

Abstention from enquiry by the Police in burglary and theft cases.

The tendency of the Police to abuse the powers given to them under section 157, Criminal Procedure Code, has been further checked in the past year. The number of enquiries refused in house-breaking cases, however, still seems high, the statistics showing that 37,272 cases were reported, and 19·5 were not enquired into. The number of theft cases reported was 33,227, and the percentage not enquired into was 13·9 as compared with 30,785 and 15·1 in 1895.

Results of trials.

The following table shows the number of persons convicted and acquitted and the percentage of convictions and acquittals in Police cases for the whole Province during the past seven years :—

Year.	Convicted—		Total.	Acquitted—		Total.	Total disposed of.	Percentage of convictions.	Percentage of acquittals.
	By Magistrate.	By Sessions.		By Magistrate.	By Sessions.				
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
1890	68,673	1,230	69,903	33,771	1,041	34,812	104,715	66·8	33·2
1891	73,559	1,463	75,022	34,552	1,222	35,774	110,796	67·7	32·3
1892	84,008	1,668	85,676	34,444	1,348	35,792	121,468	70·5	29·5
1893	79,922	1,463	81,385	32,644	1,100	33,744	115,129	70·7	29·3
1894	76,443	1,364	77,807	32,534	817	33,351	111,158	70·	30·
1895	72,851	1,357	74,188	31,707	1,080	32,787	106,975	69·3	30·7
1896	76,203	1,623	77,826	33,328	1,162	32,490	110,975	70·5	29·5

The highest proportion of convictions is again shown by Howrah, the figure (94·9) being practically the same as last year (94·5). The only other districts showing more than 80 per cent. of convictions are—Darjeeling (89·2), Gaya (82·4), and Singhbhum (80·4). Noakhali (52·9) and Lohardaga (53·6) again stand last, as in 1895.

The results of trials before the Sessions Courts during the year show that 69·4 per cent. of cases tried ended in conviction, and that 58·2 per cent. of persons tried were convicted, as compared with 66·3 and 55·6 per cent. respectively in 1895.

The total value of property stolen during the year is returned at Rs. 17,20,005, as compared with Rs. 14,58,618 in 1895; and the percentage recovered was 17·2, the same as in the previous year. This percentage is still very low. The statistics, however, are not reliable, as correct information is often not furnished by the Police or by the complainants themselves.

Analysis of cognisable crime.

Offences against the State and public tranquility.

Offences under this class show a net increase of 135. There was a slight decrease of 16 in the number of occurrences relating to coins, stamps, etc., the total number being 116. Excluding the cases of passing quicksilvered pice, the Police had to deal with 31 true coining cases, of which they sent up 30, with favourable results. False coining still prevails in the districts of the Dacca Division, but apparently not on an extensive scale. Enquiries made regarding a considerable number of spurious coins found in Orissa treasuries proved that they had been imported by professional coiners from Bijapur in the Bombay Presidency. Several of these men were successfully prosecuted.

Under rioting the number of true cases rose from 2,229 in 1895 to 2,363. The majority of these cases were not serious, but it is unsatisfactory that rioting should have been more prevalent in 1896 than it was ten years ago, and that the returns should show three times as many cases as those of the North-Western Provinces. With a view to controlling the large floating population of operatives employed in the Jute and Cotton Mills in Howrah, Hooghly, and the 24-Parganas, the question of revising the police establishment in the neighbourhood of Calcutta has been taken up, and is under the consideration of a Committee. The Dacca Division again shows very high figures under this head, the number of true cases (583) being 37 more than last year. The following districts in Eastern Bengal, in which agrarian disputes resulting in violence have long been most prevalent, had the largest number of cases attended with loss of life: Jessore (7), Khulna (12), Faridpur (13). The number of cases in Backergunge shows a satisfactory decrease from 156 to 123. On the other hand, there has been a recrudescence of this crime in Mymensingh, where the number of true cases has risen from 95 to 186. The binding down in 1895 of 4,196 persons concerned in agrarian disputes in that district had only a temporary effect in the reduction of rioting.

Serious offences against the person.

Under this class there has been an increase of 271 cases. Increases of 131, 83, and 64 respectively are shown under the heads "Grievous hurt," "Hurt by dangerous weapon," and "Criminal force to public servants." The number of persons sent for trial was 7,655, of whom 1,273 appeared before

REFERENCES.

One case to every 1,000 persons and under

" " 2,000 " and over 1,000

" " 3,000 " " 2,000

" to over 3,000 "

Map of the
LOWER PROVINCES
OF
BENGAL
SHOWING
DACOITY
in 1896.
Scale 1 Inch = 80 Miles or nearly
REFERENCES.
Districts with 15 cases and over
and under 15
10
5
2
1
1. KABSINGHPUR
2. BARAMBA
3. TIGIRIA
4. ATHGAR
OF
BENGAL
Bay of
Mouths of the Ganges
NEPAL
SIKKIM
BHUTAN
ASSAM
BURMA
CENTRAL PROVINCES
MADRAS PRESIDENCY
N.W. PROVINCES
OUDH
CHOTA NAGPUR
CHANGBHAKAR
HILL TIPPERA
CHITTAGONG HILL TRACTS
ALLAHABAD
CALCUTTA
Gonda
Fyzabad
Basti
Gorakhpur
Azamgarh
Ballia
Jaunpur
Ghazipur
Benares
Mirzapur
Chunar
Sasseram
Gaya
Sherghati
Daltonganj
Palamow
Hazaribagh
Lohardaga
Ranchi
Sunhat
Tartalpur
Barampur
Jashpur
Bilaspuro
Raigarh
Sambalpur
Bhundesar
Ganjam
Puri
Angul
Cuttack
Balasore
Midnapore
Hooghly
Howrah
Uluberia
Diamond Harbour
Kidderpore
Barrasat
Jessore
Kushtia
Rajbari
Faridpur
Dacca
Comilla
Noakhali
Chittagong
Akyab
Kaladan R.
Naaf R.
Hooghly R.
Matla R.
Haringhata R.
Saugor I.
Darjeeling
Tumlong
Pankhabari
Jalpaiguri
Cooch Behar
Rangpur
Tura
Purnea
Bhagalpur
Monghyr
Deoghur
Dhanbad
Hazaribagh
Ranigani
Dhulia
Chaibassa
Kolhapur
Baripada
Malda
Bogra
Rampur Boalia
Murshidabad
Berhampore
Nadia
Krishnagar
Burdwan
Mymensingh
Brahmaputra R.
Meghna R.
Ganges or Padda R.
Sunderbunds
Ramganatia
Cox's Bazar
Teknaf
Rattan Pura
Lungleh

the Sessions. The percentage of convictions has improved, being 52·3 against 50·8 of last year. The number of true cases of murder rose from 362 in 1894 and 389 in 1895 to 421 in 1896. Altogether 238 cases were detected and brought to trial. In 36 cases the accused were discharged by Magistrates, while 176 cases were committed to the Sessions, 65 of which resulted in acquittals and 80 in convictions. Appeals were made to the High Court in 55 cases, and the orders were modified in 12 and set aside in 3 cases. The death sentence was actually passed on 21 persons. The serious prevalence of homicidal crime, especially of murder by gunshot, in Backergunge, has been noticed in previous years. In October 1895 four special Inspectors were added to the district staff, but it was found necessary last year to take further measures of a stringent character. The chief of these measures was the withdrawal of all licenses for guns and ammunition. The success so far attained by the action in the past two years has been sufficiently marked to justify the hope that the reign of terror under which the people of the district have been living for so many years is coming to an end. The enquiries of the special Inspectors have led to the incarceration of a considerable number of dangerous characters who were suspected or known to be hired assassins, and to the conviction of several perpetrators of gunshot murders. The good results of the work of these officers and of the disarmament of the district are evidenced by a reduction of the number of murders from 76 in 1895 to 55 in the past year. The withdrawal of the gun licenses took effect in September 1896. During the eight months up to April 1897 there were 23 murders, of which three were by gunshot, and seven attempts at murder, of which five were by gunshot, two of the latter being, however, doubtful. The figures for the corresponding periods of 1894-95 and 1895-96 show, for the former, 64 murders and 12 attempts, of which 14 and 8 respectively were by gunshot, and, for the latter, 45 murders and 15 attempts, of which 14 and 11 respectively were by gunshot.

There were 13 true cases of professional drugging as against 21 in the previous year. Out of eight sent up for trial, only three ended in conviction. One notorious poisoner was sentenced to transportation for life. An important case occurred at Monghyr, in which a man poisoned seven persons to obtain Rs. 6,000 worth of property. The accused was sentenced to eight years' imprisonment under section 328, Indian Penal Code.

Serious offences against property.

Under this class there was a decrease of 524 cases in 1895; but a very considerable increase of 5,194 cases, mostly under the heads "Burglary" and "Mischief by killing," etc., occurred in 1896. The increase in burglaries is 5,043. There were 331 true dacoities (including three cases under sections 399 and 400), against 255 in the previous year. This crime is steadily increasing, the number of occurrences in the past year being the highest on record. The percentage of cases and persons convicted to cases and persons tried shows a falling off, the figures being 53·6 and 46·1, respectively, as against 65·6 and 52·3 in 1895. The most serious cases took place in Burdwan, Manbhum, and the Sonthal Parganas, a peculiar feature being the use of dynamite cartridges by the dacoits in some cases, which has necessitated a modification of the rules regarding the possession of dynamite without a license. The districts from which most true dacoities were reported are Burdwan (24), Midnapore (15), Birbhum (14), Mymensingh (15), and Gaya (19). A special force for dealing with the dacoities in Western Bengal has already been sanctioned. The total number of robbery cases was 283, against 238 in 1895 and 225 in 1894. There has been a steady and unsatisfactory increase in this crime also during the past six years.

Arson cases were most frequent in Chittagong (54) and Noakhali (26). In the former district the increase of arson is a serious feature, as it is stated that a very large number of cases are never reported owing to fear of vengeance being taken upon the informants.

Minor offences against the person.

There is a net decrease of 116 in this class of offences, chiefly shown in the Rajshahi, Dacca, Chittagong, Bhagalpur, and Chota Nagpur Divisions.

Minor offences against property.

An increase of 9,531 is shown under this head, chiefly under "Ordinary Theft" (3,103) and "Burglary" (5,043). The increase is generally attributed to the failure of the crops and the consequent impoverishment of the lower classes. About 83 per

cent. of reported cases of theft were investigated, and of these about one-third were prosecuted to conviction. In 14,111 out of 35,699 cases of house-breaking it was reported that no property had been stolen. The correctness of these statistics is doubtful. As usual, by far the largest number of burglaries occurred in the Patna Division, which shows 9,673 cases as against 9,427 in 1895.

All other cases.

The total number of true cases was 45,231, as compared with 44,743 in 1895. The number of bad-livelihood cases was 4,200, against 3,289 in 1895 and 2,806 in 1894.

The number of registered surveillés at the close of the year was 43,810, against 42,080 in 1895.

Railway Police.

The number of cognizable and non-cognizable cases reported during the year by the Railway Police was 3,813, against 3,575 in the preceding year. Of 2,527 persons sent up for trial, 2,190 were convicted, the percentage being 86·6 against 87·7 in 1895. In cognizable cases 85·6 per cent. of persons tried were convicted. There were 626 accidents with 216 deaths as compared with 388 with 214 deaths in 1895. Eighteen cases of obstruction occurred in which railway material was used, and 14 cases in which stones were placed on the line. Convictions were obtained in 10 cases. No less than 7 cases occurred on the newly-opened Assam-Bengal Railway.

Working of the Arms Act.

Under this Act 2,172 cases were decided and convictions were obtained in 2,089. The largest number of prosecutions occurred in the Presidency and Rajshahi Divisions, and there was a marked increase in Midnapore, Hooghly, and the 24-Parganas. Licensees appear to have availed themselves to a considerable extent in some districts of the facility accorded of renewing their licenses through the agency of the Police and the Subdivisional Officers.

Remands.

The following table shows the percentage of remands in police cases sent up for trial during the past three years:—

Year.	Percentage of cases disposed at the first hearing.	Percentage of cases remanded once.	Percentage of cases remanded twice.	Percentage of cases remanded thrice.	Percentage of cases remanded four times.	Percentage of cases remanded five times.	Percentage of cases remanded six times.	Percentage of cases remanded more than six times.	Pending.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
1894	35·7	24·1	15·0	9·4	5·5	3·1	1·8	2·1	2·8
1895	34·8	22·4	15·1	9·9	6·0	3·5	2·2	3·0	2·7
1896	32·1	22·7	15·3	10·5	6·6	3·7	2·2	3·2	3·4

The percentage of A forms disposed of at the first hearing is lower than in 1895 and 1894. The percentages of police cases remanded once, twice and thrice are all high, and the percentage of cases remanded more than six times (3·2) is higher than in 1894 and 1895. The worst returns as regards police cases decided at the first two hearings are from Rangpur (38·2), Bogra (30·4), Pabna (42·4), Mymensingh (39·3), Faridpur (37·9), Monghyr (38·3), and Lohardaga (30·0). Of these districts, Rangpur, Monghyr, and Lohardaga were unfavourably mentioned last year. Lohardaga is the worst district in the whole Province in this matter, and the percentage there has fallen from 39·6 in 1895 to 30·0 in 1896.

Anthropometry.

During 1896 the Central Office was able to identify and furnish the criminal history of 334 ex-convicts whom the local police had failed to identify, 27 of the cases being from Assam, 1 from Burma, 1 from the North-Western Provinces, and 69 from the Calcutta Police. In Bengal districts, of 2,101 persons who were unidentified on arrest, the local police, after sustained enquiry, recognised 1,270. Of the remaining 831, the Central Office identified 252, or 28 per cent. If impossible

THE TOWN AND SUBURBS OF CALCUTTA

SHOWING

THE POLICE SECTIONS

AND ILLUSTRATING THE REPORT ON THE

POLICE ADMINISTRATION

Scale 3 Inches = 2 Miles.

0 1/4 1/2 3/4 1 2 Miles

AREA AND POPULATION OF THE TOWN.

Police Section.	Name.	Area in Acres.	Population.	Rate per Acre.
A.	Shampooker	397	39,052	94
B.	Kocmartooly	217	26,614	122
C.	Burtolla	239	28,324	94
D.	Sookeas Street	232	26,780	110
E.	Jorabagan	249	20,180	181
F.	Jorasanko	262	41,857	159
G.	Burra Bazar	217	20,646	95
H.	Colootola	221	60,731	226
I.	Moocheepara	206	39,109	147
J.	Bow Bazar	147	23,068	154
K.	Puddopooker	186	20,761	115
L.	Waterloo Street	211	6,080	38
M.	Fenwick Bazar	129	28,962	147
N.	Taltolla	198	29,207	147
O.	Colinga	179	13,318	73
P.	Park Street	153	4,620	30
Q.	Bamun Bustee	128	4,538	35
R.	Hastings	106	4,840	44
	Fort William & Esplanade	1,263	3,458	3
	Port of Calcutta		18,589	
	Total for Town	5,055	4,66,480	92

NOTE.—The area and population of the suburbs of Calcutta cannot be shown in this map, as a portion only of the suburbs has been included in the Census Report.

Reg. No. 122, Comm., Police, Cal.—April 97.—1,000.

Litho., S. J. O., Calcutta.

cases are excluded, the percentage identified was 42·3. The similar percentages for 1894 and 1895 were 27 and 31·6 respectively. With regard to the system of identification by finger impressions, the Inspector-General observes:—

"The considerable advantages which identification by finger impressions would possess over anthropometry in respect of saving time and money, of greater certainty in recognition owing to the elimination of the error due to the "personal equation," and of its being better suited for general use in a country where so large a proportion of the constabulary are illiterate, having been recognized, a commencement was made more than two years ago in working out a scheme of classification by which duplicates of the impressions of the ten digits could be rapidly and unerringly traced. The many difficulties met with have been overcome, and a Committee consisting of Major-General Strachan, R.E., Surveyor-General, and Mr. Pedler, F.R.S., have reported to the Government of India that the system of classification adopted answers all possible tests. They are able to add, having seen identification by anthropometry and by finger impressions working side by side, that the new system requires least training and education on the part of operators, is the cheapest, most rapidly worked and most effective that has yet been devised, and must in time supersede all others."

Statistics of Crime.

Police Administration in the Town of Calcutta.—The following table shows the total number of offences, cognizable by the Police and non-cognizable, reported in the Town of Calcutta and its Suburbs during the past ten years:—

	1887.	1888.	1889.	1890.	1891.	1892.	1893.	1894.	1895.	1896.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11
Town	47,757	51,663	50,297	48,873	48,569	47,765	36,552	41,512	45,291	51,855
Suburbs	7,335	12,000	10,086	12,669	11,871	11,472	11,242	13,014	13,589	15,064
Total ...	55,092	63,663	60,383	61,542	60,440	59,237	47,794	54,526	58,880	66,919

The total number of cases has gradually risen since 1893, and the figures for 1896 are the highest hitherto recorded. Compared with the totals for 1895, there has been an increase of 6,564 cases in the Town and 1,475 in the Suburbs, or 8,039 cases in all. The largest increase occurred in offences under the Municipal Act (3,547 cases), offences under the Police Act, and miscellaneous offences in the streets; while the largest decrease was in offences under the Port Acts (226 cases) and Shipping Acts (201 cases).

The table below contrasts the figures for the past three years under cognizable and non-cognizable crime, and Penal Code and miscellaneous offences:—

1		2	3	4
		1894.	1895.	1896.
Cognizable ...	Penal Code ...	7,492	6,836	8,116
	Miscellaneous ...	23,316	24,392	26,714
Non-cognizable ...	Penal Code ...	6,277	6,760	6,608
	Miscellaneous ...	17,441	20,892	35,481
	Total ...	54,526	58,880	66,919

The total number of cases tried in the Town and Suburbs during the year was 48,856, of which 38,877, or 79 per cent., ended in conviction. Of 31,210 cognizable cases sent up by the police, 28,082, or 89·9 per cent., ended in conviction, compared with 90·8 per cent. in 1895 and 93·4 per cent. in 1894; while of 1,811 cognizable cases taken up by the Magistrates direct, only 506, or 28 per cent., resulted in conviction. There was a large increase of 1,280 cognizable cases under the Penal Code, chiefly under thefts, hurt, housebreaking and rash acts causing or likely to cause hurt. The total number of persons arrested under all heads in the Town and Suburbs in cognizable cases rose from 37,917 to 41,210. Of these, 37,296, or 90·5 per cent., were convicted, or about the same proportion as in 1895. In non-cognizable cases, 20,788 persons were arrested, against 16,791 in 1895, the percentage of convictions rising from 47 to 53.

False cases.

The number of false cases brought in the Town and Suburbs was 61 and 40, respectively, as compared with 64 and 27 in the previous year. The complainants were prosecuted under the Penal Code in 57 cases in the Town. In 13 cases they were fined, and in 23 discharged, and 20 cases were struck off in default of appearance. In the Suburbs 37 prosecutions were instituted, 9 cases ending in conviction and 14 in discharge, while 13 were struck off in default. Compensation was awarded to the extent of Rs. 96 in the Town and Rs. 64 in the Suburbs. Out of the 22 cases in which convictions were obtained, a sentence of imprisonment appears to have been inflicted in only one case.

Property stolen and recovered.

The total value of property stolen in the Town and Suburbs during the year was Rs. 2,97,675, against Rs. 1,75,596 in 1895; and of this, Rs. 1,92,398, or 64·63 per cent., were recovered, as compared with Rs. 1,01,014, or 57·52 per cent., recovered in the preceding year.

Cognizable offences in the Town.

The number of true cognizable cases reported in the Town rose from 24,476 to 27,363. An increase occurred under all classes, but chiefly under the heading of "Special and local laws," which shows a rise of 2,022 cases. The only marked decrease was in offences under the Port and Shipping Acts.

There were 11 cases of offences relating to coin, against 5 in 1895—all of an unimportant nature. Cases of murder fell from 9 to 2. There was one case of attempt at murder, against two in 1895. Three cases of culpable homicide were reported. None occurred in the previous year. Prosecutions for grievous hurt rose from 35 to 40; and of 37 persons tried, 25 were convicted and 12 acquitted. One case of administering drugs occurred, in which the accused were acquitted. Cases of kidnapping rose from 31 to 38, but only 14 persons were convicted. Three cases of robbery, the same number as in 1895, were reported, in two of which the accused were convicted and sentenced to terms of imprisonment and transportation. There was an increase of 51 cases of burglary and lurking house-trespass, while the percentage of cases detected and convictions obtained remained almost the same as in the previous year. The value of property stolen in these cases rose from Rs. 13,642 to Rs. 1,47,428. This large increase was chiefly due to a skilful burglary committed by a gang of men from Bombay and the Upper Provinces on the premises of a native merchant in Jora Bagan, in which property to the value of Rs. 93,895 was stolen. Thefts also show an increase in number from 1,571 in 1895 to 1,727; while the value of property stolen decreased from Rs. 1,41,654 to Rs. 1,24,357. The Commissioner of Police attributes the increase of burglary and theft cases to the scarcity and high prices especially during the latter half of the year, and the consequent influx of persons from Bihar and the Upper Provinces in search of employment. There were 476 cases of criminal breach of trust, against 453 in 1895 and 324 in 1894. Out of 343 persons brought to trial, 128 were convicted and 207 discharged. The police were particularly successful in prosecuting cases of theft of property by cart-drivers and broaching of cargo by boatmen, 35 out of 39 such cases having terminated in conviction. Of 3,321 prosecuted for street offences, 3,313, or 99 per cent., were convicted. Arrests for cruelty to animals numbered 6,890, of which 94·44 per cent. resulted in conviction, against 97·23 per cent. in 1895. Of the persons brought to trial, 4,848 were sent up by the agents of the Society for the Prevention of Cruelty to Animals, against 5,185 in the previous year.

Non-cognizable offences in the Town.

The number of non-cognizable offences reported true under the Penal Code and under special and local laws, respectively, were 4,539 and 19,934, as compared with 4,829 and 15,971 in 1895. The increase occurred chiefly in cases under the Municipal Act, and also in cases of cruelty to animals and under the Hackney Carriage Act. Forgery cases rose from 16 to 21, and extortion cases from 8 to 12; while cases of cheating decreased from 272 to 242.

Cognizable offences in the Suburbs.

The number of true cognizable cases in the Suburbs rose from 6,732 to 7,449, the increase being common to all classes, but largest in cases of minor offences against the person and property and under special and local

laws. Ordinary thefts rose from 371 to 607, and cases of criminal breach of trust from 37 to 112. Four offences relating to coin were reported, against 6 in 1895, and 3 cases of murder against 4. In 18 cases of grievous hurt, and in 23 cases of hurt by dangerous weapons, convictions were obtained in 11 and 15 cases, respectively. Kidnapping cases rose from 7 in 1894 and 13 in 1895 to 19 during the past year. Out of 27 persons sent up, only 6 were convicted. Two robberies were reported, but neither was of any importance. True cases of burglary and lurking house-trespass reported rose from 106 to 115, and the cases detected from 61 to 69. Of persons arrested, 78 per cent. were convicted, against 82 per cent. in the preceding year. Thefts numbered 629, of which 300, or 47 per cent., were detected, as compared with 377 cases and 220, or 58 per cent., detected in 1895.

Non-cognizable crime in the Suburbs.

The number of non-cognizable cases returned as true rose from 5,979 in 1894 and 6,842 in 1895 to 7,615 in 1896. There was an increase of 486 cases under the Hackney Carriage Act, of 85 under the Municipal Act, and of 105 assaults.

Suicides and accidental deaths.

Seventy-three cases of suicide were reported in the Town and Suburbs, as compared with an average of 78 in the five preceding years. Of these cases, 35 were committed by hanging and 23 by opium-poisoning. The number of accidental deaths has steadily decreased from 349 in 1893 to 186 during the past year. Twenty-one persons were run over by vehicles and killed, against 17 in 1895. Prosecutions were instituted against 130 persons for rash and furious driving, of whom 108 were convicted, against 251 prosecuted and 210 convicted in the previous year. Seventeen persons were drowned in the Port of Calcutta, against 37 in 1895 and 53 in 1894.

Working of the Arms Act.

The number of fire-arms of all descriptions held in stock by dealers at the commencement of the year was 2,538, and 2,765 pieces were imported and 1,415 pieces purchased in India by dealers, making a total of 6,718. Of this number, 643 were sold under transport licenses and 3,067 disposed of locally, leaving 3,008 pieces in stock at the close of the year. Five prosecutions were instituted under the Act, of which four ended in conviction.

European Vagrancy Act.

During the year 55 vagrants were admitted into the Government workhouse, of whom 54 were declared vagrants in Calcutta. These, with the 12 who remained in the workhouse at the close of the year, made a total of 67 vagrants, of whom 37 were discharged, 4 released, 5 deported from British India, 2 failed to return from leave, and 9 absconded. The Almshouse gave refuge to 25 seamen during the year, all of whom were shipped through the exertions of the Superintendent.

Fire-Brigade Act.

The fire-brigade was employed at 47 fires during 1896, as compared with 35 in 1895. At 19 others assistance was rendered by the manual engines. There were, besides, 160 petty fires, at which the loss of property was trifling. At 5 of these the brigade was employed, the remaining 155 being extinguished by the manual engines. The most serious fire of the year occurred at Nalwapara, Garden Reach Road, where 9 lives were lost and 1,227 tiled and thatched huts were burnt, the damage done being estimated at Rs. 85,000. The total loss of property from fires during the year is calculated at Rs. 2,27,231, against Rs. 5,46,647 in 1895, although the actual number of fires was larger.

Constitution of the Police Force.

The total sanctioned strength of the force was 2,924 officers and men, against 2,891 in 1895, the increase being chiefly due to the entertainment of 3 additional corporals and 24 constables for the better regulation of traffic in the Town. There were 257 casualties, or 8·88 per cent., as compared with 268, or 9·27 per cent., in 1895. Seven members of the force were punished judicially and 66 dismissed, against 13 and 65 respectively in the previous year. Five deserted and 29 died. Admissions to hospital numbered 2,121, against 3,039 in the previous year. Departmental punishments increased during the year, the figures being 47 reduced, 70 suspended, and 245 punished by extra drill, compared with 9

reduced, 39 suspended, and 229 punished with extra drill in 1895. A sum of Rs. 5,922-8 was disbursed in rewards, against Rs. 3,259-8 in 1895, of which Rs. 3,830 were paid by private individuals. In all, 172 members of the force and 62 informers received rewards.

Old offenders and anthropometry.

During the year 728 released offenders were under police surveillance, of whom 371 were Bengalis and 357 up-country men. Six hundred and sixteen men whose antecedents were not known to the police were measured anthropometrically, and previous convictions proved against 69. Since the commencement of 1897, the system of identification by finger impressions has been introduced. Previous convictions were proved against 409 old offenders in the Town and against 111 in the Suburbs.

Judicial work in the Court of the Chief Presidency Magistrate.

The total number of cases instituted in this Court was 13,289, against 11,716 in 1895. Of 14,446 persons concerned, 13,003 were convicted and 1,383 acquitted or discharged, 26 remaining under trial at the close of the year. The fines imposed aggregated Rs. 29,069, of which Rs. 22,624 were realised.

Judicial work in the Northern Division Court.

The total number of cases instituted during the year was 17,077, against 15,753 in the previous year, the increase occurring chiefly in street offences and offences under the Police Act. Of 18,529 persons brought to trial, 17,625 were convicted and 859 acquitted or discharged, and 16 remained under trial at the close of the year. Fifteen persons were committed to the Sessions, of whom 10 were convicted and 5 discharged. The total amount of fines and forfeitures imposed during the year was Rs. 33,695, of which Rs. 28,601 were realised.

Work of Honorary Magistrates.

Exclusive of municipal cases, 1,277 cases were transferred to the Bench Magistrates and 1,765 cases to Honorary Magistrates sitting singly, and 2 cases were taken up by the Honorary Magistrates *suo motu*, making a total of 3,044 cases, against 2,691 in 1895. Of these cases, 1,942 were under the Penal Code, 119 under the Code of Criminal Procedure, and 983 under local laws. Of 2,855 cases actually brought to trial, 1,653, or 57·9 per cent., resulted in conviction, and 1,202, or 42·1 per cent., in acquittal or discharge. In these cases 4,291 persons were concerned, of whom 53 per cent. were convicted or the same proportion as in the previous year. The total amount of fines imposed was Rs. 8,450-5, against Rs. 7,063-10 in the previous year. Of the amount realised, Rs. 977 were awarded to the complainants as compensation; while Rs. 123 were awarded to the accused persons as compensation for frivolous or vexatious charges.

Criminal Justice.

Original criminal jurisdiction of High Court.

INCLUSIVE of 4 cases pending trial at the close of 1895, 37 cases committed by the Presidency Magistrates came before the High Court in the exercise of its Original Criminal Jurisdiction. Of these, 31 were tried during the year; in one case the accused died before his trial, and 5 remained undecided at its close.

Altogether 43 persons were tried during the year, of whom 32 were convicted, and 11 were acquitted. The number of witnesses examined was 246 and the average duration of cases from commitment 24·1 days; the corresponding figures for 1895 were 127 and 28·4 respectively.

Courts of Session.

The following statement exhibits the number of cases committed to Courts of Session or referred for confirmation of sentence under Section 31 or 34 or Section 123 of the Code of Criminal Procedure, the number decided by such Courts during each of the last two years, and the number remaining under trial at the close of each, respectively:—

	Committed or referred for trial.	Tried.	Untried (pending).
1895	1,646	1,551	278
1896	1,755	1,711	305

The average duration of cases under trial before the Courts of Session, that is to say, the period from date of commitment or reference to date of final decision, was 48·1 days, as against 45·9 days in previous year.

The total number of persons under trial by Courts of Session was 3,790* as compared with 3,448 in 1895, 2,916 in 1894, 3,427 in 1893, and 3,918 in 1892. The increase was again in advance of the increase reported in 1895, as against the decrease reported in 1893 and 1894.

* Remaining at the end of 1895 ...	504
Persons whose cases were received on transfer from another Court during 1896	17
Persons received on commitment or reference, or on remand for re-trial during 1896	3,269
	3,790

The following statement furnished the results of trials, including cases referred under sections 307 and 374 of the Code of Criminal Procedure, before Courts of Session during each of the years 1895 and 1896:—

	Acquitted or discharged.	Convicted.	Percentage convicted.
1895	1,160	1,763	60·3
1896	1,226	2,006	62·

The number of witnesses in attendance before Courts of Session was 23,054, as compared with 20,362 in the previous year, and the number examined during the year was 14,683, as against 13,135 examined during 1895; the number discharged without examination being 8,371, as compared with 7,227 in 1895. The proportion so discharged to the total number in attendance was 36·3 per cent. in the past year, as against 35·4 per cent. so discharged in 1895.

Jury trials.

The districts in which trials by Jury were held and the offences which were so tried remained as in the previous year. The number of persons tried by Jury during 1896 was 593, and of the persons so tried, the Sessions Judge approved of the verdict of the Jury in respect of 529 persons and disapproved of it in respect of 64. In the case of 43 persons the Sessions Judge disagreed with the verdict so completely as to consider it necessary for the ends of justice to make a reference to the High Court under section 307 of the Code of Criminal Procedure.

Trial by Assessors.

The number of persons tried with the aid of Assessors during the year under review was 2,340, with the result that in the case of 1,693 persons the Sessions Judge concurred with the opinion of both the Assessors, in the case of 331 he differed from the opinion of one or more, but not from all, and in the case of 316, he differed from the opinion of all. The corresponding figures for 1895 were 2,026, 1,451 and 252, respectively.

Magistrates' Courts—Presidency Magistrates.

	1895.	1896.
Brought to trial	32,165	36,997
Determined	32,139	37,018
Pending	72	37

The statement given on the margin shows the number of cases brought to trial, determined and pending in the Courts of the Presidency Magistrates during the last two years.

The aggregate number of persons under trial before the Presidency Magistrates was 47,262, as compared with 41,808 in the previous year. Of the persons tried, 9,221 were acquitted or discharged, 37,932 were convicted, 18 died, escaped or were transferred for trial to other Courts or Provinces, 45 were committed to the Sessions and 46 persons remained under trial at the close of the year.

The number of witnesses examined increased from 23,536 in 1895 to 27,606 in 1896.

Magistrates' Courts outside the Presidency towns.

The following table shows the number of cases brought to trial and disposed of in the Courts of Magistrates outside Calcutta during each of the last two years, as also the number remaining undisposed of at the close of each:—

	Brought to trial.	Disposed of.	Pending.
1895	156,963	157,016	3,374
1896	160,992	160,051	4,196

The following statement shows in detail the cases tried by Stipendiary and Honorary Magistrates, and the number of these officers employed in each of the last two years:—

	Cases.
In 1895, 430 Stipendiary Magistrates tried ...	104,120
In 1896, 432 „ „ „ ...	109,479
In 1895, 2,092 Honorary „ „ ...	52,797
In 1896, 2,036 „ „ „ ...	50,298

The following table shows the average duration of cases decided during the last two years by the several classes of Magistrates:—

	Average number of days during which each case lasted.	
	1895.	1896.
Special and Honorary Magistrates	9·	9·
Benches of Magistrates	6·1	6·6
Stipendiary Magistrates other than District Magistrates	9·4	10·
District Magistrates	8·7	7·9
All Magistrates in the interior	8·6	9·

The total number of persons under trial in the Courts of Magistrates was 225,955* in the past, as compared with 218,924 in the previous year, 215,134 in 1894, and 220,526 in 1893.

* These figures include remands from the previous year, and double entries in some cases, *e.g.*, of persons referred to another Court for a higher punishment, persons transferred from one district to another, etc.

Persons whose cases have been entered as "Committed or referred" and persons who died, escaped, or were transferred, being excluded, the total number of persons whose cases were decided during the year was 214,801. Of these, 135,440, or 63 per cent., were convicted, and 79,361, or 37 per cent., were either acquitted or discharged. The corresponding percentages for each of the years 1894 and 1895 were 63·6 and 36·4, respectively, and for 1893 63·7 and 36·3, respectively.

The number of witnesses examined in the Courts of Magistrates outside of the Presidency town was 483,660, as compared with 476,208 in 1895, 475,490 in 1894, 489,919 in 1893, and 493,788 in 1892.

The number of witnesses discharged without examination was 187,197, or 27·9 per cent. of the whole number in attendance, as against 180,498, or 27·4 per cent. of the whole number in attendance during 1895. The percentage for 1894 was 26·9 and for 1893 26·6.

Appellate Jurisdiction—The High Court.

The following table shows the total number of appeals of all classes from the sentences or orders of Criminal Courts in the Lower Provinces of Bengal preferred and decided in the High Court during each of the years 1894, 1895, and 1896, as also the number pending at the close of each of those years:—

	1894.	1895.	1896.
Preferred	863	844	895
Decided	892	830	854*
Pending	37	51	88

* Four appeals abated in consequence of the death of the appellants.

Two appeals were preferred during the year under report by the Local Government under section 417 of the Code of Criminal Procedure, against orders of acquittal passed by Lower Courts. In one the case was remanded for retrial, and in the second the accused was convicted.

The following statement shows the results of appeals as affecting the cases decided during each of the last three years:—

	1894.	1895.	1896.
Affirmed	758	676	706
Reversed	46	75	41
Varied	85	76	102
Remanded	3	3	5
Otherwise	1*	...	4*

* Abated owing to the death of the appellants.

The results of admitted appeals were as follows:—

	Percentage.	
	1895.	1896.
Orders of Lower Court ... affirmed ...	49·82	55·21
Orders of Lower Court ... modified ...	20·92	27·29
Orders of Lower Court ... set aside ...	28·73	16·25
New trial ordered	·53	1·25

Appellate Courts subordinate to the High Court.

The number of appeals preferred and decided in the Courts of Sessions Judges and of District Magistrates during the past two years, and the number pending at the close of each of those years, respectively, were as follows:—

	Preferred.		Decided.		Pending.	
	1895.	1896.	1895.	1896.	1895.	1896.
Sessions Judges ...	7,252	7,800	7,298	7,702	214	305
District Magistrates	5,539	5,694	5,481	5,719	244	218

The results with regard to the appellants in the Courts of Session and District Magistrates' Courts during the last two years are separately shown in the following table:—

	Courts of Session.		District Magistrates' Courts.	
	1895.	1896.	1895.	1896.
Appeals rejected	3,662	3,926	1,655	1,698
Sentences confirmed	3,699	3,929	3,788	3,873
Sentences reduced or altered ...	1,647	1,591	813	862
Sentences enhanced	...	...	2*	...
Sentences annulled or proceedings quashed	2,084	2,001	1,497	1,454
New trial or further enquiry ordered ...	53	62	127	99
Otherwise disposed of	4	7	1	1

* These sentences were set aside by the High Court.

The appeals of 34 per cent. of the appellants in Courts of Session were rejected, as compared with 32·8 per cent. in the previous year and 32·4 per cent. in 1894. In the Courts of Magistrates the proportion was 21·2 per cent. in 1896, as compared with 20·9 per cent. in 1895 and 18·5 per cent. in 1894.

The proportion of persons who had a right to appeal and exercised that right was 26·6 per cent., as compared with 25·2 per cent. in 1895. The corresponding proportion for 1894 was 28·3 per cent.; for 1893 27·8 per cent.; and for 1892 26·1 per cent.

The decisions of the Lower Courts were affirmed in the appeals of 13,447 persons, or in the case of 68·8 per cent. of those whose appeals were decided during the year, the proportion for 1895 being 67·2 per cent.; for 1894 69·2 per cent.; for 1893 67·4 per cent.; and for 1892 67·6 per cent.

Superintendence, reference and revision—High Court.

The following table shows the number of cases referred from the districts in the Lower Provinces of Bengal to the High Court during the past year :—

	Pending from 1895.	Filed in 1896.	Decided in 1896.	Pending at the close of 1896.
References under—				
Section 307 of Act X of 1882 ...	4	29	31	2
„ 374 of Act X of 1882 ...	3	37	37	3
„ 432 of Act X of 1882 ...	...	2	2	...

Besides the cases shown in the above table, three cases were referred to the High Court during the year under report under section 341 of the Code of Criminal Procedure, regarding three persons who, though not insane, could not be made to understand the proceedings of the Court. These three cases were disposed of during the year.

The following statement shows the number of cases relating to the Lower Provinces of Bengal dealt with by the High Court during the past year in the exercise of its powers of revision :—

	Remaining over from 1895.	Filed in 1896.	Decided in 1896.	Pending at the close of 1896.
Cases referred under section 438 ...	21*	274	278†	16
Cases dealt with under section 435 ...	14	780	723	71
Total ...	35	1,054	1,001	87

* Revised figures.
† One case abated owing to the death of the applicant.

The following statement shows the results of proceedings on revision :—

Courts whose orders were the subject of revision.	Affirmed.	Reversed.	Varied.	New trial ordered.	Total.
1	2	3	4	5	6
Courts of Session	12	6	3	2	23
District Magistrates' Courts	26	26	7	7	66
Other Magistrates' Courts	496*	235	96	85	912
Total ...	534	267	106	94	1,001

In 53·3 per cent. of the total number of orders dealt with on revision the High Court refused to interfere, while the orders of the Lower Courts were set aside in 26·6 per cent. The corresponding percentages for 1895 were 54·3 and 31·9, respectively; for 1894 55·2 and 28·; for 1893 52·8 and 27·7; and for 1892 52·07 and 29·4.

In the following statements the orders passed by the High Court as a Court of revision in the cases referred to it under section 438, and in cases

taken up by it *suo motu* under section 435 of the Code of Criminal Procedure, are separately shown:—

Cases referred to the High Court under Section 438 of the Code of Criminal Procedure and dealt with during 1896.

Officers making the references.	Cases in which the High Court declined to interfere.	Cases in which the High Court interfered.				Total.	Percentage of cases decided in which the High Court declined to interfere.
		By enhancing the sentence.	By reducing or altering the sentence.	By setting aside the order sent up for revision or by quashing the proceedings.	By directing a new trial.		
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
District Magistrates ...	21	...	6	14	4	45	46·66
Sessions Judges ...	49	3	19	136	26	233	21·03
Total ...	70	3	25	150	30	278	25·17

Cases dealt with by the High Court on motion under Section 435 of the Code of Criminal Procedure during 1896.

Class of officers whose orders were objected to.	Cases in which the High Court rejected the application.	CASES IN WHICH RULES WERE GRANTED BY THE HIGH COURT					Total.	Remarks.
		And finally discharged.	And made absolute			And dealt with otherwise than shown in the preceding columns.		
			In their entirety.	To the extent of				
				Modifying the orders complained of.	Directing a new trial.			
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
Magistrates ...	395	57	110	76	62	1	701	*Percentage of the total number of cases decided in which the High Court declined to interfere or eventually did not do so.*
Sessions Judges ...	9	2	6	1	2	1	21	Per cent.
								Orders of Magistrates, columns 2 and 3 (395+57)=452 out of 701 ... ... 64·4
								Orders of Sessions Judges, columns 2 and 3 (9+2)=11 out of 21 ... 52·3
Total ...	404	59	116	77	64	2	722	

It will be seen from the above statement that as regards cases dealt with by the High Court on motion, 35·6 per cent. of the orders passed by Magistrates and 47·7 per cent. of those passed by Sessions Judges were reversed or otherwise interfered with by the Court. The corresponding proportions for 1895 were for Magistrates 31·2 per cent. and for Sessions Judges 61·6 per cent.; for 1894 they were for Magistrates 34·1 per cent. and for Sessions Judges 38·5 per cent.; and for 1893 they were for Magistrates 34·4 per cent. and for Sessions Judges 29·2 per cent.

Revision in Courts subordinate to the High Court.

The following statement shows the number of applications for revision preferred and disposed of in the Courts of Sessions Judges and District Magistrates during each of the last two years, as well as the number pending at the close of each of those years, respectively :—

	Preferred.		Decided.		Pending.	
	1895.	1896.	1895.	1896.	1895.	1896.
Courts of Sessions Judges ...	2,211	2,158	2,194	2,131	113	139
District Magistrates' Courts ...	2,122	1,962	2,111	1,958	82	92

The number of persons who applied for revision, or against whom applications were made to Courts other than the High Court, was 7,731 in 1896, as compared with 8,534 in 1895, 8,194 in 1894, 8,424 in 1893, and 8,481 in 1892.

The applications of 5,291, or 67· per cent. of the persons whose applications were decided during the year, were either rejected summarily or after the issue of a rule. The proportion in 1895 was 65·6 per cent.; in 1894 64·5 per cent.; in 1893 65·6 per cent.; and in 1892 67·1 per cent.

Results of trials of European British subjects.

Ninety cases against European British subjects were brought before the Courts in 19 districts, as compared with 102 in 1895, 82 in 1894, 100 in 1893, and 158 in 1892.

The number of European British subjects under trial was 111, as compared with 120 in the previous year, 93 in 1894, 115 in 1893, and 228 in 1892.

The offences with which European British subjects were commonly charged were, as in previous years, breaches of local and special laws, with which 36 persons (as compared with 39 in 1895, 31 in 1894, 35 in 1893, and 104 in 1892) were charged; criminal force and assault, with which 31 persons were charged, and hurt, with which 10 persons were charged; only 5 such persons were charged with offences affecting life, of whom 2 were held to be of unsound mind.

Of the European British subjects tried during the year 60, or 54·5 per cent., were convicted. The corresponding percentages for 1895, 1894, 1893 and 1892 were 55·7, 57·6, 51·3, and 68·4, respectively.

Criminal justice in the Sonthal Parganas.

During the year in the Criminal Courts of the Sonthal Parganas there were 6,921 persons under trial, of whom 4,308 were convicted. The largest numbers were sent up on charges under local and special laws, theft, and assault. Three hundred and fifty-seven persons appealed to the District Magistrate against the sentences passed upon them, the appeals of 213 being rejected, 10 dismissed, and 52 allowed, while in 79 instances the sentences were modified or further enquiry ordered. Twenty-eight persons appealed to the Commissioner of the Bhagalpur Division, out of whom the appeals of 19 were unsuccessful. One hundred and forty-three persons applied to the District Magistrate for revision of the orders passed against them and 58 to the Commissioner, of whom 76 and 26 respectively were unsuccessful. In the remaining instances, with the exception of three which are pending, the orders were set aside or modified or further enquiry directed.

Prisons.

THE number and classification of jails remained the same as in the previous year. The term "Third class district jail" has been substituted for that of "Intermediate jail" previously used.

Prison population.

The total number of prisoners of all classes confined in the jails and subsidiary jails of the Province during 1896 and the preceding ten years is shown in the following table:—

	1886.	1887.	1888.	1889.	1890.	1891.	1892.	1893.	1894.	1895.	1896.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12
Number of prisoners of all classes in jails and subsidiary jails on the last day of previous year	15,076	14,629	13,210	13,985	15,048	15,211	16,609	17,794	17,530	16,822	16,907
Total number admitted during the year	77,966	75,664	81,136	84,639	80,959	87,925	95,523	91,842	91,740	85,957	92,701
Total ...	93,042	90,293	94,346	98,624	96,007	103,136	112,132	109,636	109,270	102,779	109,608
Total discharged ...	78,413	77,083	80,361	83,576	80,800	86,546	94,338	92,106	92,448	85,871	90,858
Balance at the end of the year	14,629	13,210	13,985	15,048	15,207	16,590	17,794	17,530	16,822	16,908	18,750
Daily average of all classes...	14,806	12,250	13,731	15,026	14,777	15,916	17,180	17,724	17,344	16,929	17,499

The total number of prisoners admitted increased from 85,957 to 92,701, and the daily average population of all classes from 16,929 to 17,499. Apart from special causes in particular districts, the scarcity which prevailed during the latter portion of the year apparently contributed to this increase. The number of convicts admitted direct rose from 33,246 to 35,843, the largest increase occurring in the Backergunge (517), Mymensingh (310), Champaran (284), and Gaya (239) districts.

Ratio of convicts to population.

The following table shows the districts with the highest ratio of convictions per mille of population:—

DISTRICT.	Population.	Number of convictions.	Ratio per mille of population.
1	2	3	4
Calcutta ...	681,560	2,301	2·97
Darjeeling ...	223,314	297	1·32
24-Parganas ...	1,892,033	1,797	·94
Backergunge ...	2,153,965	1,834	·85
Singhbhum ...	545,488	444	·81
Birbhum ...	797,833	625	·78
Faridpur ...	1,823,543	1,384	·75
Hooghly (with Howrah) ...	1,797,921	1,231	·68
Monghyr ...	2,036,021	1,199	·58

The lowest ratio is shown by Purnea (·25), Darbhanga (·23), and Dinajpur (·22).

Releases.

The following table compares the number of releases under the various heads during the past eight years:—

	1889.	1890.	1891.	1892.	1893.	1894.	1895.	1896.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
Released on expiry of sentence	28,754	28,464	28,873	32,543	33,046	29,169	25,907	26,867
,, on appeal	1,942	2,038	2,120	2,156	1,931	1,997	1,911	1,733
,, under remission rules ...	1,575	1,622	1,661	1,598	1,771	4,529	4,971	5,090
,, on medical grounds	37	39	105	140	44	67	57	57*
,, on other grounds	2	9	9	6	9	5	...	8

* Excluding 4 moribund prisoners who were released under Rule 504a of the Jail Code, and included as deaths.

The ratio per cent. of prisoners released on appeal (4·83) shows a decrease as compared with the ratio for the previous year (5·72). The number of prisoners transported from Bengal jails rose from 85 in 1895 to 116, of whom two were women. Twenty-one death-sentences were carried out, as compared with 11 in 1895 and 20 in 1894.

Classification of convicts.

The number of Burman convicts in the Bengal jails on the 31st December 1896 was 287, against 332 at the close of the preceding year. Of the 35,843 convicts admitted direct into jail, 20,072, or 56 per cent., were Hindus, 14,166, or 39·53 per cent., Muhammadans, 383, or 1·08 per cent., Christians, and 116, or ·30 per cent., Buddhists. The number of juvenile offenders admitted rose from 344 to 492. A slight increase occurred in the proportion of female convicts admitted into the Jails, the ratio per cent. of total admissions being 3·7, against 3·3 in 1895. The proportion of cultivators to other classes admitted into jail has fallen from 63·44 per cent. in 1891 to 58·99 per cent. in 1895 and 58·87 per cent. in the past year.

The following table classifies the convicts admitted direct into jail according to length of sentence, showing the percentage on the total number sentenced for each class respectively:—

Length of sentence.	1895.		1896.	
	Number of admissions.	Ratio per cent. to total number sentenced.	Number of admissions.	Ratio per cent. to total number sentenced.
1	2	3	4	5
Not exceeding one month	11,333	34·1	11,742	32·8
Over one month and not exceeding three months	7,611	22·9	8,032	22·4
,, three months ditto six ,,	5,762	17·3	6,359	17·7
,, six ,, ditto one year	4,591	13·9	5,486	15·3
,, one year ditto two years	2,162	6·5	2,347	6·6
,, two years ditto five ,,	1,165	3·5	1,206	3·4
,, five ,, ditto ten ,,	353	1·1	419	1·2
,, ten ,, ...	9	·0	7	·0
Transportation for life	166	·5	151	·4
Ditto for a term	49	·1	52	·1
Sentenced to death	45	·1	42	·1
Total ...	33,246	100·0	35,843	100·0

The number of sentences of simple imprisonment and of rigorous imprisonment was 2,423 and 33,420 respectively, as compared with 2,287 and 30,959 in 1895; while the number of sentences of rigorous imprisonment with whipping rose from 182 to 277.

Reconvictions.

There were 4,436 reconvictions, or 13·10 per cent., against 3,843, or 11·55 per cent., in 1895. Of this number, 334 were identified as previously convicted by means of the Bertillon system of anthropometry, the number thus traced in 1895 being 207. The number of sentences for bad livelihood rose from 2,129 to 2,245. The number of judicial whippings was 2,226, against 1,930 in 1895 and 2,341 in 1894. Of these, 74 per cent. were inflicted in cases of theft.

Under-trial prisoners.

The number of under-trial prisoners admitted increased from 31,211 to 34,340. Of this number and those remaining in jail from the close of the preceding year, 17,724, or 50·04 per cent., were convicted, and 13,794, or 38·92 per cent., released, against 47·28 per cent. convicted and 42·26 per cent. released in 1895. The mortality among under-trial prisoners again shows a satisfactory decrease, the number of deaths being 40 as compared with 45 in 1895 and 61 in 1894. Nine under-trial prisoners escaped during the year, of whom six were recaptured, against five escapes and three recaptures in 1895. The period of average detention of under-trial prisoners has again increased. The detention in Sessions trials has increased from 39·70 days in 1892 to 46·01 days in 1896; while the returns for magisterial Courts (13·77 days) are the worst since figures have been separately given for these cases.

Civil and State prisoners.

On the last day of 1895, 61 civil prisoners remained in confinement, and 856 were admitted during 1896, making a total of 917. Of these nine were transferred and 849 released, leaving 59 confined at the end of the year. The Lushai Chief, Lalthuama, who was confined in the Chittagong Jail, was transferred, on the 18th March 1896, to Rangamati, and there released.

Jail buildings.

The total expenditure upon major and minor works and repairs in all jails during the year amounted to Rs. 1,54,464. The most important major works included in the list of projects for the year were the construction of additional wards in the Bhagalpur, Buxar and Hazaribagh Central Jails, and of a new jail at Halursingha, and certain additions and alterations to the main ward and hospital in the Presidency Jail. Extensive improvements in the Rangpur and Comilla jails were also undertaken, and an installation of electric light was completed in the Alipore Jail at a cost of Rs. 31,685. A sum of Rs. 18,995 was spent on minor works. Twenty cubicles were completed during the year in the Jessore Jail, twenty at Bhagalpur, and twenty-four at Hazaribagh; and a sum of nearly Rs. 15,000 was expended on installations of the Pasteur-Chamberland filter at Motihari, Chaibassa, Bankipore, Jalpaiguri, Bogra, Dinajpur, and Rangpur.

Guards and escapes.

The warder guard consisted of 233 head warders, 1,377 warders, including 47 warder recruits, and 112 apprentice warders. During the past year the dearness of food-grains brought into prominence the question of improving the pay of the warder staff, and some discontent was felt, until it was announced that Government intended to allow compensation for provisions with retrospective effect from July 1896. The system of drilling with the regular police force was discontinued during the year.

During the year female warders were appointed for the remaining 6 of the 15 jails, for which they were sanctioned.

The number of criminal offences committed by warders was the same as in the previous year (37), while departmental offences rose from 1,701 to 1,794. A spirit of insubordination is said to have been evinced in the Midnapore Jail, which had to be suppressed by severe measures. At Ranchi a combination among the warders was detected, to which is attributed an outbreak of theft in the jail.

The number of escapes among convicts decreased from 23 in 1895 to 13, of which 6 were effected from inside the jails and 7 from outside. Nine of the prisoners were recaptured during the year, besides 3 others who had escaped in previous years.

Prison discipline.

The table below shows the nature of offences committed by convicts during the year, as compared with 1895:—

1	2	3	4										5
			Offences dealt with by Superintendent.										
			A		B		C		D		E		F
			Relating to work.		Relating to prohibited articles.		Relating to assaults, mutiny, and escapes.		All other breaches of jail rules.		Total.		
	Daily average population.	Offences dealt with by Criminal Courts.	Dealt with by minor punishment.	Dealt with by major punishment.	Dealt with by minor punishment.	Dealt with by major punishment.	Dealt with by minor punishment.	Dealt with by major punishment.	Dealt with by minor punishment.	Dealt with by major punishment.	Dealt with by minor punishment.	Dealt with by major punishment.	Grand Total.
1896	15,895	38	15,190	1,150	3,332	711	417	199	13,417	1,132	32,356	3,192	35,548
1895	15,530	41	17,722	1,750	2,951	682	429	279	13,513	967	34,615	3,678	38,293

During the past four years offences dealt with by Criminal Courts have fallen from 61 to 38, offences relating to work from 24,799 to 16,340, and the total offences from 45,076 to 35,548. Warnings are now included among the punishments shown in the report. Excluding offences dealt with by warning, the number of punishments awarded in the past year was 26,870, the lowest figure reached since 1890, and less than half the number returned in 1880, when there were 62,008 punishments.

The number of whippings inflicted was 223, as compared with 185 in 1895, and 277 in 1894. The highest proportion per cent. of whippings to total punishments is shown by the Darjeeling (4·16), Dumka (3·26), Rangpur (1·97), and Dinajpur (1·75) jails. In 11 jails corporal punishment was not inflicted. The number of prisoners punished with fetters fell from 7,928 in 1895 to 7,708.

Convict officers, mark remissions, &c.

A daily average of 952 male and 17 female convict officers were employed during the year, against 949 and 15, respectively, in 1895. The number of prisoners released under the mark system during the year was 5,090, as compared with 4,971 in 1895.

Relief was granted from the Claude Martin Fund to 1,530 prisoners on release.

Expenditure.

The gross expenditure on jails and subsidiary jails during the year, as compared with the expenditure in 1895, is shown below:—

Heading.	1895.	1896.
	Rs.	Rs.
Establishment	4,75,883	4,70,216
Dietary charges	4,56,975	5,00,470
Hospital charges	83,760	92,061
Clothing and bedding	67,275	79,866
Sanitation charges	27,564	27,019
Moving prisoners	44,728	46,065
Miscellaneous services and supplies	50,606	65,050
Travelling allowances	5,856	6,350
Contingencies	32,772	41,342
Charges on live-stock, tools and plant ...	19,234	22,301
Petty construction and repairs	24,248	28,257
General supervision	66,214	59,142
Total ...	13,55,115	14,38,139
Public Works Department ...	1,23,086	1,54,464

The increase is chiefly under the head "Dietary charges," and is due to the larger population and the higher prices paid for food-grains. Excluding Public Works charges from consideration, the average cost per prisoner rose from Rs. 80-1-0 to Rs. 82-3-2.

Average prices of articles of diet.

The following table shows the average rates paid for the principal articles of diet in 1896, as compared with the corresponding rates during the five preceding years:—

	1896.	1895.	1894.	1893.	1892.	1891.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.
Rice	2 6 11	2 5 0	2 9 4	2 10 8	2 9 1	2 1 9
Wheat (flour) ...	4 3 0	3 1 5	3 7 4	3 4 3	3 10 7	3 1 7
Maize	2 3 7	1 13 10	1 12 6	1 12 7	1 13 5	2 0 0
Dál	2 14 0	2 13 4	2 8 8	2 8 10	2 11 9	2 7 8
Meat	8 12 7	7 7 11	6 2 0	6 10 8	6 3 10	6 6 7
Fish	7 9 9	7 7 2	6 14 3	6 5 8	6 7 5	6 4 8
Salt	3 11 10	3 11 7	3 13 7	3 11 5	3 11 0	3 12 6

A rise in price, as compared with 1895, thus occurred in every article. The rates of wheat, maize, dál, fish and meat were higher than they had been during any of the previous ten years.

The table below shows the average cost per prisoner in each jail, calculated on the expenditure under the three controllable heads of "Diet," "Hospital charges" and "Clothing," and the death-rate per mille of all admissions, together with the average cost per prisoner and the death-rate of all the jails collectively:—

Jails.	Average cost per prisoner during 1896.	Death-rate per mille of daily average strength of convicts and undertrial prisoners.	Jails.	Average cost per prisoner during 1896.	Death-rate per mille of daily average strength of convicts and undertrial prisoners.
1	2	3	1	2	3
	Rs. A. P.			Rs. A. P.	
Puri	23 9 8	15·8	Darbhanga	36 13 10	110·0
Gaya	26 0 0	11·2	Ranchi	37 14 3	45·5
Khulna	26 13 11	.....	Burdwan	38 6 0	51·3
Purnea	28 9 3	61·9	Barasat	39 5 7	90·5
Cuttack	28 14 3	15·0	Berhampore	39 6 3	26·4
Bankipore	30 12 2	79·5	Faridpur	40 3 5	13·9
Suri	30 14 4	41·9	Hazaribagh	40 8 9	27·8
Naya Dumka	31 0 4	14·3	Noakhali	41 4 9	.....
Arrah	31 0 6	28·4	Presidency—*Native*	41 7 2	13·7
Jessore	31 1 8	27·7	Alipore	41 11 2	22·6
Rampur Boalia	31 3 11	23·2	Monghyr	41 12 7	17·2
Balasore	31 3 11	9·5	Daltonganj	41 12 7	137·9
Purulia	31 8 10	21·6	Chaibassa	41 12 11	52·6
Mymensingh	32 4 10	27·0	Barisal	43 3 3	48·6
Malda	32 7 2	47·9	Chapra	45 2 4	56·5
Comilla	33 0 6	77·8	Dacca	45 2 6	14·0
Bankura	34 1 1	34·3	Rangpur	46 0 10	72·7
Chittagong	34 4 4	4·9	Midnapur	48 10 4	34·9
Motihari	34 8 0	54·7	Dinajpur	50 11 8	89·8
Jalpaiguri	34 14 5	61·6	Hooghly	50 14 9	27·4
Muzaffarpur	35 0 5	15·5	Darjeeling	50 15 3	.....
Buxar	35 5 3	19·1	Begra	57 6 11	18·8
Bhagalpur	35 8 6	8·3	Presidency—*European* ...	109 15 7	.....
Pabna	36 2 9	40·0			
Krishnagar	36 11 0	16·7	Average for all jails ...	33 12 10	28·7

No relation is shown by this table to exist between the death-rate and the average expenditure incurred on each prisoner.

Employment of prisoners and manufactures.

The daily average number of prisoners under sentence of labour on working days was 15,696 as compared with 15,352 in 1895. The average number sick, convalescent or infirm rose slightly, from 2,034 to 2,093, while the number on unremunerative labour fell from 1,013 to 919. The average number employed on manufactures rose from 5,744 to 6,001, and the percentage of convicts thus employed to the total number sentenced to labour from 37·41 to 38·86. The net profits from manufactures rose from Rs. 4,16,810 to Rs. 5,13,295; and the average profit per head sentenced to labour from Rs. 27-2 to Rs. 32-11. This increase is chiefly due to the original value of the existing stock of the Presidency Jail Press having been raised by Rs. 76,863 at the last stock-taking.

The average number of prisoners employed by the Public Works Department and by District Boards and Municipalities fell from 174 to 147.

Average earnings in Central Jails.

The following table compares the average earnings per prisoner sentenced to labour in central jails during the past two years:—

	1895.	1896.
	Rs. A.	Rs. A.
Presidency	92 10	86 3
Buxar	80 8	83 3
Alipore	50 11	49 3
Bhagalpur	20 13	26 13
Midnapore	24 12	23 14
Dacca	10 10	23 9
Rampur Boalia	8 14	6 2
Hazaribagh	7 13	6 2

In the Presidency Jail the convicts admitted to the press in bad and indifferent health increased by a daily average of 41, and, as a result, 22 hand-presses were idle, sufficient convicts in good health not being available to work them. The decrease in net profits is due to this cause. In the Buxar Jail the increase is chiefly due to the expansion of the tent industry in consequence of extensive orders received from the Ordnance Departments. The total number of tents issued from the jail was 1,912, as compared with 1,359 in 1895 and 719 in 1894. The falling off in the profits at the Alipore Jail, from Rs. 83,479 to Rs. 78,718, is due to the fact that the jute mill was idle for some four months of the year, while a new engine imported from England was being erected. The blanket industry of the Bhagalpur Jail has been further extended during the year, and the profits from manufactures in the jail rose from Rs. 24,657 to Rs. 31,541. The Midnapore, Rampur Boalia and Hazaribagh Jails show a decrease in profits. At Dacca the manufacture of chaukidari uniforms has been most successfully prosecuted, and the profits earned have in consequence increased from Rs. 11,371 to Rs. 24,047. The ordinary profits of the district jails rose from Rs. 71,859 to Rs. 79,904, the average cash earnings being largest in the Darjeeling Jail, where bread-making is the principal industry carried on.

Quinine and its distribution.

The filling and distribution of pice packets of quinine continued to be carried on at the Alipore Jail, 3,776,958 powders being prepared and packed during the year, as compared with 3,760,434 in 1895. The profit amounted to Rs. 6,128 against Rs. 8,208 in the previous year, the decrease being due to the provision of better envelopes and the grant of a higher sale commission on tins of 12 packets and over, where sales are heavy. The total sales amounted to Rs. 51,595, as compared with Rs. 49,390 in 1895. Of this sum, Rs. 6,698 represents the value of packets supplied to officers in other Provinces. Under the orders of this Government the supply of quinine to other Provinces, which was temporarily stopped in the beginning of that year, has been re-introduced.

Subsidiary Jails.

The number of subsidiary jails and the arrangements for supervision and guard remained the same during the year. The total expenditure on subsidiary jail buildings was Rs. 5,632, against Rs. 13,184 in 1895. There was no subsidiary jail under construction during the year. The number of convicts admitted direct, which had fallen from 17,385 in 1892 to 15,072 in 1895, rose again to 16,275. The average detention among convicts was 7·45 days, or almost the same as in the two preceding years. Eleven convicts, or 32·1 per mille of the average daily population, died. The total number of under-trial prisoners admitted during the year rose from 13,782 to 15,981, the highest figure reached during the past eighteen years. As in the district and central jails the average detention of under-trial prisoners has again risen (from 12·61 days to 13·07 days). Sixteen civil prisoners were admitted during the year, against 19 in 1895. Of 8 convicts who escaped from subsidiary jails 6 were recaptured during the year, and of 9 under-trial prisoners who escaped 6 were again caught. The total expenditure on subsidiary jails amounted to Rs. 1,20,200, against Rs. 1,21,549 in 1895, and the average cost per prisoner, exclusive of petty construction and public works charges, amounted to Rs. 117-0-1, as compared with Rs. 128-6-10 in 1895, and with Rs. 74-14-8 in the case of district and central jails.

Accommodation and food.

The central, district and intermediate jails of the Province are now capable of accommodating 17,865 convicts, 1,107 under-trial prisoners, and 347 civil prisoners, or a grand total of 19,319. In consequence of the increase in the average daily population,

the ordinary sanctioned sleeping accommodation for convicts was insufficient in seven jails, and temporary accommodation had to be provided for the excess of prisoners. The subjects of food-supply and dieting continued to receive careful attention during the year.

Water-supply.

The sum of Rs. 12,500 was allotted during the year for the water-supply scheme for the Buxar Central Jail. The work is reported to be now well advanced, and it is expected to be completed during the current year. The arrangements for supplying the Monghyr Jail with water from the Ganges by pump and pipe were completed during the year. The following allotments were also made for the improvement of the water-supply at the places named:—Hazaribagh, Rs. 5,000; Alipore, Rs. 2,281; Bhagalpur, Rs. 2,150; Comilla, Rs. 1,907; and Gaya, Rs. 600. The supply of Pasteur-Chamberland filters is a noteworthy improvement in the jails of the province. Already seven jails have these filters in use, and provision has been made for their introduction into several others during the current year.

The following table shows the average weights of prisoners in the central jails:—

Height.	Scale of weight prepared by Dr. Buchanan, of Bhagalpur Central Jail.	Alipore.	Presidency.	Buxar.	Midnapore.	Rampur Boalia.	Dacca.	Hazaribagh.	Average for seven jails (columns 3 to 9).	Total number of prisoners weighed.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11
Ft. In.	lbs.	lbs.	lbs.	lbs.	lbs.	lbs.	lbs.	lbs.	lbs.	
5 0	98	100·5	101·2	103	101·2	100	98·5	97·3	100·2	435
5 1	100	104·7	106·0	105	103·5	102	101·6	104·0	103·8	624
5 2	103	106·5	109·4	108	105·2	104	103·9	104·3	105·9	1,102
5 3	106	111·4	113·5	111	110	107	105·3	107·6	109·4	1,263
5 4	108	112·8	116·1	113	112·2	111	108·7	111·2	112·1	1,353
5 5	112	116·2	119·5	116	115·5	114	111·4	113·0	114·8	1,196
5 6	115	120·9	120·2	119	118	118	115·5	117·8	118·4	839
5 7	118	122·4	127·4	124	121·5	120	117·5	119·8	121·8	524
5 8	122	126·7	129·9	126	126	121	122·5	125·0	125·3	265
5 9	128	131·8	134·4	129	118	129	128·9	126·2	128·1	166
5 10	132	130	130·2	130	130	133	109	129·3	127·3	53
5 11 and over.	134 to 138	125	160·5	131 to 144	...	...	118·5	...	...	28

It will be seen from the statement that the average weights, according to each height limit, generally vary from those calculated by Dr. Buchanan at the Bhagalpur Central Jail, his figures being in most cases exceeded.

Encouragement has been given to Civil Hospital Assistants attached to the Jails by the distribution of Rs. 4,986 as gratuities among 54 of them whose work has shown the most satisfactory results in improving the sanitary condition of their jails.

Sickness and mortality.

The following table shows the mortality among prisoners for each decade, from 1844 to 1893, and for the last three years:—

Year.	Daily average number of prisoners.	Daily average sick.	Ratio per mille of daily sick.	Number of deaths— From cholera.	From all other causes.	Total number of deaths.	Death-rate per mille of average strength— From cholera.	From all other causes.	From all causes.	Remarks.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11
1844-53	202,418	No figures available.		3,036	10,590	13,626	15·0	52·3	67·3	
1854-63	170,358	4,669	56·4	3,146	13,701	16,847	18·4	80·4	98·8	
1864-73	186,335	6,942	37·2	2,017	8,647	10,664	10·8	46·4	57·2	
1874-83	187,184	8,350	44·6	1,552	9,963	11,515	8·3	53·2	61·5	
1884-93	151,682	6,534	43·0	721	5,456	6,177	4·7	36·0	40·7	
1894	17,288	743	43·0	80	735	815	4·6	42·5	47·1	
1895	16,875	716	42·4	31	432	463	1·8	25·5	27·3	
1896	17,437	658	37·7	65	436	501	3·7	25·0	28·7	

The reduction of mortality shown by the figures of 1895 has been maintained. Exclusive of deaths from cholera, the death-rate per mille of the average population (25·0) is the lowest hitherto recorded. Although the year 1896, especially during the first six months, was not so healthy as 1895, owing to the prevalence of fever, bowel-diseases, influenza and measles, the health of the prisoners in the jails was well preserved. The highest death-rate is shown by Daltonganj (168 per mille) and Darbhanga (106 per mille). In the Presidency (European), Khulna, Darjeeling and Noakhali jails, no death occurred.

The ratio of daily average sick per mille to daily average population among convicts decreased from 42·4 to 37·7. The jails which returned the highest average in this respect were Dinajpur (90·2), Purnea (86·5), Chapra (88·6), and Dacca (70·8). Dinajpur is always one of the most unhealthy districts in Bengal, and in 1896 appears to have been worse than usual. In Purnea the public health was also worse. The district in which the Chapra Jail is situated is said to have been very unhealthy, and the Civil Surgeon has for some years reported that malarial diseases are becoming more frequent and severe. At Dacca the high rate of daily average sick is due to influenza, which caused a widespread condition of debility and depressed health. The public health of the Dacca district was unusually bad, and the death-rate $2\frac{1}{2}$ times that of the jail. The first three are jails which are kept depleted and from which prisoners are transferred for the benefit of their health on account of the known unhealthiness of the districts.

The table below shows the principal diseases from which prisoners suffered during the past year:—

	Admissions.	Deaths.
Malarial fever	4,643	58
Dysentery	3,692	114
Other diseases of group A, sub-group I, including small-pox, mumps, simple continued fever, &c.	3,059	17
Diarrhœa	1,598	19
Abscess, boils and ulcers of all kinds	1,010	4
Other respiratory diseases, other than pneumonia, tubercle of lungs, &c.	576	9
Pneumonia	257	46
Anæmia and general debility	234	20
Tubercle of lungs, hæmoptysis and pneumonia, phthisis ...	165	53
Cholera	112	60

The prophylactic treatment of malarial diseases by daily doses of sulphate of cinchonidine, combined with the sulphate, or the tincture of the perchloride of iron, was continued during 1896. In several cases the Medical Officers have reported that no result was observable; but the majority consider that the treatment has been beneficial, and that the number of cases of intermittent and remittent fever has diminished. Dysentery and diarrhœa accounted for 5,291 admissions to hospital and 134 deaths, as compared with 5,666 admissions and 155 deaths in 1895. Dysentery was both less frequent and less fatal during the year. Admissions and deaths from anæmia and debility decreased from 546 admissions and 30 deaths to 234 admissions with 20 deaths. Deaths from cholera rose from 26 to 60, owing chiefly to two severe outbreaks that occurred in the Darbhanga and Bankipore Jails. At Darbhanga the disease was introduced through some convicts drinking water of a tank outside the jail, which, on examination, was found to be teeming with *comma bacilli*. The cause of the outbreak at Bankipur could not be traced, but cholera was very prevalent at the time in the town. In both instances Professor Haffkine inoculated a number of prisoners, and in Darbhanga with markedly satisfactory results.

The total number of deaths among convicts in jails and subsidiary jails [including four moribund prisoners released under Rule 504 (*a*) of the Jail Code] was 461, against 418 in 1895 and 754 in 1894. Of the 450 convicts who died in jails, 125, or 277·8 per mille, were received into jail in good health, 165, or 366·7 per mille, in indifferent health, and 160, or 355·5 per mille, in bad

health. The death-rate per mille of average strength was 29·0 among convicts, and 25·9 among under-trial prisoners.

Medical Committees were appointed during the year to enquire into the condition of the Chapra and Bogra Jails. The recommendations of the Committees have been generally approved by the Lieutenant-Governor, and are being given effect to.

Satisfactory results were obtained by the transfer of sickly prisoners to the Hazaribagh and Bankura Jails.

The following table shows the jails in which the highest mortality among convicts occurred:—

	Death-rates from all causes per mille.		Death-rates exclusive of cholera per mille.	
	1896.	1895.	1896.	1895.
1	2	3	4	5
Daltonganj	168·0	51·5	168·0	51·5
Darbhanga	106·4	25·8	25·7	22·1
Dinajpur	99·4	147·8	99·4	54·5
Barasat	96·8	77·6	96·8	77·6
Bankipur	87·2	22·6	39·6	18·9
Rangpur	78·1	63·8	78·1	47·9
Comilla	75·0	16·5	70·6	16·5
Jalpaiguri	69·4	40·3	69·4	40·3
Purnea	67·3	13·0	67·3	13·0
Malda	63·1	59·9	63·1	59·9
Chapra	53·7	105·7	53·7	105·7
Motihari	53·2	55·2	53·2	55·2
Burdwan	51·4	54·7	30·9	54·7
Barisal	50·7	40·8	45·9	40·8
Pabna	44·3	36·5	44·3	36·5
Bankura	42·5	50·4	39·0	50·4
Ranchi	40·8	28·1	40·8	23·1
Suri	40·6	51·8	40·6	17·3
Chaibassa	38·7	126·6	38·7	126·6
Midnapore	34·5	21·5	34·5	21·5
Jessore	30·7	23·4	26·9	23·4
Mymensingh	30·3	25·2	30·3	22·1

The high mortality at Daltonganj, a miniature jail with a population of 56, is reported to be due to the bad state of health of the prisoners admitted, who had been exposed to privation, and were suffering severely from malarial cachexia. Four of the 8 deaths occurred within 20 days of admission to jail. The high death-rate at Darbhanga and Bankipore was due to the outbreaks of cholera already mentioned; that at Dinajpur to the wretched condition of health in which a great number of prisoners were admitted to jail. This is one of the jails in which, on account of the bad state of health of the inhabitants, better food is given to the prisoners. Barasat is one of the most malarious subdivisions in Bengal, and prisoners confined there, as well as the warder-guard and residents, suffer much from fever. Bhagalpur shows the very low death-rate of 7·5 per mille, which is a record for a jail holding over 1,200 prisoners.

REFORMATORY SCHOOLS.

Since the close of the year, the law relating to Reformatory Schools has been amended, and further provision for dealing with youthful offenders has been made by Act VIII of 1897.

Statistics of population.

The total number of boys in the two schools on the 31st December 1895 was 548, of whom 213 were in the Alipore and 335 in the Hazaribagh school. The number admitted into the two schools, respectively, during the year 1896 was 70 and 77, making a grand total of 695. Of these, 156 boys were released, eight died, two at Alipore and six at Hazaribagh, and two escaped from the Hazaribagh school. At the end of 1896, 529 boys remained in confinement, of whom 201 were at Alipore and 328 at Hazaribagh. Of the total number, 358 were Hindus, 160 Muhammadans, 9 aboriginals, and 2 Native Christians. The daily average number of boys was 215·79 at the Alipore and 331·27 at the Hazaribagh school, compared with 218·27 and 344·29 respectively in 1895, and 223·60 and 313·13 respectively in 1894. The general health of

the two institutions, especially of the school at Hazaribagh, was not so good as in the two previous years, the daily average of sick being 5·35 at Alipore and 2·12 at Hazaribagh, against 3·16 and ·85 respectively in 1895, and 3·83 and 1·55 respectively in 1894. Of the two deaths in the Alipore school one was due to a fatal assault committed by a grown-up boy of the school, who was subsequently tried judicially and sentenced to seven years' rigorous imprisonment in jail.

Offences, punishments, and marks.

The number of offences committed and punishments awarded in the Alipore school rose from 83 to 162, but in the Hazaribagh school fell from 322 to 271. The increase in the Alipore school is said to have been due to stricter supervision rather than to any actual increase of misconduct. There were 19 cases of separate confinement in the Alipore school against 16 in 1895. No such case occurred in the Hazaribagh Reformatory in 1895, and there was only one case in that institution during the past year. The average number of boys entitled to marks was 179 at Alipore and 319 at Hazaribagh, against 159 and 324 respectively in 1895. The weekly average money earnings amounted to Rs. 11-9-10 at Alipore and Rs. 14-9-9 at Hazaribagh, against Rs. 5-15-1 and Rs. 13-11 respectively in 1895. The total earnings were Rs. 604-6-9 at Alipore and Rs. 759-12-6 at Hazaribagh, against Rs. 405-2 and Rs. 679-2 respectively in 1895.

Instruction and gymnastics.

As in previous years, blacksmith's and tinsmith's work and carpentry were taught in both the institutions. Beside these, book-binding, printing, and cane-work were taught at Alipore, and carpet and blanket-weaving, shoe-making, cloth-weaving and tailoring at Hazaribagh. The boys in both the institutions were instructed in Hindustani, Bengali and arithmetic, and the more advanced boys were also taught English. The number of teachers has been found insufficient in both the schools. The Board of Management have recommended the reorganization of the educational staff at Alipore, and the omission of English as one of the subjects taught. The matter is before the Government. The revision of the school staff at Hazaribagh is also being considered by the Inspector-General of Jails in communication with the Director of Public Instruction. Drill and gymnastics were carried on with regularity throughout the year, and the exercises are reported to have had a beneficial effect on the health of the boys.

Character reports of released boys.

The Report of the Alipore school furnishes information regarding the conduct of boys released during 1895, while the information in the Hazaribagh school report relates to boys released in 1896 as well as in 1895. Of the 62 boys released from the Alipore school during 1895, 27 are reported to be well conducted, 22 cannot be traced, 4 are in jail, 1 is viewed with suspicion, 6 are following the trades taught in the school, and 2 have died. The figures of the Hazaribagh school are :—

	1895.	1896.
Well conducted	24	36
Not traceable	12	4
In jail	3	2
Viewed with suspicion	3	1
Pursuing trade taught	2	3
Dead	2	1
Total ...	46	47

Manufactures.

The total profits from manufactures fell from Rs. 16,679 to Rs. 16,074, of which sum Rs. 11,190 were made in the Alipore school and Rs. 4,884 at Hazaribagh, against Rs. 12,763 and Rs. 3,930 respectively in 1895. At Alipore a great portion of the profits was derived from book-binding, and at Hazaribagh from cloth-weaving and tailoring. The average earning per head at Alipore was Rs. 60-8-5 and at Hazaribagh Rs. 19-5-7, against Rs. 64-2-2 and Rs. 17-7-6 respectively in the previous year.

Expenditure.

The following table compares the expenditure under the everal heads in the two schools during the past two years :—

	Alipore School.				Hazaribagh School.			
	Total cost.		Cost per head.		Total cost.		Cost per head.	
	1895.	1896.	1895.	1896.	1895.	1896.	1895.	1896.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.
1. Fixed establishment ...	10,931 12 9	10,413 10 11	50 2 3	48 6 11	10,217 1 10	9,538 10 1	29 10 9	28 12 8
2. Diet	6,656 11 9	6,520 5 2	30 8 7	30 5 3	8,895 13 3	9,718 3 6	25 13 4	29 5 4
3. Clothing and bedding	736 6 0	701 5 0	3 6 0	3 4 2	893 8 0	2,299 5 3	2 9 6	6 15 4
4. Contingencies	2,260 13 0	2,300 2 6	10 5 11	13 0 4	1,294 10 3*	1,697 10 9	3 11 1*	5 2 0
5. Hospital charges ...	165 5 6	242 7 9	0 12 3	1 2 0	71 24 8	195 11 3	0 3 3	0 9 5
Total ...	20,750 11 0	20,677 15 4	95 3 0	96 2 8	21,373 0 0	23,449 8 10	61 15 11	70 12 9
Construction and repairs	87 8 3	48 13 9	0 6 4	0 3 7	812 15 0	1,292 12 9	2 5 9	3 14 6

*Including travelling allowance.

There has been an increase in the cost per head in both the institutions, chiefly due to the purchase of new clothing for boys and to the rise in the price of food-grains.

General.

Two boys were received from Assam in the Hazaribagh school. One managed to make his escape while working outside the school premises, and has not yet been re-captured.

Wrought-iron pipes were laid in the Hazaribagh school during the year for conveying drinking and cooking water to the cook-house and feeding-platform, while at the Alipore school a new latrine was constructed, and a second storey on the southern workshop, which is required to enlarge the accommodation, has been nearly completed.

Civil Justice.

High Court—Original Jurisdiction.

THE number of civil suits, including Divorce, Admiralty, Testamentary and Intestate (contentious) cases pending on the Original Side of the High Court at the end of 1895 was 948, and the number instituted in 1896 was 902, making a total of 1,850 cases for disposal in 1896 as compared with 1,831 cases in 1895. The number of suits decided was 806, and the number left undisposed of at the end of the year was 1,044.

Appeals from the original decrees.

The number of appeals from the Original to the Appellate Side of the Court pending at the commencement of 1896 was 32, and 45 new appeals were preferred during the year, making a total of 77. Of these 10 were dismissed for default and 31 were decided, one case having remanded, and the decrees of the Court of first instance being affirmed in 11 and reversed in 19 cases.

Civil Courts subordinate to the High Court. Original suits instituted, disposed of, and pending.

The total number of original suits instituted and decided in the Civil Courts of the Lower Provinces subordinate to the High Court during each of the last three years, and the number pending at the close of those years are shown below:—

YEAR.	Revised or received on remand or review.	Instituted.	Determined.	Pending.
1894 ...	13,963	558,593	574,225	88,331
1895 ...	13,663	565,642	581,118	86,505*
1896 ...	14,709	575,922	586,423	90,707

* Revised figures.

The increase in the number of suits instituted, which was noticed in the report for the last four years, continued during 1896, which year, as compared with the preceding one, shows an increase of over 10,000. The number of cases decided, though considerably larger than the number decided in 1895, did not keep pace with the increase in institutions. Of the pending cases 1,136 had been pending for more than one year, 4,630 for more than six months and 29,615 for more than three months, the corresponding figures for 1895 being 1,100, 4,494 and 25,951 respectively.

Classification of suits.

The following statement shows the number of suits of each class instituted in the Civil Courts during 1895 and 1896:—

	1895.	1896.
Suits for money or moveables	274,166	273,385
Suits under the Rent Law	223,198	233,991
Title and other suits	68,278	68,546

The suits other than rent suits and suits for money or moveables instituted during the past two years are classified below:—

	Number of suits.		Percentage of each class to the total number.	
	1895.	1896.	1895.	1896.
Suits for immoveable property	26,370	25,549	38·62	37·27
Suits for specific relief	8,734	8,873	12·79	12·95
Suits to establish a right of pre-emption ...	123	152	·19	·22
Mortgage suits	29,189	30,146	42·75	43·98
Suits relating to religious and other endowments	39	25	·06	·03
Matrimonial suits	566	508	·83	·74
Testamentary suits	596	549	·87	·81
Other suits not falling under any of the previous heads	2,661	2,744	3·89	·4
Total ...	68,278	68,546	100·	100·

The average value of suits of each class was—

		1895.	1896.
		Rs.	Rs.
Suits for money or moveables.	Small Cause Courts ...	84·9	89·8
	Ordinary Courts ...	76·7	77·6
Suits under the Rent Law		49·9	52·8
Title and other suits		1,361·6	1,308·9

Decrees how executed.

The following statement shows for the ordinary Civil Courts the number of applications for the execution of decrees which resulted in full or partial satisfaction, together with the total amount realized:—

	Complete.	Partial.	Amount realized. Rs.
1894	111,384	90,516	1,67,88,558
1895	120,592	99,038	1,93,45,724
1896	123,268	103,054	1,96,45,603

The corresponding figures for Small Cause Courts during the last two years are as follows:—

	Complete.	Partial.	Amount realized. Rs.
1895	1,225	1,914	1,02,142
1896	1,083	1,533	96,739

Calcutta Small Cause Court.

The number of suits instituted and decided in the Presidency Court of Small Causes during 1895 and 1896, as also the number pending at the close of each of those years, are shown below:—

	Instituted.	Decided (inclusive of cases pending from the previous year).	Pending.
1895	23,956	24,537	1,497
1896	23,924	24,516	1,321

The total value of the subject of litigation was Rs. 27,82,622 in 1896 as compared with Rs. 26,73,241 in the preceding year.

Provincial Small Cause Courts.

The total number of cases instituted and decided in the Provincial Small Cause Courts during the past two years, as well as the number pending at the close of each year, are shown below:—

	Instituted.	Decided (inclusive of cases pending from the previous year).	Pending.
1895	12,907	13,748	1,567
1896	13,149	13,624	1,481

Of 202,748 cases decided by officers vested with the powers of a Small Cause Court, as described on the margin, 30,488, or 15·03 per cent., were contested.

	R.
43 Munsifs with jurisdiction up to	50
154 Ditto with ditto	100
26 Subordinate Judges	500

High Court Appellate Jurisdiction.

The statement on the margin shows the number of appeals under section 15 of the Letters Patent Act preferred against the decrees of a Judge of the High Court sitting alone, or of two Judges sitting together, either on the Original or on the Appellate Side of the Court, and decided in the years 1895 and 1896 respectively.

	Filed.		Decided.	
	1895.	1896.	1895.	1896.
First appeals	48	45	47	41
Second „	...	..	...	...
Third „	9	26	...	30

The number of first appeals, that is appeals in cases heard by two Judges sitting together on the Original Side of the Court in which they differed in opinion, and of similar appeals from the decrees of one Judge in the exercise of original jurisdiction, brought before the High Court in 1896, was 77, inclusive of the 32 pending from the previous year. Of these 41 were decided and 36 remained unheard at the close of the year. Of third appeals from the decrees of two Judges hearing first appeals and from the decrees of one Judge hearing second appeals, 41, inclusive of 15 pending from the preceding year, were on the files during 1896, of which 30 were decided and 11 remained pending at the close of the year.

Appeals to High Court from Subordinate Courts.

The number of first or second appeals from the decrees and orders of the Provincial Courts as Courts of Original and Appellate Jurisdiction, respectively, which came before the High Court and were decided during the past two years, is shown on the margin. These figures include appeals from the Courts of Assam and the Chief Court of Burma. Of the first appeals preferred during 1896, 69 were appeals in contested will cases.

	Preferred to the Court.		Decided.	
	1895.	1896.	1895.	1896.
First appeals—				
From decrees ...	402	408	304	327
„ orders ...	250	272	200	239
Second appeals—				
From decrees ...	2,273	2,315	1,902	1,768
„ orders ...	173	187	260	172

The High Court during the past year decided 2,059 appeals from original and appellate decrees, and 411 appeals from original and appellate orders of Subordinate Courts. The corresponding figures from 1895 were 2,206 and 460 respectively. The number summarily rejected, dismissed on default, withdrawn, or compromised is shown below:—

	Appeals from original decrees.	Appeals from appellate decrees.	Miscellaneous appeals.
Summarily rejected	...	437	19
Dismissed on default	32	52	32
Withdrawn	15	18	7
Compromised	24	20	13
Total ...	71	527	71

The results of appeals as affecting the decisions of the lower Courts in the cases heard and determined are shown below:—

	Appeals from original decrees.	Appeals from appellate decrees.	Miscellaneous appeals.
Affirmed	158	931	238
Reversed	37	69	58
Varied	44	60	21
Remanded	17	181	23
Total ...	256	1,241	340

The decisions of the lower Courts were reversed or varied in 31·6 per cent. of the appeals from original decrees, in 10·3 per cent. of the appeals from appellate decrees, and in 23·2 per cent. of the miscellaneous appeals. The corresponding proportions for 1895 were 23·4, 9·4, and 23·3 per cent. respectively.

The following table shows the results of the appeals decided by the High Court as affecting District Judges and Subordinate Judges:—

	Affirmed.		Modified or reversed.	
	District Judges.	Subordinate Judges.	District Judges.	Subordinate Judges.
Appeals from ... Original decrees ...	46	112	18	62
Appellate do. ...	440	491	79	50
Miscellaneous appeals	113	125	40	39

The proportion of cases in which orders of remand were passed, or in which the lower Court was directed to take further evidence, to the total number decided by the High Court after hearing is given in the margin.

	Percentage.		
	1894.	1895.	1896.
Appeals from Original decrees ...	4·6	1·9	6·6
Appellate do. ...	9·5	10·3	14·5
Miscellaneous appeals	7·6	5·0	6·7

Appeals instituted and decided in the lower appellate Courts.

The number of appeals in regular suits instituted and decided in the lower Courts during the last three years and the number pending at the close of each year are shown below:—

Year.	Revised or received on remand or review.	Instituted.	Decided (inclusive of cases pending from the previous year).	Pending.
1894 ...	566	19,234	20,771	11,849
1895 ...	498	19,240	20,125	11,449*
1896 ...	516	19,273	20,168	11,046

* Revised figures.

Out of 11,046 appeals pending at the close of the year, 3,865 had been pending for more than three months, and 804 had been before the Courts for more than one year, the majority of these being, as at the close of 1895, appeals in title and other suits. There were also at the same time 2,650 rent and title appeals pending for periods of between six and twelve months.

Civil litigation of Government.

One of the appeals pending before the Privy Council in the previous year in which the Government was interested was decided during the year, the order of the High Court being reversed. Three are still pending.

The table below compares the results of Government litigation in all the Civil Courts of Bengal during 1896-97 with those of the two preceding years:—

	Original Suits.			Appeals— Before Lower Courts.			Appeals— Before High Court.			Total.		
	1894-95.	1895-96.	1896-97.	1894-95.	1895-96.	1896-97.	1894-95.	1895-96.	1896-97.	1894-95.	1895-96.	1896-97.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13
Decided in favour of Government.	110	106	118	45	20	35	18	21	14	173	147	167
Decided against Government ...	36	36	54(*a*)	12	15	7	2	20	5(*b*)	50	71	67(*a*)
Compromised, remanded or withdrawn.	13	47	24	8	3	2	4	5	2	25	55	28
Percentage in favour of Government.	75·3	74·6	72·8	78·9	57·1	83·3	90	84	73·6	74·2	72·7	74·5

(*a*) There were 11 analogous cases. In working out the percentage in favour of Government, 10 cases have therefore been excluded.
(*b*) Of the six cases decided against Government, two were analogous.

In the High Court six cases, two of which were analogous and governed by one judgment, were decided against Government. The percentage of cases decided in favour of Government fell from 84 in 1895-96 to 73·6 in 1896-97. In the Lower Appellate Courts, on the other hand, the percentage decided in favour of Government rose from 57·1 to 83·3. In Courts of first instance 72·8 per cent. were decided in favour of Government, as compared with 74·6 per cent. in 1895-96 and 75·5 per cent. in 1894-95.

The following statement shows the results of Court of Wards' litigation in all Courts during the past three years:—

	1894-95.	1895-96.	1896-97.
1	2	3	4
Decided in favour of the Court of Wards ...	1,561	1,839	2,206
Decided against the Court of Wards ...	215	149	162
Comprised, remanded or withdrawn ...	49	188	159
Percentage decided in favour of the Court of Wards ...	87·8	92 5	93·1

The extent to which Government decrees were realised in 1896-97 as compared with the two previous years is shown in the following table:—

	1894-95.	1895-96.	1896-97.
1	2	3	4
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
1. Amount under realisation	34,726	67,188	63,631
2. Amount realised during the year ...	6,034	25,753	20,574
3. Percentage of recovery	17·3	38·3	32 3

The percentage of recovery was lower than in the preceding year, and this is attributed to the fact that the sum of Rs. 14,845, due from one judgment-debtor in the Sonthal Parganas, was wholly realised during the year 1895-96. The suggestion which was made in 1895, that Government decrees should be sold when all measures for their realisation under the rules have failed, has been disapproved by Government. Another proposal, that Collectorate

Nazirs should ordinarily be employed in realising Government dues and receive a commission of 20 per cent. on the amounts collected, has also been rejected.

	Rs.
Lohardaga	8,324
Midnapore	4,401
Darbhanga	3,868
Faridpur	3,645
Backergunge ...	3,421
Gaya	2,878

The largest outstanding balances on the 1st April 1897 are shown by the districts noted in the margin. In most of these cases the amounts are made up of single heavy decrees, for the realisation of which attempts are being made. Satisfactory results are shown by the 24-Parganas, where, out of a total of Rs. 17,471 under realisation during the year, Rs. 15,011 were recovered.

The realisations in Court of Wards' decrees during the last three years are shown in the following table :—

	1894-95.	1895-96.	1896-97.
1	2	3	4
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
1. Amount under realisation	8,83,083	9,59,451	8,28,314
2. Amount realised during the year ...	1,51,139	2,54,422	2,39,076
3. Percentage of recovery	17·1	26·5	28·8

There has been a slight improvement again this year, but the percentage of recovery is still very low.

Civil Justice in the Sonthal Parganas.

The following statement compares the civil work of the district of the Sonthal Parganas during the year 1896 with that of the two preceding years :—

	Year.	Instituted.	Disposed of.	Pending at close of the year.
Civil suits	1894 ...	13,348	13,448	1,597
	1895 ...	13,599	13,671	1,620
	1896 ...	11,358	11,622	1,473
Miscellaneous judicial cases ...	1894 ...	1,050	1,028	96
	1895 ...	983	968	111
	1896 ...	1,148	1,137	122
Execution cases	1894 ...	7,600	7,040	1,521
	1895 ...	8,089	8,187	1,423
	1896 ...	8,145	8,297	1,271
Total ...	1894 ...	21,998	21,516	3,214
	1895 ...	22,671	22,826	3,154
	1896 ...	20,651	21,056	2,866

The total number of cases of all kinds disposed of fell from 22,826 to 21,056, the average number disposed of by each officer being 1,108, against 1,250 in the preceding year. The decrease in suits instituted is ascribed partly to the effects of a bad harvest.

Money suits.—The number of institutions fell from 8,372 to 7,129, the decrease being general throughout the district. In Pakaur the excitement of the Sonthali raiyats about the settlement is said to have been a local cause of reduced institutions.

Rent suits.—These suits fell from 2,820 to 2,515, owing chiefly to the smaller number filed in the Pakaur and Godda subdivisions.

Title suits.—The decrease in this class of suits, which fell from 2,407 to 1,714, was most marked in the Jamtara, Godda and Deoghar subdivisions. The reduction is probably chiefly due to the straitened circumstances of the people during the year, institutions being on this account postponed.

Execution cases.—In money and rent suits the applications for execution rose from 4,942 and 2,017 to 5,085 and 2,195, respectively, owing to the desire of creditors to recover in anticipation of scarcity; while in title suits they fell from 1,130 to 865, partly in consequence of the decrease in original suits, and partly owing to settlements out of Court.

Disposal of cases.—Of the otal cases disposed of, 11,569 were dealt with by the officers in the capacity of Munsifs, and 53 in the capacity of Subordinate Judges; 6,657 suits were withdrawn, compromised, settled by arbitration or decreed on confession; 1,890 were decided *ex-parte*, and 3,073, or 23 per cent., were contested. The total number of witnesses examined rose from 9,151 to 12,707, or from ·66 to 1·09 per case.

Arbitration.—The number of cases disposed of by arbitration was 551 against 598 in 1895, the reduction occurring chiefly in the Dumka subdivision.

Value of suits and receipts of Courts.—The total value of suits instituted was Rs. 5,67,155, as compared with Rs. 8,81,428 in 1895. This large decrease was partly due to the fact that the figures for the Rajmahal subdivision in 1895 were abnormally swollen owing to the institution of one suit for Rs. 1,50,000, and partly to the smaller number of suits, especially of suits of high value, instituted during 1896. The number of suits exceeding Rs. 1,000 in value fell again from 63 to 45. The total receipts of the Civil Courts fell from Rs. 88,162-1 to Rs. 67,269-12.

Registration.

Number of registration offices.

THE number of registration offices open on the 31st March 1897 was 408, as compared with 383 and 397 at the close of 1894-95 and 1895-96. Eleven new rural sub-registry offices, including four joint offices, were opened during the year.

Statistics of documents registered.

The total number of registrations affecting immoveable property rose from 977,883 in 1895-96 to 1,127,340. Of these, 865,587 were compulsory and 261,753 optional, the corresponding figures for the preceding year being 762,304 and 215,579 respectively. There was an increase in all classes of documents registered, notably in the number of instruments of sale or exchange, mortgages and leases other than perpetual leases. The number of registrations affecting moveable property increased from 164,029 to 182,427, the chief increase occurring in obligations for the payment of money, which rose from 104,181 to 120,062. The increase in the number of registrations during 1896-97 is attributable to a great extent to the prevalence of the scarcity which necessitated relief measures in many districts. Saran, Champaran, Muzaffarpur, and Darbhanga in the Patna Division, where the distress has been most severe, show large increases in sales, mortgages, and bonds.

Receipts and expenditure.

The total receipts during the year amounted to Rs. 15,46,776, against Rs. 13,43,588 in 1895-96 and Rs. 13,52,329 in 1894-95. The figures for the past year are the highest on record. The decline in the revenue of the Department since the reduction, with effect from the 1st July 1893, of the minimum *ad valorem* fee leviable on documents not exceeding Rs. 50 in value from 12 to 8 annas, received a check in 1896-97, and the anticipation previously expressed that the reduction in fee would eventually lead to an increase in the receipts is reported to have been fulfilled to some extent. The total expenditure rose from Rs. 8,02,031 in 1894-95 and Rs. 8,03,745 in 1895-96 to Rs. 8,53,245 in 1896-97, and the surplus at the end of the year amounted to Rs. 6,93,531, against Rs. 5,50,298 and Rs. 5,39,843 in 1894-95 and 1895-96 respectively.

Sale of raiyati holdings.

The number of raiyati holdings at fixed rates transferred by deed of sale rose from 46,403 to 54,108. The number was, as in previous years, largest in the districts of the 24-Parganas (9,143), Chittagong (6,834), Midnapore (4,594), and Bankura (4,369). The number of sales of raiyati holdings with a right of occupancy increased from 142,771 to 171,963, such sales being most numerous in Tippera (19,763), Midnapore (16,963), Mymensingh (12,797), Muzaffarpur (11,908), Rangpur (10,561), and Dinajpur (10,528). The raiyats were, as usual, the chief purchasers of both classes of holdings, being 50·5 per cent. of the total number in the former and 71·8 per cent. in the latter, while the percentage of purchasers belonging to the class of mahajans, traders or money-lenders was 14·4 and 9·9 respectively.

Criminal prosecutions.

The total number of prosecutions instituted during the year, excluding 42 on account of documents insufficiently stamped, fell from 123 to 90, and the number of persons tried from 174 to 133. There was a falling off in the number of prosecutions for making false statements from 64 to 63, and those for false personation from 50 to 30. There was no prosecution for false identification during the year, and the number of cases of forgery was two, the same as in the preceding year. The results of trials show that 76 persons were convicted and 38 acquitted, against 99 convictions and 65 acquittals in 1895-96, the percentage of convictions being 66·6, against 60·3 in the preceding year. The system of identification of parties and their witnesses by means of finger-prints has been in operation in the Registration Department for the past three

years, and convictions were obtained on the evidence of finger-prints in eleven districts in Bengal during the year.

Working of the Muhammadan Marriage Registration Act.

Act I (B.C.) of 1876, for the voluntary registration of Muhammadan marriages and divorces, was in force in 29 districts, against 26 in the preceding year. There was a falling off in the number of marriages registered from 16,675 to 12,043, and in the total number of ceremonies registered from 23,380 to 19,685. While there was a decrease in the registrations of marriages, the number of divorces registered rose from 6,705 to 7,642.

The Indian Companies Act, VI of 1882.

The number of companies working at the close of the year was 761 with an aggregate nominal capital of Rs. 20,00,51,313, against 560 companies with an aggregate nominal capital of Rs. 17,49,84,168 at the close of 1895-96, showing an increase of 201 companies and Rs. 2,50,67,145 in nominal capital.

Two hundred and eighty-six companies were registered during the year, of which 258 were with limited liability with a nominal capital of Rs. 3,15,80,670. Of these 258 companies, there were 9 banking and loan companies, 209 insurance companies, 7 trading companies, 4 railway and tramway companies, 5 milling companies, 3 pressing companies, 12 planting companies, 7 mining companies, and 2 miscellaneous companies. Twenty-eight companies limited by guarantee (*i.e.*, possessing no capital paid up) were registered during the year. All are native provident companies, and the feature is a new one in the history of native joint-stock company enterprise, where in previous years this class of company had not been much understood.

Fifty-seven companies divided into shares and 2 guaranteed companies went into liquidation during the year, as against 28 companies in the preceding year. Of these, 24 were insurance companies, none with a larger capital than Rs. 20,000. It is noticeable that the number of native provident companies with inadequate capital and of ephemeral nature is steadily increasing.

Municipal Administration and Local Self-Government.

CALCUTTA MUNICIPALITY.

Meetings and attendance of Commissioners.

THE total number of meetings of all kinds held by the Commissioners during the year was 248 against 215 in the previous year. Of these, 45 were general meetings against 51 in the previous year, 57 were meetings of the General Committee, 91 of Standing Committees, 29 of Special Committees, and 26 of Sub-Committees. The number of Commissioners who attended more than 50 meetings was 26 against 33 in the previous year. The average percentage of attendance among the elected Commissioners was 50 against 58 in the previous year, that among the appointed Commissioners 46 against 43, and that among the Commissioners representing the Port Commissioners, the Bengal Chamber of Commerce, and the Calcutta Trades Association combined, 47 against 43 in the previous year.

Proceedings of Commissioners.

A large number of questions were dealt with by the Commissioners in general meeting, of which the most important were the electric lighting of Calcutta, the introduction of electric tramways into the town, the repairs to the Town Hall, the disposal of the ashes of bodies cremated at the burning ghats, the provision of a new burial-ground for Muhammadans, certain questions regarding the new hospital at Bhawanipur, the adoption of measures for the protection of Calcutta against the bubonic plague, the opening of a dhobikhana, the disposal of the sewage from the Fort, the reorganization of the Warrant Department of the Municipality, and the examination of the pipe-sewers in order to ascertain whether the sub-soil is polluted by leakage from them. With regard to the lighting of Calcutta by electricity, permission has now been given by the Commissioners to certain firms to apply to Government for sanction to introduce electricity into the town under Act IX (B.C.) of 1895. One of these firms, Messrs. Kilburn and Company, applied to the Commissioners for permission to substitute electric tramways for the existing service which is in a most unsatisfactory condition. After a discussion extending over several months, a Committee was appointed to consider and ascertain, in communication with the representatives of the Tramway Company, the Indian Electric Company, and such other persons as might be necessary, whether arrangements could be made for the introduction of mechanical traction on the Calcutta Tramways, on terms which should be equitable towards and acceptable to both the Corporation and the other contracting parties, and if so, to frame an agreement accordingly for ratification by the Commissioners. The matter is still under consideration. The condition of the Town Hall being such as to render it unsafe for any public purpose, it was resolved to put it into thorough repair. A Committee was appointed to consider the question, and on their recommendation the Engineer's estimate, amounting to Rs. 38,000, for reconstructing the roof and carrying out other necessary repairs to the building, was sanctioned. The work was entrusted to Messrs. Burn and Company, and the building was almost ready for use when the earthquake of 12th June 1897 caused considerable damage to it, and further repairs will have to be undertaken. The original repairs, though estimated at Rs. 38,000, have cost over a lakh of rupees. The practice of conveying by carts to Dhappa the ashes of persons cremated at Nimtollah and Kasi Mitter's burning-ghats having been generally condemned, the question of providing some better means of disposing of these ashes was considered by the Commissioners. It has now been decided, with the consent of the Port authorities, to convey the ashes to a point on the river at the back of the Budge-Budge Sand, opposite the Chucksai khal, and there to throw them overboard on the first of the ebb-tide. The attention of the Commissioners was drawn to the insanitary condition of the Muhammadan burial-grounds at Gobra, New Kasiabagan, Talbagan and Khoyrati Goristhan,

which had become a source of danger to the health of the people residing in the neighbourhood. These cemeteries were accordingly closed during the year, and a new cemetery was opened at Gobra for Muhammadan interments. As a part of the scheme for the establishment of a hospital for the south of Calcutta, it was decided that the building occupied by the Sumbhoo Nath Pundit Dispensary should be sold by the Corporation and the sale-proceeds, together with the trust funds, transferred to Government for the maintenance of the new hospital at Bhawanipur. The appearance of plague in Bombay towards the end of September 1896 rendered it necessary to take steps for the protection of Calcutta, which are discussed in the paragraph dealing with the operations of the Health Department. The new dhobikhana was completed during the year at a cost of Rs. 23,408. A scheme is being prepared by the Military Works Department for the disposal of the sewage from the Fort by constructing a pail depôt, in the salient of the covered-way of Clive's Ravelin in the Fort, and connecting it by means of a sewer with the municipal sewer at Dharamtala. The reorganization of the Warrant Department of the Municipality was considered during the year by a special Sub-Committee, whose report has since been laid before the Commissioners. The question of the alleged pollution of the sub-soil in the town by leakage from the sewers was inquired into by a Special Committee appointed for the purpose. Twelve house-connections in each of 17 wards were opened and inspected, with the result that in 45 out of 204 leakage was perceptible. The Committee have recommended the more frequent flushing of the sewers to avoid deposits of sewage.

Loans.

At the commencement of the year the loan liability of the Corporation stood as follows:—

	Rs.	A.	P.
Unpaid balance of 6 per cent. Debenture Loan of 1866	5,000	0	0
5 per cent. Debenture Loans	1,44,01,900	0	0
4½ „ „	30,48,300	0	0
4 „ „	18,00,000	0	0
	1,92,55,200	0	0
Balance of Consolidated Loans from Government ...	46,01,367	8	8
Total ...	2,38,56,567	8	8

A new loan of 20 lakhs, bearing interest at the rate of 3½ per cent. per annum and repayable in 15 years, was raised during the year, and Rs. 2,71,611-2-7 of the consoldated loans from Government were repaid, leaving a balance of Rs. 2,55,84,956-6-2 as the loan liability of the Corporation at the close of the year. Against this they had in their reserve funds, and in the special fund for the repayment of the loan of 1866, a total sum of Rs. 18,34,182-15-10. Since the close of the year the Corporation have obtained the sanction of the Government of India to the raising of a further loan of 20 lakhs, bearing interest not exceeding 4 per cent., and repayable in 21 years.

Income and Expenditure.

The following statement compares the receipts and expenditure of the Municipality for the past two years:—

RECEIPTS.

	1895-96.	1896-97.
	Rs.	Rs.
General rate at 9½ per cent.	17,45,295	17,92,531
Sewage „ 2 „	3,67,683	3,77,408
Water „ 6 „	11,02,295	11,32,123
Lighting „ 2 „	3,67,437	3,77,375
Total of consolidated taxation at 19½ per cent.	35,82,710	36,79,437
Taxes on trades and professions, carriages and animals, &c.	5,45,274	5,52,574
Municipal market receipts	1,36,996	1,34,890
Receipts from the sale of water	1,25,541	1,46,950
Conservancy receipts	67,759	70,446
Road department receipts	36,477	35,254
Slaughter-house receipts	45,062	37,971
All other receipts	1,30,964	1,40,776
Total ...	46,70,783	47,98,298

EXPENDITURE.

	1895-96.	1896-97.
	Rs.	Rs.
Interest on loans	5,45,761	5,72,648
Contribution for repayment of loans ...	2,15,517	2,29,460
General establishment	4,01,893	4,07,941
General office expenditure	1,02,469	99,383
Road department	4,28,744	4,30,613
Street watering	86,874	89,668
Gowkhana	1,93,343	2,00,188
Conservancy	1,59,152	1,55,139
Busti cleaning	98,261	97,153
Sewer cleaning and relaying charges ...	97,553	93,398
Hospital and vaccination charges	71,421	78,634
Suburban improvements	1,70,228	1,40,862
All other expenditure from the general fund ...	4,15,759	3,85,335
Sewage-rate charges	2,72,309	2,84,162
Water-rate „	11,50,578	11,65,803
Lighting-rate „	4,17,297	4,45,949
Total ...	48,27,159	48,76,336

The total income exceeded that of the previous year by Rs. 1,27,515, of which Rs. 47,236, Rs. 29,828, Rs. 9,938, and Rs. 9,725 represent increased income under general rate, water-rate, lighting rate and sewage rate, respectively, which is said to be due to the enhancement of assessment on revaluation and to better collections. The balance of the increase was made up under the heads of license and registration fees, fines, conservancy receipts, hospitals, vaccination, and other miscellaneous receipts. The total expenditure exceeded that of the previous year by Rs. 49,177. The increase was due chiefly to more interest having been paid on loans, and to the extraordinary expenditure incurred on conservancy for the purpose of protecting Calcutta from the plague.

Financial position.

The year opened with a net cash balance of Rs. 2,86,819 at credit of the Revenue Funds, and a net credit balance of Rs. 3,98,464 in the Capital Funds. During the year the total receipts of the Revenue Funds, as shown in paragraph 6 above, amounted to Rs. 47,98,298, and the expenditure to Rs. 48,76,336, leaving a net balance of Rs. 2,08,781 to be carried to account, while the receipts of the Capital Funds, added to the opening balance, amounted to Rs. 26,11,379, and the expenditure to Rs. 10,19,244, leaving a net credit balance of Rs. 15,92,135.

Assessment and collection of the consolidated rate.

During the year under report the revaluation of houses, lands and bustis in the town, after the disposal of appeals filed under section 135 of the Calcutta Municipal Act, resulted in a net increase of Rs. 2,75,976. The assessed annual valuation of the town on the 31st March 1897 therefore stood at Rs. 2,04,16,541 against Rs. 2,01,40,565, the figure at which it stood on the 31st March 1896. The number of objections against enhanced assessments, including 891, remaining from the previous year, was 2,026. Of these 981 were disposed of, leaving 1,045 pending at the close of the year.

The current demand of the consolidated rate was Rs. 38,75,914 against Rs. 38,15,233 in the previous year, showing an increase of Rs. 60,681 due to the revision of assessments. Added to this there was an outstanding balance of Rs. 4,94,616 remaining from the previous year, so that the gross demand for the year was Rs. 43,70,530. The gross collections amounted to Rs. 36,67,467 against Rs. 35,79,462, the amount realized in the previous year. The percentage of collections on the gross demand was 83·91, which represents some improvement on the proportion of 81·40 collected in the previous year. The incidence of the consolidated rate per head of the population of Calcutta was Rs. 5-15-5 against Rs. 5-14 in the previous year, and that of the total municipal taxation Rs. 6-13-10 against Rs. 6-15-0.

There was a satisfactory increase in the collections made during the year in the Collector's Department, the amount collected being Rs. 28,07,212, or a percentage of 86·94 on the demand, against Rs. 27,40,685, or a percentage of 85·44, in the previous year. The Joint Collector's Department, however, was not so successful. The collections amounted to Rs. 6,25,655 against Rs. 6,25,358 in the previous year. The percentage of collections on the demand was 82·54 against 83·09. There was an appreciable increase in the realizations of the Warrant Department, the amount realized for consolidated

rate-bills being Rs. 2,34,600 as compared with Rs. 2,13,419, the amount realized in the previous year. Since the close of the year the Warrant Department has been reorganized.

License and Registration Department.

The following statement compares the gross receipts under the several heads in this department for the past two years:—

	1895-96.			1896-97.		
	Rs.	A.	P.	Rs.	A.	P.
I.—Tax on trades and professions ...	3,45,564	12	2	3,44,908	7	9
II.—Tax on carriages and animals ...	1,44,739	8	7	1,49,088	3	3
III.—Cart registration fees	77,616	8	0	80,126	4	0
IV.—Fees for the removal of trade refuse	64,537	2	0	65,818	4	0
V.—License fees for cow-sheds, &c. ...	53	8	0	135	8	0
VI.—Registration fees for hackney carriages, &c.	19,354	6	0	19,455	8	6
VII.—Miscellaneous receipts... ...	1,031	6	0	773	3	0
VIII.—Fines under section 90 of the Calcutta Municipal Act ...	7,283	2	9	7,843	4	0
IX.—Fines under section 80 of the Calcutta Municipal Act ..	1,220	8	0	1,095	0	0
Total ...	6,61,400	13	6	6,69,243	10	6

The total receipts exceeded those of the previous year by Rs. 7,843. The total number of licenses for professions, trades and callings fell from 27,562 to 26,881, and the decline in the yield of the tax is ascribed partly to delays in issuing process and partly to the depressed state of trade during the year. The number of licenses issued for carriages was 5,205 against 5,245, and that for animals 6,273 against 6,877. The number of carts registered was 20,056 against 19,453 in the previous year. The number of hackney carriages registered was 3,636 against 3,607, the increase being in the number of third class carriages.

Survey.

Forty-one surveys were made and plans drawn up in connection with projects of improvements, boundary disputes and for the sale of land; and about 298 cases of encroachment and demarcation of boundaries of properties abutting on public grounds, besides 466 miscellaneous cases, were enquired into and reported on.

Market, lighting, and printing.

The income realized from the Municipal Market declined from Rs. 1,33,883 to Rs. 1,32,233, or by Rs. 1,650, due chiefly to the falling off in the meat-supply and the consequent loss in fees from stalls and for the cartage of meat from the slaughter-house. The profit derived by the Commissioners from the market after paying all expenses amounted to Rs. 1,06,077 against Rs. 1,13,049 realized in the previous year. The new poultry range was completed and occupied during the year, and forms a valuable addition to the market. The number of gas and oil lamps in Calcutta, including the added area, on the 31st March 1897, were 6,391 and 2,061, respectively, against 6,254 and 2,046 on the 31st March 1896. The total cost of lighting in the Town and Suburbs was Rs. 3,92,258 against Rs. 3,91,460 in the previous year, showing an increase of Rs. 798 on account of the increased number of lamps. The electric lighting of Harrison Road, which had broken down owing to the decay of the underground cables, was resumed with overhead conductors, wired in accordance with the regulations of the English Board of Trade. An arrangement has been made with Messrs. Kilburn and Company to work the plant for a yearly payment of Rs. 9,750. Much work was done in the Printing Department, which brought in a net profit of Rs. 2,581 to the Corporation.

Litigation.

The number of fresh civil suits instituted by the Corporation during the year was 40, of which 38 were for the recovery of dues, the amount involved being Rs. 22,448. Of the 38 cases 36 were decreed, 1 was compromised, and 1 remained pending at the close of the year. The Corporation also appeared as plaintiff in 25 cases pending from the previous year, and of these 18 were decreed, 3 were compromised, 1 was dismissed, 1 was withdrawn owing to the death of the party, and 2 were left pending. The number of fresh civil suits in which the Corporation appeared as defendant was 6. Of these 1 was decided against and 1 in favour of the Corporation, and the remainder had not been disposed of at the close of the year. There were also 2 cases pending from the previous

year, of which 1 was settled by arbitration in favour of the Corporation, and 1 was compromised. The number of cases instituted by the Corporation in the Police Court was 25,778, against 19,785 in the previous year, being an increase of 5,993 cases chiefly contributed by the Conservancy Department, which instituted 4,660 cases more than in the previous year. Of the total number of cases instituted, 13,497 were successful, 630 were dismissed, 6,590 were withdrawn, and 5,061 remained pending at the close of the year. The cost of litigation was Rs. 14,255 against Rs. 22,413 in 1895-96.

Education.

The amount spent by the Commissioners on primary education during the year was Rs. 2,939, against Rs. 3,250, the amount spent in the previous year. The money was distributed among 69 schools in the several wards of the town. Although the grant has been reduced, the number of schools aided is slightly larger than in the previous year.

Town and busti improvement.

The total amount expended on town and busti improvements was Rs. 52,576 against Rs. 74,084 in the previous year. The Capital Fund from which this expenditure is met opened the year with a balance of Rs. 41,643. The receipts amounted to Rs. 73,066, and the balance at the end of the year was Rs. 62,133. Of the total expended, Rs. 25,070 represents expenditure on town improvements, which consisted chiefly in the opening of a new road connecting Kumartooly Street with Schalch's Street, the widening of the road south of Dalhousie Square, the improvement of Council House Street, and the widening and improving of other streets and lands. The remainder was expended on busti improvements, such as the construction of busti roads, bathing platforms, latrines, the filling of tanks, &c. Rs. 3,551 was spent in the improvement of the bustis in Hastings.

Engineer's Department.

The daily supply of filtered and unfiltered water amounted to 26,169,476 gallons, against 25,977,814 gallons in the previous year. About $1\frac{1}{2}$ miles of pipes were added to the distribution system for filtered water, making the total length of filtered water main 312·06 miles. In addition to this 5,882 feet of 3-inch and 72 feet of 2-inch pipes were laid to extend the water-supply to the new Plague Hospital at Manicktolla. The total number of premises connected was 27,184. The average daily consumption of filtered water was 20,785,655 gallons against 20,284,181 in the previous year, the daily consumption per head being 41·42 gallons in the town and 10·94 gallons in the suburbs. The length of the unfiltered water mains was increased by about 3 miles, and the total length is now 78·78 miles, with which are connected 1,562 premises, 153 public conveniences, 52 bathing-platforms, 305 sewer-flushing chambers, and 2,929 ground hydrants. The daily consumption of unfiltered water per head of the population was 12·47 gallons. Steps have been taken by the Commissioners to substitute filtered for unfiltered water at all bathing platforms.

A combined scheme for improving the outfall of the sewers of the Town proper, and for draining the suburbs and the area between the canal and the Circular Road was commenced during the year. Larger pumps are to be fixed at Palmer's Bridge, a new high-level sewer is to be constructed which will meet a high-level sewer intended for the suburban outfall, and the combined sewage of the Town and Suburbs is to be carried in a channel lined with masonry to a new outfall at Bainolla, some miles below the present outfall in the Balliaghata Canal. A main sewer is also to be constructed which will enter from Watgunge on the Hooghly bank, and passing under Tolly's Nala by gravitation, will discharge at a station to be established near the Rifle Range on the Eastern Bengal State Railway. The suburban outfall will be precisely similar to that now working at Palmer's Bridge. There will be two pumping-stations for the suburban main sewer, one at the Budge-Budge road and one at the outfall. The foundation-stone of the drainage works was laid by the Lieutenant-Governor, Sir Alexander Mackenzie, on the 26th November 1896. The temporary project for the suburban drainage has been carried out and is said to be working satisfactorily. In connexion with the extension of the sewerage system to the Suburbs, road projects have been undertaken which are of great importance to the Suburbs. The principal of these are the Badiapara road, which traverses a very filthy quarter of the Suburbs and will give a new and greatly needed

means of access to the Kalighat temple; the extension of the Lansdowne road; the high-level sewer road; the improvement of the Hazra road; the storm-water escape and sewer road, and the Kalighat road.

Health Department.

The number of births recorded during the year 1896 was 12,608, which is higher than that recorded in any of the previous seven years, except 1892 and 1893, when the numbers were 12,688 and 13,492 respectively. The birth-rate per 1,000 of the population was 18·4 against 16·0 in 1895 and 17·82, the average of the previous seven years. The number of deaths recorded was 24,356, or a ratio of 35·7 per 1,000 of the population, against 27,031, or a ratio of 39·6 in 1895 and against 22,254, or a ratio of 32·7, the mean of the five years 1891 to 1895. The following statement compares the mortality from the different causes in the last two years;—

	Fevers.	Small-pox.	Bowel-complaints.	Cholera.	Other causes.	Total.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
1895 ...	11,345	2,220	3,269	2,099	8,098	27,031
1896 ...	9,564	69	2,967	3,449	8,307	24,356

This shows that while the mortality from all other causes, specially small-pox, declined, that from cholera increased considerably. The disease prevailed throughout the year, and was most virulent in the months of March, April and May. In April the number of deaths from cholera reached the high figure of 1,214. As a prophylactic against the disease, anti-choleraic inoculation according to M. Haffkine's method, was practised during the year on persons who voluntarily submitted to the operation; 2,500 such inoculations were performed. Vaccination against small-pox was carried on vigorously during the year, but owing to the comparative immunity which the town enjoyed from this disease the number of vaccinations fell considerably below that of the previous year. The total number of persons vaccinated was 11,976 against 54,982 in 1895. Of these 9,450 were cases of primary vaccination and 2,528 of re-vaccination. 90·8 per cent. of the primary vaccinations and 9·8 per cent. of the re-vaccinations were successful.

In order to protect Calcutta against the introduction of the plague from Bombay, and to check the spread of the disease if it should by any means be imported, a special staff was appointed by the Commissioners to cleanse and disinfect filthy houses and localities. The operations of this staff were directed with great energy by Dr. C. Banks, who was appointed temporarily to be Chief Superintendent of Conservancy. An enormous quantity of accumulated filth and refuse was removed from various parts of the town, drains were cleansed, and houses and privies washed with lime. For the purpose of detecting cases of plague, the town was divided into 17 sanitary circles, each under the charge of a medical man, whose duties were to ascertain what sickness prevailed in his district and, as far as possible, the cause of death. These officers were required to visit the lodging-houses, grain depôts and rag-shops, to keep a watch for at least 10 days over persons arriving from infected areas, and to report to the Chief Superintendent any premises requiring special cleaning. A plague hospital was constructed at Manicktola, and sites were selected and provision made for the construction of other hospitals as soon as the necessity for them should arise. Two ambulances were constructed, and orders have been given for an Equifex sprayer at a cost of Rs. 4,000, and an Equifex steam disinfector at a cost of Rs. 15,000. Since the close of the year the revival of plague in Bombay and its appearance in other parts of India have rendered it necessary to take further precautions for the protection of the city of Calcutta. By Plague Regulation No. 9 of the 10th November, extensive powers have been conferred upon the Chairman, including the powers of appointing Health Officers and Assistant Health Officers, and of fixing their pay.

A special Commission was appointed by Government during the year to consider and report on the question of framing suitable building regulations for the Town of Calcutta. The report of the Commission has not yet been received.

MUNICIPALITIES IN THE INTERIOR OF BENGAL.

Number of Municipalities, Population, and Rate-payers.

The number of municipalities increased from 145 to 150. New municipalities were created at Asansol in Burdwan and Somastipur in Darbhanga, and three others, viz., Garden Reach, Garulia, and Azimganj, were formed by subdividing existing municipalities. As the Asansol and Somastipur Municipalities only came into existence towards the close of the year, the report deals with 148 municipalities only.

The inhabitants of the 148 towns number 2,708,974 persons. With an increase of about 4,000 in the municipal population, as compared with the previous year, the total number of rate-payers fell from 456,050 to 453,845, representing 16·7 per cent. of the population. The percentage varies from 30·3 at Birnagar in the Presidency Division to 5·7 at Kurseong in the Rajshahi Division. The falling off in the number of rate-payers was most marked in the Presidency and Bhagalpur Divisions, whilst there was an increase of about a thousand in the Burdwan Division.

Results of Elections held during the year.

The fifth general election of Commissioners under the Bengal Municipal Act, 1884, took place during the year on the expiry of the term of office of those who were elected in 1893. The elections were conducted under the revised rules, which transfer to the Chairmen the duties hitherto discharged by the Magistrate. In the case of the two small municipalities of Baduria in the 24-Parganas and Madaripur in the Faridpur district, it was found necessary to set aside the elections owing partly to irregularities in the proceedings, and fresh elections had to be held. The statistics show that the average percentage of attendance of voters in contested cases was 40·9, against 39·4 and 43·2 in the third and fourth general elections.

Constitution of Committees.

The following table illustrates the composition of the municipal bodies in each Division at the close of the year:—

Name of Division.	Number of Members.				Race.		Occupation or Profession.								
	Ex-officio.	Nominated.	Elected.	Total.	European.	Natives.	Government servants.	Zamindars and land-holders.	Pleaders and mukhtars.	Planters.	Merchants, traders, and money-lenders.	School-masters (other than Government employés).	Medical practitioners.	Government pensioners.	Unspecified.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16
Burdwan ...	5	136	224	365	24	341	54	71	82	...	59	12	41	11	35
Presidency ...	1	240	338	579	31	548	76	179	78	...	84	16	45	32	69
Rajshahi ...	2	85	98	185	39	146	44	30	46	8	13	3	13	6	22
Dacca	...	114	112	226	11	215	38	44	69	...	18	8	12	1	36
Chittagong ...	6	27	40	73	9	64	14	11	26	...	8	3	...	1	10
Patna	14	170	185	369	47	322	64	118	101	2	42	4	8	3	27
Bhagalpur ...	3	61	93	157	25	132	28	33	23	...	18	2	3	5	45
Orissa	...	41	34	75	5	70	23	13	25	...	2	5	...	1	6
Chota Nagpur	15	62	42	119	20	99	35	13	35	...	15	3	6	1	11
Total ...	46	936	1,166	2,148	211	1,937	376	512	485	10	259	56	128	61	261
Percentage on total.	2·1	43·5	54·2	...	9·8	90·1	17·5	23·8	22·5	·4	12·08	2·6	5·9	2·8	12·1
Percentage on total for 1895-96.	2·07	42·9	55·3	...	8·9	9r1	17·2	24·7	22·4	·6	11·4	4·4	4·1	3·1	11·7

Attendance at Meetings.

There were in all 2,674 meetings held during the year, against 2,665 in 1895-96. Of these, 292, or 10·9 per cent., were unsuccessful or adjourned, as against 260, or 9·7 per cent., in the previous year. During the year under review 40 municipalities held more than 20 meetings each, against 37 in the previous year, whilst 13 municipalities failed to hold at least 1 meeting every month against 9 in 1895-96.

In 78 towns, as against 75 in 1895-96, an average of more than one-half of the number of Commissioners attended at each meeting. The highest percentages of attendance were 75·4 at Daltonganj and 74·4 at Meherpur. The municipalities of Bally in Howrah and Jhalda in the Manbhum district return percentages of only 8·7 and 5·2, respectively.

Assessments and Taxation.

The rate on holdings was in force in 37 towns, and was levied at the maximum rate in all except 12 towns. In Bhagalpur and Purnea the rate was raised during the year to the legal maximum, and in Dacca it was resolved so to raise it with effect from April 1898. The tax on persons was in force in the remaining 111 towns.

The incidence of municipal taxation (excluding Calcutta) varied between Rs. 5-6-6 at Darjeeling and 3 annas and 6 pies at Ramjibunpur in the district of Midnapore; the average for the whole province was 14 annas and 11 pies, showing an increase of 10 pies per head over the figure for the previous year. There has been a steady rise in the figure since the year 1893-94, when it was 12 annas 9 pies. In the following year it rose to 13 annas 7 pies, and in 1895-96 it stood at 14 annas 1 pie. In 37 towns, as in the previous year, the incidence of taxation exceeded one rupee per head of population. All these towns are in Bengal Proper, none in the Patna, Bhagalpur, Orissa and Chota Nagpur Divisions having attained this standard. The incidence of taxation was below 8 annas in 53 towns as in 1895-96.

A revision of assessment, general or partial, came into force during the year in several municipalities, the best financial results being attained in the following towns:—

Name of Municipality.	Amount of increase.	Name of Municipality.	Amount of increase.
	Rs.		Rs.
Darjeeling ...	... 6,765	Howrah ...	... 1,232
Chapra ...	... 5,539	Narainganj ...	... 1,186
Naihati ...	... 3,923	Dacca ...	... 1,115
Bihar ...	... 3,088	Nasirabad ...	... 1,590
Arrah ...	... 2,978	Patna ...	... 950
Purnea ...	... 2,812	Bhadreswar ...	... 870
Cuttack ...	... 1,352	Purulia ...	... 782

In the Bhagalpur Municipality an increase of Rs. 673 was obtained by the enhancement of the rate on holdings from 7 to 7½ per cent., but as the assessment was reduced on revision by Rs. 786, the net result was a loss of Rs. 114 to the municipality. In Baranagar the assessment was decreased by the large sum of Rs. 3,178 owing to remissions granted on appeal against a revised assessment, which had resulted in an increase of Rs. 6,619.

Demands, collections, remissions, and outstandings on account of taxes.

The following table compares the totals under these heads for the year 1896-97 with those for the three previous years:—

Year.	Demand.			Collections.						Remissions.				
	Arrear.	Current.	Total.	Arrear.	Current.	Total.	Percentage of column 5 on column 2.	Percentage of column 6 on column 3.	Percentage of column 7 on column 4.	Arrear.	Current.	Total.	Percentage of column 13 on column 4.	Outstanding balance.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.				Rs.	Rs.	Rs.		Rs.
1893-94 ...	4,27,689	22,81,279	27,08,968	2,43,143	18,60,629	21,03,772	56·8	81·5	77·6	59,612	59,372	1,18,984	4·3	4,86,212
1894-95 ...	4,93,558	23,71,593	28,65,151	2,74,419	19,76,277	22,50,696	55·6	83·3	78·5	96,983	58,144	1,55,127	5·4	4,59,328
1895-96 ...	4,63,780	25,27,826	29,91,606	2,47,870	20,89,234	23,37,104	53·4	82·6	78·1	75,814	59,450	1,35,264	4·5	5,19,238
1896-97 ...	5,21,077	27,13,569	32,34,646	2,89,108	22,09,050	24,98,158	55·4	81·4	77·2	94,613	70,672	1,65,285	5·1	5,71,203

The current demand rose to Rs. 27,13,569 from Rs. 25,27,826 in the previous year. The total increase during the last five years has been Rs. 7,54,329 in the current demand, or on an average Rs. 1,50,866 a year. The percentage of arrear collections shows some improvement, but that of the current demand fell from 82·6 to 81·4 during the year, and although remissions were more freely given, the outstanding balance rose from Rs. 5,19,238 to Rs. 5,71,203.

The Dacca and Chittagong Divisions maintained their generally satisfactory record of the previous year, the latter even showing a further improvement.

Fifteen out of 17 municipalities in the former and 3 out of 5 in the latter collected over 90 per cent. of their demands, and the collections in the remaining municipalities did not fall below 85 per cent. in any case. The results are again bad in the Divisions of Burdwan and the Presidency. The collections in the Bally and Bhadreswar Municipalities were as low as 53 per cent.; and those in Howrah fell from 65·1 per cent. in 1895-96 to 64·0 per cent. during the year under review. Over 95 per cent. of the demands was collected in 37 towns.

There was a slight increase in the average percentage of remissions for the whole Province, which rose from 4·5 in the year 1895-96 to 5·01. There were comparatively marked fluctuations in the percentages in the six Divisions named in the margin as compared with the previous year. Dacca again shows the best result. The number of municipalities, in which the remissions exceeded 10 per cent. of the demand, rose from six to nine.

	1895-96.	1896-97.
Burdwan ...	4·5	6·1
Dacca ...	2·5	1·7
Patna ...	3·7	4·4
Bhagalpur ...	2·5	5·8
Orissa ...	6·7	4·6
Chota Nagpur	4·2	5·2

Fresh imposts levied during the year.

License-fees for offensive and dangerous trades were levied for the first time in the municipalities of Vishnupur, Sonamukhi, Basirhat, Mohespur, Nasirabad, Sherpur, Purnea, Kishanganj, Deoghur, Cuttack, Ranchi, and all the municipalities in the Patna Division. The tax on privies and cesspools was introduced into the Ranaghat, Kishorganj, Chittagong, Noakhali, and Buxar Municipalities. At Chittagong operations under Part IX of the Act, regarding the cleansing of privies and cesspools and levy of fees for the purpose, were started in two of the wards from the 20th September 1896 and in another ward from 1st January 1897. At a special meeting held on the 22nd February a majority of the Commissioners passed a resolution suspending the operation of the tax except in respect of persons occupying holdings who were willing to avail themselves of the service. Their resolution was held to be *ultra vires*, and Government directed that effect should be given to the provisions of Part IX within three months from the 1st April last. This led to an outbreak of incendiary fires in the town, which taxed the energies of the police and the executive to put them down. The work is now progressing, but the collection of the tax is reported to be attended with great difficulty. A water-rate at 1½ per cent. per annum on the annual value of holdings was for the first time levied at Maniktala, and the tax on carriages and on horses and other animals at Jessore, and fees on milkmen, cartmen, livery stable-keepers, and keepers of hackney carriages at Cuttack.

Income and expenditure.

The following table shows separately for each Division the opening and closing balances, the income and the expenditure of its municipalities during 1895-96 and 1896-97:—

Name of Division.	Opening balance.		Income during the year.		Total funds available for expenditure.		Total expenditure.		Closing balance.	
	1895-96.	1896-97.	1895-96.	1896-97.	1895-96.	1896-97.	1895-96.	1896-97.	1895-96.	1896-97.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Burdwan ...	45,276	83,369	16,50,685	9,36,856	16,95,961	10,20,225	16,12,594	9,53,095	83,367	67,130
Presidency ...	1,19,741	99,584	6,14,179	6,73,906	7,33,920	7,73,490	6,33,044	6,79,062	1,00,876	94,428
Rajshahi ...	88,535	44,850	3,59,232	3,87,085	4,47,767	4,31,935	4,02,926	3,95,448	44,841	36,487
Dacca ...	26,453	25,655	3,49,575	3,74,583	3,76,028	4,00,238	3,50,373	3,63,002	25,655	37,236
Chittagong ...	19,022	26,429	90,103	94,108	1,09,125	1,20,537	82,696	90,860	26,429	29,677
Patna ...	1,43,719	1,43,055	6,36,991	6,54,105	7,80,710	7,97,160	6,37,663	6,92,364	1,43,047	1,04,796
Bhagalpur ...	26,215	30,879	2,36,421	5,70,642	2,62,636	6,01,521	2,31,757	5,49,007	30,879	52,514
Orissa ...	4,063	4,910	1,11,751	1,13,932	1,15,814	1,18,842	1,10,905	1,14,538	4,909	4,304
Chota Nagpur ...	12,800	11,114	67,918	74,486	80,718	85,600	69,604	74,072	11,114	11,528
Total ...	4,85,824	4,69,845	41,16,855	38,79,703	46,02,679	43,49,548	41,31,562	39,11,448	4,71,117	4,38,100

The discrepancy of Rs. 1,270 between the closing balance of 1895-96 and the opening balance of the year 1896-97 is due to revised figures having been shown in the present accounts.

INCOME.

The following table shows the growth of the revenue derived from taxation proper in each Division during the ten years ending 1896-97 :—

YEAR.	NAMES OF DIVISIONS.									
	Burdwan.	Presidency.	Rajshahi.	Dacca.	Chittagong.	Patna.	Bhagalpur.	Orissa.	Chota Nagpur.	Total.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
1886-87	4,88,673	3,52,838	1,53,990	1,88,612	45,066	3,30,585	1,23,017	59,128	23,566	17,65,475
1891-92	5,43,355	4,56,946	1,75,379	2,23,153	55,298	3,83,542	1,45,281	65,911	40,797	20,96,162
1895-96	6,00,851	4,84,142	2,28,726	2,68,498	58,446	4,53,276	1,71,532	80,813	41,816	23,87,600
1896-97	6,89,640	5,30,657	2,29,543	2,80,064	61,441	4,47,470	1,71,627	82,095	43,128	25,35,665
Increase during 5 years ending 1891-92.	55,182	1,04,108	21,389	40,541	10,232	52,957	22,264	6,783	17,231	3,30,687
Percentage of increase.	11·29	29·50	13·88	21·49	22·70	16·01	18·09	11·47	73·11	18·73
Increase during 5 years ending 1896-97.	1,45,785	73,711	54,164	50,911	6,143	63,928	26,346	16,184	2,331	4,39,503
Percentage of increase.	26·80	16·13	30·88	22·21	11·10	16·65	18·13	24·55	5·70	20·96
Increase during the 10 years ending 1896-97.	2,00,967	1,77,819	75,553	91,452	16,375	1,16,885	48,610	22,967	19,562	7,70,190
Percentage of increase.	41·12	50·39	42·56	48·48	36·33	35·35	39·51	38·84	83·00	43·62

The income from taxation has risen by Rs. 1,48,065, or 6·2 per cent. This increase was shared in varying degrees by all the Divisions except Patna, where the receipts declined by Rs. 5,806, and was largest in the Burdwan, Presidency, and Dacca Divisions, where it came to Rs. 88,789, Rs. 46,515, and Rs. 11,566, respectively. The figures in the foregoing table show that the total municipal revenue from taxation (excluding Calcutta) has risen from Rs. 17,65,475 in 1886-87 to Rs. 25,35,665 in 1896-97, being a net increase of 43·62 per cent. in ten years. The increase during the first quinquennial period (1887-88 to 1891-92) was 18·73 per cent., whilst during the second quinquennial period the income increased by 20·96 per cent.

Tax on houses and lands.

The net total increase of revenue from this tax was Rs. 60,812, against Rs. 17,357, the increase in 1895-96. All Divisions contributed to the increase except Chota Nagpur, where it is not in force, and Orissa, where there was a falling off of Rs. 2,424 due to revised classification of the income on account of public buildings at Cuttack, which has been hitherto included under "Tax on persons." The tax on houses and lands was substituted wholly or partly for the tax on persons in the municipalities of Baidyabati, Bhadreswar, and Motihari. In the 34 municipalities, where it was already in force, there was an increase in 21 and a falling off in the others.

The increase is ascribed variously to revised assessments, to assessment of new and improved holdings, and to better collections of arrear and current demands. The increased collections in the Bhagalpur and Purnea Municipalities were due mainly to the introduction of the system of paying tax-collectors by commission. The falling off of income, on the other hand, was due to laxity of collections, to the scarcity and high prices that prevailed during the year, and to remissions allowed on appeals against revised assessments.

Tax on animals and vehicles.

The increase in the income under this head was slight, viz., Rs. 4,406, or 2·2 per cent. of the revenue derived during 1895-96. The increase occurred in the Burdwan, Presidency, Rajshahi, and Orissa Divisions, whilst the other Divisions show a falling off. In some cases the decrease is attributed to a reduction in the number of carriages and horses kept by the rate-payers owing to the high price of food-grains.

Tax on professions and trades.

The revenue under this head shows an improvement of Rs. 5,337, being 12·6 per cent. over the income of the previous year. The increase was noticeable only in the Burdwan and Dacca Divisions, where it amounted to Rs. 3,654 and Rs. 1,138 respectively. In Howrah the appointment of a special Inspector to look after the collection of this tax resulted in an increase of Rs. 1,331, and the increased manufacture of bricks and tiles accounts for an increase of Rs. 2,211 in the municipalities in the Hooghly district.

Tolls on roads and ferries.

Tolls are nowhere levied on roads. The income from ferries in the Presidency and Rajshahi Divisions shows increases of Rs. 2,400 and Rs. 1,036 respectively. The large decreases of Rs. 15,888 and Rs. 3,300 in the Patna and Bhagalpur Divisions are only apparent, and were caused by changes in the method of crediting the receipts.

Water-rate.

The income from water-rate, which is levied only by eight municipalities, rose from Rs. 74,489 to Rs. 1,46,128, owing mainly to the levy for the first time of the rate at Howrah, where it yielded Rs. 60,803. The fluctuations in the income in other municipalities are shown in the margin. The increase at Burdwan and Nasirabad was due to the raising of the rate at which the tax is levied.

	Rs.
Burdwan	+2,239
Cossipore-Chitpur ...	+3,884
Darjeeling	+2,082
Nasirabad	+1,802
Bhagalpur	+927
Arrah	—1,045

Lighting-rate.

This rate was levied only at Howrah, where the income rose from Rs. 35,807 to Rs. 37,128.

Conservancy, including scavenging and latrine rates.

The increase of Rs. 31,000 under this head was shared by five Divisions, and the Burdwan, Presidency, and Dacca Divisions show the largest increase of Rs. 11,102, Rs. 14,500, and Rs. 4,935 respectively.

The Municipal Commissioners of Burdwan continued to realise Rs. 400 as rent for the old trenching-ground, which has been converted into a garden. The lessee is reported to have raised good crops of maize and cabbages and other vegetables, which obtained a ready sale in the market. The term of the lease having expired, the land has been resettled for four years from 1897-98, at an enhanced rent of Rs. 490 a year. The Municipality also received Rs. 180 from the owners of some private lands for night-soil deposited thereon.

Tax on persons according to their circumstances and property.

The receipts for the whole Province declined by Rs. 12,201, or 2·2 per cent. on the income of the previous year. This decline is due to the rate on holdings having been introduced entirely in the Municipality of Baidyabati and partially in those of Bhadreswar and Motihari. The fluctuations under this head are due to the same causes as affected the receipts under the tax on holdings.

Grants from Provincial and Local Funds.

The contributions received by municipalities from Provincial and Local Funds and from other sources rose from Rs. 1,20,965 to Rs. 1,35,488. They are classified as follows:—

Purpose for which made.	Provincial.	District Fund.	Other funds and public charity.	Total.
1	2	3	4	5
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Medical	5,003	48,135	41,129	94,267
Education	3,834	.....	841	4,675
Public Works	9,634	.....	9,339	18,973
Other purposes	1,570	200	15,803	17,573
Total ...	20,041	48,335	67,112	1,35,488

Gifts of money or land and works of public utility executed by private individuals.

Besides the contributions included in the statement above, the following instances of private liberality deserve mention:—Raja Ranjit Singh of Nashipur paid Rs. 1,500 to the Murshidabad Municipality for the excavation of a tank. In Debhatta a dispensary and a public library were maintained by a zamindar family of Sripur, and about half a dozen of their old private tanks were excavated and made over for the use of the public. In Baranagar an iron bathing ghat, and a large room, with a smaller one for females, were built by Babu Sri Gopal Mallik for the use of the public, and a tank was excavated and a bathing ghat constructed by Babu Rakhal Das Kar at a total cost of Rs. 2,700. In Baduria the Gyanbikasini Sabha maintained a high school at a cost of Rs. 1,400, nearly half of which has been borne by its Secretary, Babu Upendra Chandra Basu. The residents of Basirhat and Baduria derived much benefit from a poor-house maintained by Babu Upendra Nath Shaw, Babu Shyama Charan Ballabh, and Babu Mahendra Nath Gaen, in which from five hundred to a thousand people were fed daily. A fine two-storeyed building has been constructed for the Rajshahi Public Library by public subscription, the Raja of Dighapatia contributing the main portion. Raja Rajendra Narayan Roy Bahadur, of Bhowal, has offered to pay a sum of Rs. 20,000 for an extension of the Buckland bandh, to be called the Mackenzie bandh, in commemoration of the visit to Dacca of His Honour the Lieutenant-Governor of Bengal in July 1896. He also gave another sum of Rs. 5,000 on the same occasion for the construction of a ward in the Mitford Hospital for the accommodation of respectable females, to be called the 'Johnson Ward,' after the late Commissioner, Mr. Luttman-Johnson. Babus Gopi Mohan Roy Choudhury and Krishna Prasad Roy Choudhury, of Haripur, in the Brahmanbaria subdivision of the district of Tippera, made a donation of Rs. 2,500 for the construction of a masonry building for the charitable dispensary at Brahmanbaria. Babu Nogendra Nath Rai Choudhury, a zamindar, spent Rs. 1,400 on the re-excavation of a tank situate in the heart of the Kendrapara town, which has greatly improved the sanitary condition of its surrounding quarters. A local subscription of Rs. 1,500 was collected for the construction of a new dispensary building at Daudnagar in Gaya. Messrs. Burrows, Thomson, and Mylne of Behea contributed Rs. 950 to the dispensary at Jagadispur, and with the aid of voluntary subscriptions have built a new dispensary, doctor's quarters, and servants' quarters at a cost of Rs. 5,500.

EXPENDITURE.

The total expenditure in the municipalities of the Province (excluding Calcutta) amounted during the year to Rs. 39,11,448, against Rs. 41,31,561 in 1895-96, being a decrease of Rs. 2,20,113. The year closed with a balance of Rs. 4,38,100, against Rs. 4,71,117 of the preceding year. For the whole Province the percentage of expenditure under each head to the total outlay is as follows as compared with the previous year:—

YEAR.	General establishment.	Lighting.	Water-supply.	Drainage.	Conservancy.	Medical.	Vaccination.	Public Works.	Education.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
1895-96 ...	8·7	4·4	25·9	3·9	23·3	7·9	·51	13·1	3·5
1896-97 ...	9·8	4·7	15·5	3·4	26·6	9·5	·56	16·1	3·8

Office and Collection Establishment.

There was an increase in the charges both on account of office establishment and collection of taxes. In three small municipalities, against six in the previous year, the cost of establishment exceeded one quarter of the

whole actual expenditure during the year. The system of paying for collections by commission instead of by fixed salaries appears to have been introduced more largely during the year.

The prevention of fire.

The total expenditure under this head fell from Rs. 20,969 to Rs. 19,518, the largest decline occurring in the Cossipore-Chitpur Municipality in the Presidency Division, due to a decrease in the charges payable by the Municipality towards the Metropolitan Fire-Brigade. A great fire broke out in the town of Barnagore after the close of the year, causing considerable damage, and it is reported that the Commissioners of that Municipality have since been negotiating with the Commissioner of Police, Calcutta, for the services of the Fire-Brigade to meet such contingencies in future.

Street lighting.

The total expenditure under this head declined from Rs. 1,72,610 to Rs. 1,66,498. The reduction was shared by five divisions, viz., Burdwan, Rajshahi, Dacca, Chittagong and Patna, the rest showing some improvement. Nineteen municipalities incurred no expenditure on this account.

Water-supply.

The large decline of Rs. 4,51,457 under this head is more than accounted for by a reduction of Rs. 7,29,252 in the capital expenditure on account of the water-works at Howrah, which were opened towards the close of the previous year. On the other hand, expenditure rose from Rs. 17,542 in 1895-96 to Rs. 2,85,580 in the Bhagalpur Division, owing to the outlay of Rs. 2,70,956 in the Bhagalpur Municipality on the extension of the water-works to the two remaining wards of the town.

Increases of expenditure of Rs. 5,075 and Rs. 8,521 occurred also in the Dacca and Patna Divisions. In the former division the charges for maintaining the water-works at Dacca and Nasirabad rose, and a tank was excavated by the Netrokona Municipality. The Municipal Commissioners of Faridpur spent Rs. 3,986 during the year in completing the construction of a filter connected with a large tank excavated during the previous year. The filter supplies about 10,000 gallons of water daily, and is reported to have proved a great success.

The expenditure by the Gaya Municipality of Rs. 3,852 in cleansing four sacred tanks in that town, which are resorted to by the Hindu pilgrims, and by the Muzaffarpur Municipality of Rs. 1,473 in repairing and disinfecting certain drinking-water wells, contributed mainly to the increase of the expenditure in the Patna Division. At Patna the Commissioners sanctioned an expenditure of Rs. 120,00 for boring experiments in connection with the preparation of a project for filtered water-supply, and of this Rs. 632 were spent during the year. In the Burdwan Municipality the Commissioners fitted up a workshop at the water-works and extended the filtered water-supply to areas which were not before supplied with pure water. At Darjeeling also the Commissioners incurred a capital expenditure of Rs. 7,887 in constructing an additional filter-house and erecting a new hydrant connected with the water-works in that town. The construction of the Pasteur-Chamberland filter at a cost of Rs. 70,000, the contract for which was entered into in the previous year, was not completed during the year. At Maniktala the Commissioners extended the water-works at a cost of Rs. 4,271. The Corporation of Calcutta have agreed to supply 50,000 gallons of filtered water daily to the Garden Reach Municipality, and an approximate estimate of cost is now under the consideration of the Commissioners. The Titagar Jute and Paper Mills have arranged to supply filtered water to the most populated quarters in the Titagar Municipality, and the Titagar Paper Mills have also sunk a well in the centre of the bazar. The small municipality of Debhatta spent Rs. 2,100 in excavating three big tanks, and Meherpur also spent Rs. 1,893 in improving the water-supply. Tube-wells were tried in several places with indifferent success; but at Barasat six of Norton's tube-wells are said to be giving excellent results.

Drainage.

The total expenditure under this head fell from Rs. 1,49,559 to Rs. 1,21,060, owing to the decline of the capital outlay by Rs. 32,557, whilst the maintenance charges increased by Rs. 4,058. The decrease was shared largely by the Burdwan,

Rajshahi and Patna Divisions. In the Burdwan Division the completion of the construction of the main drainage channels in Serampore during the previous year, when a capital expenditure of Rs. 9,152 was incurred, accounts for the reduction of the expenditure during the year under review.

The falling off in the Rajshahi Division was due to the decline of expenditure on original works in the Jalpaiguri Municipality from Rs. 12,775 in 1895-96 to Rs. 2,150 during 1896-97. Similarly, the decline in the Patna Division is accounted for by the fact that the Muzaffarpur Municipality spent Rs. 10,815 on drainage in 1895-96 and nothing during the past year.

The municipalities named in the margin incurred considerable expenditure on original works. A drainage project for Howrah is at present under preparation by the Engineer to the Corporation of Calcutta, and the towns of Cuttack, Maniktala, Netrokona, Nasirabad, Jamalpur, English Bazar, and Tangail have schemes under preparation or consideration. A sum of Rs. 8,216 was spent inthe Patna Municipality in repairing the existing drains and in removing the more serious defects in the drainage works.

	Rs.
Bhagalpur ...	5,439
Cossipore-Chitpur ...	4,998
Patna ...	4,560
Dinajpur ...	3,693
Purulia ...	2,966
Netrakona ...	2,288
Jalpaiguri ...	2,150

In Monghyr a combined water-works and drainage scheme is now being considered by the Commissioners. Their attempts to remove the existing encroachments on the municipal drains have involved them in heavy litigation, and no less than 53 cases have been instituted against them. Most of the cases have, however, been settled amicably.

Conservancy (including road cleaning and watering) and latrines.

The expenditure under this head rose from Rs. 8,94,066 in 1895-96 to Rs. 9,29,998 in 1896-97, showing an increase of Rs. 35,932, which was shared by all the Divisions* except Rajshahi and Bhagalpur, where the expenditure declined by Rs. 1,899 and Rs. 400 respectively. The percentage of total expenditure applied to this purpose varied between 53·0 in the Puri Municipality and 1·7 in the small Municipality of Debhatta.

	Increase. Rs.
* Burdwan ...	13,659
Presidency ...	14,147
Dacca ...	5,362
Chittagong ...	1,221
Patna ...	2,715
Orissa ...	659
Chota Nagpur ...	468

The introduction of the provisions of Part IX of Act III of 1884, the purchase of land for trenching grounds or conservancy yards, the provision of additional latrines, the strengthening of the road and latrine-cleansing establishment, and the purchase of additional plant and stores account generally for the increase of expenditure. The special measures taken for cleansing towns with a view to prevent the spread of plague also contributed to the increase of expenditure.

Hospitals and dispensaries.

The total expenditure rose from Rs. 3,02,792 in 1895-96 to Rs. 3,32,653. The charge incurred by municipalities in 1891-92 on this account was Rs. 2,58,544, since when the expenditure has risen by Rs. 74,109, or 28·6 per cent.

The municipalities named in the margin show the largest fluctuations in their expenditure under this head as compared with the previous year. The decline at Utterpara is only apparent, and is due to a change in the system of management, which does not affect the working of the institution. At Krishnagar the charge on account of the pay of the Assistant Surgeon was reduced, at Chapra the decrease was due to the payment of large arrear bills in the preceding year, while at Santipur there was no further expenditure on building. The large increase at Faridpur was due to the construction of a dispensary building, towards the cost of which the Government and the District Board contributed Rs. 2,000 each, while Rs. 1,300 were raised by subscriptions. At Berhampore the Commissioners added a new ward to the hospital for the treatment of patients suffering from infectious diseases. The large increase at Monghyr was due mainly to the construction of Rai Kamaleswari Bahadur's Dufferin Zanana Hospital and of a moribund ward. The construction of a new building for the General Hospital in the town of Chittagong was completed at a cost of Rs. 93,207,

Municipality.	Increase. Rs.	Municipality.	Decrease. Rs.
Berhampore ...	1,776	Utterpara ...	1,681
Faridpur ...	3,525	Krishnagar ...	1,419
Patna ...	3,032	Santipur ...	1,086
Bihar ...	1,208	Chapra ...	1,930
Gaya ...	2,396		
Arrah ...	1,023		
Monghyr ...	9,799		
Balasore ...	2,652		

of which Rs. 75,000 were contributed by the Chittagong Municipality, the Port Commissioners and the District Board, and the balance was paid by Government.

The Municipal Commissioners of Burdwan continued to employ the services of a lady-doctor at the Municipal Dispensary, and the District Board contributed Rs. 25 a month towards her pay. Only five female patients came to the Zanana Hospital in Bankura, but the lady-doctor's services were largely utilised in treating the female patients attending the Bankura Charitable Dispensary, and the number of these rose from 2,754 in 1895-96 to 3,420 during 1896-97. There were trained midwives at Suri and Hooghly-Chinsura, paid respectively by the District Board of Birbhum and the Lady Dufferin Fund. A maternity hospital is attached to the Bankipore Dispensary, where a lady-doctor is employed at the cost of the Municipality. A lady-doctor is also employed in the Arrah Dispensary, and a portion of her salary is paid by the District Board. Female Hospital Assistants were employed also in the Bettiah and Purnea dispensaries. A lady-doctor held charge of the female department of the Boalia Dispensary, and at Jalpaiguri the Commissioners employed a passed midwife on a salary of Rs. 30 per month. The Darjeeling Municipality spent Rs. 290 on the medical education of two Christian hill girls.

Vaccination.

One hundred and ninety-four vaccinators were employed at a cost of Rs. 19,973. They performed 117,676 operations, of which 93,171 were primary and 24,505 revaccinations; of the total operations, 84·5 per cent. are reported to have been successful, against 86·3 of the previous year. Each operator vaccinated on an average 606 persons, and the average cost of each operation was 3 annas 3 pies. The proportion of persons primarily vaccinated exceeded 5 per cent. in 14 towns. The provisions of the Compulsory Vaccination Act are in force in all municipalities.

Public works.

The expenditure on public works rose from Rs. 5,03,741 in 1895-96 to Rs. 5,62,901 in the year under review. The following table compares the expenditure under the several sub-heads during the two years:—

Year.	Establishment.	Buildings.	Roads.	Stores.	Total.
1	2	3	4	5	6
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
1895-96 ...	64,652	49,960	3,86,529	2,600	5,03,741
1896-97 ...	69,111	34,196	4,36,684	22,910	5,26,901
Increase (+) or decrease (—) ...	+ 4,459	— 15,764	+ 50,155	+ 20,310	+ 59,160

There was a satisfactory increase of expenditure on roads contributed mainly by the Burdwan, Presidency and Chittagong Divisions, whilst the charge on account of buildings declined.

Public instruction.

The total expenditure under this head fell from Rs. 1,37,627 in 1895-96 to Rs. 1,34,716. This decline is more than accounted for by the transfer of the Nator Municipal School to the Maharaja Bahadur of Nator on the 1st April 1896, so that the expenditure on that school does not appear in the municipal accounts. The total expenditure on primary education shows only a slight increase of Rs. 394, the charge on this account having risen from Rs. 69,153 in 1895-96 to Rs. 69,547 in 1896-97.

The new loans received during the year and the purposes for which they were obtained are shown in the margin. The Ranaghat and Kotechandpur Municipalities received the first instalment of their loans of Rs. 5,000 and Rs. 3,000 respectively. The Howrah Municipality obtained the last instalment of the loan of 15 lakhs for water-works. The total loan liability of the municipalities at the close of the year was Rs. 28,63,918.

Loans.

Name of Municipality.	Amount of loan. Rs.	Purpose.
Ranaghat ...	2,500	Water-supply and other improvements.
Meherpur ...	1,500	Water-supply.
Kotechandpur ...	1,500	
Sirajganj ...	5,000	
Darjeeling ...	30,000	Steam laundry and other improvements.
Nasirabad ...	5,000	Improvement of water-works.
Chittagong ...	5,000	Burial-grounds and other improvements.
Darbhanga ...	40,000	Sanitary improvements.
Bhagalpur ...	3,00,000	Water-works extension.

Audit and embezzlements.

One case of embezzlement of municipal money occurred in Hooghly-Chinsura, where a dismissed collecting sarkar is reported to have realised certain taxes before and even after his dismissal by presenting fraudulent bills. He was prosecuted on behalf of Government and sentenced to 21 months' rigorous imprisonment and to a fine of Rs. 100. In the Darbhanga Municipality a sum of Rs. 1,498 was embezzled by the late tax-daroga, who has been convicted by the Sessions Judge and sentenced to three years' rigorous imprisonment and to pay a fine of Rs. 1,500, and in default to nine months' further imprisonment. In the Patna Municipality fraudulent receipts, covering a sum of Rs. 25-6-4, were granted to three individuals by a tax-collector. These were detected, and a warrant issued for his arrest: the man is still at large. Embezzlements of small amounts also occurred in the Municipalities of Dacca, Bhagalpur, Monghyr, Chattra, Lohardaga and Daltonganj.

Working of the Porters and Dandiwallahs Act in Darjeeling.

The Act is in force in the Darjeeling Municipality only. The number of porters and *dandiwallahs* registered was 925, against 726 in the previous year. The prosecutions under the Act numbered 29, and the fines amounted to Rs. 34-4, against Rs. 117 imposed in 1895-96. Nine licenses were cancelled during the year.

WORKING OF DISTRICT AND LOCAL BOARDS.

Constitution and working of District and Local Boards.

The number of District Boards remained unchanged during the year; but, in consequence of the abolition of the Sadar Local Board of the Muzaffarpur district, and the establishment of two new Local Boards in the district of Noakhali, the total number of Local Boards was increased from 103 to 104. Of the 794 members of District Boards, 182 held their seats *ex-officio*, 287 were nominated by Government and 325 were elected by the Local Boards, against 176, 290 and 328, respectively, in the previous year. There was an increase of five official members and a corresponding decrease of non-official members. The number of European or Eurasian members was 191, against 198 in the preceding year, the remainder being natives of the country. The total number of meetings held by the District Boards was one more than in the previous year, and the average attendance at each meeting was 10·9, against 10·1 in 1895-96. The improvement noticed last year in the number of meetings that had to be adjourned and of those that proved abortive for want of a quorum was maintained during the year, the figure for the last two years being 54, as against 71 in 1894-95. The 104 Local Boards had a total strength of 1,255 members. Of these, 43 held their seats *ex-officio*, 794 were nominated by Government and 418 were elected members. The number of official members was 155 and of non-officials 1,100. There were only 106 European and Eurasian members in the Local Boards, the rest being natives of

India. The Local Boards called 1,119 meetings during the year under report, or 48 less than in 1895-96. Of this number, 182 were adjourned or proved abortive from the absence of a quorum. There was an improvement in the attendance of members, the average number present at each meeting being 5·7, against 4·9 in the previous year. Taking the classes separately, the attendance of official members remained unchanged, while that of the non-official members increased from 4·0 to 4·8.

Elections.

General elections of members of Local Boards were held during the year in Mymensingh, Backergunge, Midnapore and the several districts of the Orissa Division, but they do not appear to have aroused any general interest.

Occupation of Members.

The following table classifies the members of the several District and Local Boards according to their professions and occupations:—

	Government servants.		Zamindars, &c.		Pleaders and Mukhtears.		Planters.		Missionaries.		Government pensioners.		Other occupation.		Total number of members.
	Number.	Ratio per cent.	Number.	Ratio per cent.	Number.	Ratio per cent.	Number.	Ratio per cent.	Number.	Ratio per cent.	Number.	Ratio per cent.	Number.	Ratio per cent.	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16
District Boards	248	31·2	242	30·5	175	22·0	59	7·4	8	1·0	14	1·7	48	6·0	794
Local Boards...	156	12·4	559	43·8	333	26·5	49	3·9	6	·4	25	1·9	136	10·8	1,255

The numbers of Government servants, zamindars, pleaders and mukhtears on both the District and Local Boards show an increase over the figures of 1895-96.

Powers of Local Boards.

The only changes in respect of the powers of Local Boards were the withdrawal of the control of secondary education from the Local Boards in Burdwan, and the delegation of the charge of minor water-works to the Local Boards of Cuttack.

Union Committees.

The system of Union Committees was extended by the formation of 5 unions in Balasore, 4 in Noakhali, and 1 in Pabna and Malda.

Excluding those in Pabna and Malda which had not been fully constituted during the year, there were altogether 57 unions covering an area of nearly 950 square miles with a population of 969,329. The number of members was 468, all of whom were appointed by the Commissioners of the Divisions. The number of meetings held was 303. The total receipts were Rs. 18,921, of which Rs. 13,222 were spent. Only 17 unions spent the whole, or nearly the whole, amount allotted to them during the year. The work done consisted chiefly of improvement of tanks and repair of roads within their respective jurisdictions. The Commissioner of Burdwan reports that the Union Committees in Midnapore appear generally to have worked well during the year, the only exception being Daspur, which sent in bills for more money than it actually spent and supported the bills by false vouchers. In the district of Hooghly all the Committees, except those of Balagar and Haripal, expended the sums allotted to them, and submitted their accounts regularly. The unions in the district of Howrah are said to have evinced very little interest in their duties, except when the question of allotting the sum placed at their disposal first came up for consideration. The Union Committees in the 24-Parganas are said to have done good work, and the Chairman of the District Board thinks that they will be serviceable in improving village sanitation. In Khulna they are said to have taken great interest in their work, but the Chairman remarks that unless more funds are placed at their disposal, it is hopeless to expect any material improvement in the villages. The Union Committees in Nadia have had very little to do during the year, as a portion of the funds placed at their disposal was withdrawn for expenditure on famine relief. In the district

of Tippera, the Chandpur and Matlab Union Committees worked satisfactorily; and the Chairman of the Sarail Union is reported to have taken much interest in his work. The Union Committees in the district of Noakhali met only once or twice towards the close of the year to transact some formal business. There has been no change in the powers entrusted to Union Committees. Account Rules for Union Funds were framed and brought into operation with effect from 1st April 1896.

Financial Results.

The table below compares the income and expenditure of the District Boards under all main heads for 1895-96 and 1896-97:—

Income.

	1895-96.	1896-97.
	Rs.	Rs.
VI.—Provincial Rates	36,27,156	37,73,615
XII.—Interest	35,102	45,881
XVII.—Police (including Pounds)	4,15,947	4,74,146
XIX.—Education	53,836	53,599
XX.—Medical	24,489	23,066
XXI.—Scientific and other Minor Departments	6,692	4,887
XXIII.—Stationery and Printing	1,027	896
XXV.—Miscellaneous	1,81,023	2,08,839
XXX.—Irrigation—Minor Works and Navigation	15,224	16,283
XXXII.—Civil Works (including Ferries) ...	10,89,183	15,49,334
Contributions	5,13,192	5,22,374
Debt	8,08,115	6,01,312
Total ...	67,70,986	72,74,232

Expenditure.

1.—Refunds	2	.....
18.—Administration	2,97,949	2,98,761
20.—Police (Pounds)	16,909	16,873
22.—Education	12,26,642	12,02,450
24.—Medical	1,92,810	2,12,163
26.—Scientific and other Minor Departments ...	11,277	10,560
29.—Superannuation Allowances and Pension	4,171	6,429
30.—Stationery and Printing	50,495	53,133
32.—Miscellaneous	71,354	62,607
33.—Famine Relief	664	2,86,990
43.—Minor Works and Navigation ...	3,618	4,849
45.—Civil Works	44,71,881	40,23,157
Contributions	2,739	1,09,247
Debt	7,36,250	7,90,815
Interest on Debt	10,702	15,420
Total ...	70,97,463	70,93,454

The year 1895-96 closed with a credit balance of Rs. 14,05,434 (corrected figures). At the close of the past year, 1896-97, this had risen to Rs. 15,86,212, but more than two lakhs consisted of deposits which were not at the disposal of the Boards. The actual closing balances amounted to more than half of the year's income in Bogra and Tippera and to more than one-third in Dinajpur, Jalpaiguri, Rangpur and Cuttack. The District Funds of Saran, Champaran, Darbhanga, Monghyr and Bhagalpur closed with deficit balances. The expenditure on famine relief operations exhausted all the funds of the Darbhanga and Bhagalpur District Boards which could be made available for the purpose. In Saran the deficit is said to be due to the income from road cess falling considerably short of the estimate.

INCOME.

Provincial Rates.

The increase of Rs. 1,46,459 over the receipts of the past year is attributed to better collections and also to the increased yield of cesses where estates have been revalued. The decrease in Saran, Champaran, Muzaffarpur, Khulna, Noakhali and Chittagong is ascribed to the bad harvests and high prices of food-grains which rendered it impossible to collect the full amounts due.

Interest.

The increase under this head from Rs. 35,102 to Rs. 45,581 is mainly due to a larger collection of arrears of road cess.

Pounds.

The number of pounds increased from 3,583 to 3,661, and their income from Rs. 4,03,462 to Rs. 4,58,821. The new pound forms were in use in all the districts, but complaints are still received of their being too intricate for the farmer.

Scientific and other Minor Departments.

Only five districts, viz., 24-Parganas, Dacca, Shahabad, Saran and Gaya, show receipts under this head, which were derived from conservancy and sanitary arrangements made at certain fairs.

Miscellaneous.

The increase of revenue under this head from Rs. 1,81,023 to Rs. 2,08,839, is ascribed chiefly to larger recoveries of the cost of collecting arrear cesses.

Minor Works and Navigation.

The sum of Rs. 200 shown against 24-Parganas represents the rent of a fishery in the drainage channel along the Diamond Harbour Road. The canal revenue in Chittagong rose from Rs. 15,004 to Rs. 16,083, which was due to higher bids at auction.

Civil Works, including Ferries.

There has been a steady increase in the income from ferries during the past four years, as shown below:—

	Rs.
1893-94	3,83,158
1894-95	3,94,072
1895-96	4,18,814
1896-97	4,61,884

This satisfactory result is chiefly due to better settlements, but the receipts have also been enhanced by the practice of crediting security deposits as rent.

Contributions.

Contributions by Government or private individuals for the execution of particular works amounted to Rs. 10,46,159, against Rs. 6,63,209 in 1895-96. The contributions to District Boards from Provincial revenues to maintain equilibrium between the receipts and expenditure amounted to Rs. 5,13,912 against Rs. 5,10,907. In both cases the increased grants made by Government account for the difference.

Loans.

The District Board of Monghyr obtained from Government, during the year, the first instalment (Rs. 50,000) of a loan of Rs. 1,00,000 sanctioned for bridge and road work. The sum of Rs. 6,000 shown against Chittagong represents the first instalment of a loan obtained by the District Board from a leading zamindar of the district for the excavation of the Sikalbaha Canal. The zamindar is reported to have offered to lend the full amount required for the work (Rs. 13,000) without interest for three years.

Deposits and Advances.

The income under this head decreased from Rs. 6,79,911 to Rs. 5,07,780. The decrease is generally ascribed to the fact that securities for pounds and ferries for the year 1897-98 received in March last were credited to rent direct and not held in deposit as in previous years.

EXPENDITURE.

Administration.

The expenditure under this head amounted to Rs. 2,98,761, against Rs. 2,97,949 in 1895-96. The increase is due to the causes mentioned in last year's Report.

Education.

The statement below shows the expenditure incurred by the several District Boards on education during the last two years under its main heads:—

	1895-96.	1896-97.
Inspection.	Rs.	Rs.
Sub-Inspectors	1,75,095	1,83,180
Inspecting Pandits	89,644	90,527
Direct Management.		
Training and other special schools ...	19,373	20,566
High schools	1,619	1,456
Middle „	76,298	74,266
Primary „	7,308	6,922
Aided Schools.		
Training and other special schools ...	6,723	7,173
High schools	2,344	2,148
Middle „	1,83,715	1,78,558
Primary „	5,75,169	5,45,090
Scholarships.		
Scholarships	26,601	27,707
Miscellaneous.		
Building and furniture	5,779	4,798
Payments to abolished schools ...	8,807	11,663
Examination prizes and rewards ...	34,152	35,739
Contingent charges	14,016	12,490
Total ...	12,26,643	12,02,283

This abstract shows that 45·9 per cent. of the total expenditure on education was devoted to primary schools, 22·7 to inspection and 21·0 to middle schools.

The highest place in respect of educational expenditure as a whole is taken by the District Board of Balasore, which spent 38·7 per cent. of its income on this purpose. The District Boards of Pabna, Dacca, Faridpur, Tippera, Malda, Cuttack and Puri, also devoted more than 30 per cent. of their income to education, while all the District Boards in the Patna and Bhagalpur Divisions, with the exception of Malda only, and the District Boards of Jalpaiguri and Backergunge show an expenditure below 20 per cent. In Darbhanga the proportion was only 9·5 per cent. Under primary education, Balasore again heads the list with a ratio of 30·6 per cent. In the 24-Parganas, Pabna, Dacca, Faridpur, Tippera, Malda and Cuttack, the expenditure was 20 per cent. or more, and in five districts, viz., Gaya, Shahabad, Muzaffarpur, Darbhanga and Jalpaiguri, it was below the prescribed minimum of 10 per cent.

The total number of schools maintained by District Boards during the year was 179, and the total number of pupils 11,023, showing an increase of one school and 329 pupils. The increase in the number of pupils occurred chiefly in middle vernacular schools. The number of schools aided by District Boards declined from 34,391 to 33,267, while the number of pupils in them increased from 913,072 to 925,854. The increase of pupils is most marked in lower primary schools for boys, paid by rewards. The number of high schools maintained by District Boards remained the same, viz., three, but the number of pupils in them increased from 980 to 1,064. The number of middle schools increased from 160 to 162, and their pupils

from 9,271 to 9,565. The number of upper and lower primary schools maintained by District Boards continued to be six and two respectively: in the former case the number of pupils declined by two, and in the latter it rose from 37 to 45. There were six industrial schools maintained by District Boards with 211 pupils, against seven schools and 266 pupils in 1895-96. The number of girls' schools aided by District Boards and of the pupils in them decreased by 90 and 1,520 respectively, as the following figures will show:—

	1895-96.		1896-97.	
	Schools.	Pupils.	Schools.	Pupils.
Upper Primary ...	60	1,462	71	1,703
Lower „ ...	2,040	32,761	1,939	31,000
	2,100	34,223	2,010	32,703

Techinical and other Schools.

The technical school at Purnea, which had been in existence for about five years, was closed on the 31st March, as it did not prove a success. Of indigenous schools, there were in Midnapore 78 Sanskrit *tols*, with 949 pupils, 15 Koran schools, with 194 pupils, and 2 elementary schools, with 14 pupils. In Hooghly there were 55 *tols*, with 268 pupils, 26 Arabic or Persian schools, with 340 pupils, and 9 elementary and other schools, with 73 pupils. In the districts of Burdwan, Birbhum and Howrah there were 49, 29 and 23 indigenous schools, with 563, 326, and 228 pupils, respectively. The District Board of Mymensingh subsidized 3 *tols* and the District Board of Faridpur 2 *tols* and 1 madrassa.

Female Medical Education.

In addition to the scholarships granted by the several District Boards mentioned in last year's Report, the District Boards of Malda and Pabna gave scholarships to girls who wished to study medicine in Calcutta. The District Board of Saran discontinued the grant of scholarships for want of candidates. A female scholarship-holder in Champaran having passed her final examination in the Temple Medical School, entered the service of the Board on a salary of Rs. 40 with a house allowance of Rs. 5, and has been attached to the Motihari Municipal Dispensary. Candidates were found during the year for the scholarships offered during the previous year by the District Boards of Burdwan and Tippera.

Medical.

The Mankar Charitable Dispensary was transferred during the year to Bud-Bud, in order to afford medical relief to pilgrims and persons travelling in search of work along the Grand Trunk Road during the famine. The dispensary at Purbasthali was opened by the District Board of Burdwan on 1st August 1896, and a sum of Rs. 508 was expended by that body on account of its maintenance. The dispensaries at Dhuniakhali and Haripal, in the district of Hooghly, were closed from the beginning of March 1897, as they were found to be useless. The temporary dispensary at the Singti outpost in the district of Howrah was also closed during the year. The District Board of the 24-Parganas have offered to contribute Rs. 300 a year to the dispensary at Budge-Budge, which will be opened shortly. The District Board of Gaya increased its subscription to the male ward of the Pilgrim Hospital from Rs. 1,500 to Rs. 2,500 in consequence of the increase in the number of patients from the rural tracts in the district. The District Board of Muzaffarpur also enhanced its contribution to the local charitable dispensary by Rs. 1,000. The District Board of Backergunge took over the management of Nawab Sir K. Ahsunulla Bahadur's Dispensary at Kanakdia. The District Board of Chittagong sent up two boys to the Veterinary Institution at Calcutta, one of whom died after the examination, and the other is still studying. The District Board of Monghyr paid a monthly subsidy of Rs. 15 to Dr. Macphail of the Bandel Medical Mission for attending twice a week the dispensary at Chakai in the south of the district. The following list

shows the dispensaries which were opened during the year by the several District Boards:—

Khulna	District Board	...	Kalaroa Dispensary in the Satkhira subdivision.
Rajshahi	,, ,,	...	Kalam Dispensary.
			Pananagore ,,
Mymensingh	,, ,,	...	Fulpur ,,
Backergunge	,, ,,	...	Agarpur ,,
			Niamati ,,
			Mirzaganj ,,
			Bamna ,,
			Banaripara ,,
			Batajore ,,
			Thaturia ,,
Noakhali	,, ,,	...	Three dispensaries, names not mentioned.
Muzaffarpur	,, ,,	...	Janarh Dispensary.
Saran	,, ,,	...	Saddawah ,,
Monghyr	,, ,,	...	Gogri ,,
			Lakhisarai ,,
Cuttack	,, ,,	...	Jagatsingpur ,,

The District Board of Birbhum spent Rs. 133; the District Board of Midnapore, Rs. 265, the District Board of Hooghly, Rs. 151, the District Board of Nadia, Rs. 100, the District Board of Bhagalpur, Rs. 820, and the District Board of Cuttack, Rs. 347, in affording medical relief to cholera patients. The District Board of Noakhali is also reported to have incurred large expenditure in giving medical aid to cholera-stricken people in several parts of the district. The construction of a building for the Lady Dufferin Hospital at Suri is in progress, and the District Board of Birbhum have promised a monthly contribution of Rs. 20 in aid of that institution. The Bankura and Hooghly District Boards continued their contributions towards the support of the Branch Lady Dufferin Hospital at Bankura and Chinsura, and the District Board of Dacca its contribution towards the maintenance of the local Dufferin Hospital.

The total outlay on sanitation increased from Rs. 99,640 in 1895-96 to Rs. 1,86,060 in 1896-97. The figures in the margin show how these amounts were apportioned among the various sub-heads of expenditure in both years.

Sanitation.

	1895-96.	1896-97.
	Rs.	Rs.
Improvement of water-supply ...	65,894	1,51,268
,, of village sites ...	8,247	7,816
Conservancy of towns and villages ...	598	887
Sanitation at fairs ...	8,830	8,295
Other sanitary expenditure ...	16,071	17,794
Total ...	99,640	1,86,060

These statistics show that a substantial progress has been made in the improvement of the water-supply of rural areas. The largest expenditure under this head was incurred in Mymensingh, where the amounts allotted were more than double those of the previous year. The minimum limit of Rs. 5,000 prescribed by Government was attained in ten districts only, viz., Burdwan, Hooghly, 24-Parganas, Dacca, Mymensingh, Faridpur, Backergunge, Saran, Monghyr and Bhagalpur. The District Board of Cuttack devoted only Rs. 47 to that purpose.

Early in the year scarcity of water began to be felt in many districts, and efforts appear to have been made by almost all the District Boards to give relief by sinking temporary wells in the sandy beds of rivers and in low lands, by excavating permanent wells in populous places and on road-sides, and by deepening tanks and clearing and repairing old wells. In many places difficulty was experienced by District Boards in obtaining control of tanks to be reserved for drinking purposes. In the 24-Parganas owners of tanks were invited either to make gifts of their tanks to the District Board, subject to the reservation of rights of fishing, or to take subsidies for re-excavation with the stipulation that the tank should be reserved to the public for drinking purposes and should be kept clean, subject to the owner's right of fishing. The Board's proposals are said to have met with a ready response. The Commissioner of the Burdwan Division states that the scarcity of water had the good result of compelling the owners in some cases to re-excavate their

tanks. He mentions that in some districts the Boards found it difficult to obtain control of tanks to be reserved for drinking purposes, and were thus compelled to dig wells instead of clearing tanks, although tank-water is greatly preferred by the people. Tube-wells were tried in Jahanabad and elsewhere, but a number of them were choked by mischievous persons throwing stones and clods. The same happened in the case of ring-wells. The District Board of Dacca purchased 30 tube-wells, but only a few of them were sunk during the year. In Mymensingh the District Board raised its allotment for water-supply from Rs. 10,000 to Rs. 15,000, and a donation of Rs. 14,000 was made by Rai Jogendra Kishor Rai Chaudhri Bahadur of Ramgopalpur. In Faridpur, owing to the sandy nature of the soil, tanks were found to run dry, and tube-wells proved a failure. A trial is now to be made of wells built with grooved bricks, which can be constructed very cheaply. In the Patna Division 25 new wells were sunk, 790 were repaired or cleansed, and 228 were supplied with chains, buckets and poles. The total expenditure amounted to Rs. 17,647.

In connection with the systematic inquiries which are being held under the special orders of this Government into the sufficiency of rural water-supply throughout the Province, District Boards were instructed to prepare two registers, showing whether the existing sources of water-supply in every village containing more than 100 houses were sufficient for the needs of the population, and what ought to be done to extend or improve them. It was also enjoined that both the registers should be examined periodically by the Chairman of the District Board and by Inspecting Officers, with a view to the issue of orders under sections 90, 118 and 119 of the Bengal Local Self-Government Act, and to ascertain whether orders already passed under those sections are duly enforced. Every attempt was made by the District Boards to complete these registers, but owing to the want of full information on the subject, the registers in many districts could not be completed during the year, and consequently no inspection could be made of them by the Inspecting Officers.

Drainage.

The following statement shows the expenditure incurred by the several District Boards in the improvement of drainage :—

	Rs.		Rs.
Howrah ...	... 90	Dinajpur ...	... 947
24-Parganas	... 1,730	Rangpur ...	... 2,316
Murshidabad	... 735	Noakhali ...	... 193
Jessore ...	... 1,509	Gaya ...	... 1,928
Rajshahi ...	... 380	Champaran	... 1,039
Darbhanga ...	... Rs. 371		

No expenditure was incurred under this head by the other District Boards.

Scientific and other Minor Departments.

The District Board of Pabna continued to maintain two bulls at Pabna and at Sirajganj, and the Shahabad District Board an Arab stallion at Buxar for breeding purposes. The sum of Rs. 54 shown against Khulna represents petty charges incurred on the keep of a bull in the Khulna Jail, which has since been returned to the Veterinary Department.

Stationery and Printing.

The total expenditure under this head has risen from Rs. 50,495 in 1895-96 to Rs. 53,133 in the year under report.

Miscellaneous.

The expenditure under this head declined from Rs. 71,354 to Rs. 62,607. In some districts this decrease is said to be due partly to the short expenditure under the heads "Serais and Dâk Bungalows" and "Miscellaneous and unforeseen charges," and partly to the transfer of certain charges to their proper heads under "Civil Works." In other districts it is attributed to the fact that there had been an unusual expenditure in the preceding year on account of general elections.

Famine Relief.

The total outlay under this head was Rs. 2,86,990, of which Rs. 13,082 were spent on charitable relief, Rs. 2,49,830 on public works, and Rs. 24,078 on miscellaneous works. By far the largest expenditure was incurred by the District Board of Darbhanga, in which district the expenditure on public works alone amounted to Rs. 1,53,510. The Board opened test relief works at the end of October as soon as distress began to be felt, and continued to contribute towards relief operations up to the end of the year.

Civil Works.

The statement below compares the expenditure under the head of Civil Works during the past two years :—

Year.	Ferry establishment, contingencies and refunds.	Original Works.	Repairs.	Establishment and contingencies.	Tools and Plant.	Water-supply and water-works.	Drainage works.	Total.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
1895-96	45,682	14,09,268	23,11,022	6,26,847	21,388	51,975	5,198	44,71,880
1896-97	46,548	12,25,650	19,51,779	6,66,973	20,550	98,913	12,744	40,23,157
Difference	+866	—1,83,618	—3,59,243	+40,126	—1,338	+46,938	+7,546	—4,48,723

The decline in expenditure of Rs. 4,48,723 is due to the fact that original works had to be suspended, and repairs restricted in order to meet the requirements of famine relief. The Muzaffarpur District Board spent the largest sum on original works, Rs. 1,33,248, the principal work undertaken and completed by the Board during the year being the pontoon bridge over the Bur-Gundak river at Akra Ghat. Among the other more important works undertaken by the District Boards during the year may be mentioned the construction of a metalled feeder road from the Kissenganj Railway Station to Hansdah at a cost of Rs. 10,834; repair of the provincial road from Jessore to Calcutta at a cost of Rs. 11,901; improvement of the road from Fangi to Kaliganj at a cost of Rs. 10,000; construction of an iron girder bridge over the Ghangher nala on the Jahanad-Urwal road at a cost of Rs. 27,124, and of a similar bridge over the Pamer river; the improvement of the Dhurabra-Ukhgaon road at a cost of Rs. 11,899; the improvement of the Sonborsa road at a cost of Rs. 10,000; completion of four masonry bridges at Darbhanga at a cost of Rs. 19,957 and of a masonry bridge of five spans on the Darbhanga-Sakri road at a cost of Rs. 13,065; and the remodelling of the road from Bhadrak to Chandbali at a cost of Rs. 16,572.

The mean provincial percentage of cost of Civil Works on total expenditure was 60·3, the maximum (65·8) occurring in the Bhagalpur Division and the minimum (53·6) in the Orissa Division. The percentage of the cost of establishment on total expenditure was 9·1 for the whole province, against 8·6 in 1895-96; but in 13 districts the proportion exceeds 10 per cent., and in Champaran it stands as high as 15·9. For the whole province the salary of the District Engineer represents 38·7 per cent. of the total cost of establishment. This proportion is exceeded by 16 districts, Champaran showing so much as 67·4. The provincial mean ratio of cost of establishment to expenditure on original works and repairs is exceeded by 21 districts, and the provincial mean ratio of the District Engineer's salary to expenditure on original works and repairs, by 18 districts.

The statement in the margin compares the outlay on village roads in each Division during the past two years. These figures do not include a sum of Rs. 2,369 spent by the District Board of Gaya during the year in the improvement of the village roads in the Government estates in the district. No figures are entered against the Bhagalpur Division, as in former years the scheduled roads under the Local Boards in the Bhagalpur and Monghyr districts were erroneously treated as village roads, and the whole question of classification of the village and district roads in those districts is now under the consideration of the Boards.

Village Roads.

	1895-96.	1896-97.
	Rs.	Rs.
Burdwan Division ...	40,261	36,896
Presidency ditto ...	43,957	31,925
Rajshahi ditto ...	28,691	19,432
Dacca ditto ...	63,403	73,473
Chittagong ditto ...	50,149	41,066
Patna ditto ...	74,925	38,732
Bhagalpur ditto ...	42,405	.....
Orissa ditto ...	17,927	22,579
Total ...	3,61,718	

The expenditure was highest in the Dacca Division, where a total length of 2,235 miles was maintained by the Board at an average cost of Rs. 9·8 per mile on their ordinary income. The decrease in the Patna and Presidency Divisions and the Birbhum district of the Burdwan Division was generally due to the withdrawal of money for famine relief.

Water Communications.

Besides the improvements detailed in last year's Report, an expenditure of Rs. 280 was incurred during the year by the Narainganj Local Board in excavating a village khal and in clearing silt and jungle from some other khals. In Chittagong the boat traffic is reported to have been much facilitated by the opening of a new canal connecting the Karnafuli river with the Murali Khal. The District Board of the 24-Parganas spent Rs. 301 in maintaining a drainage channel along the Diamond Harbour road.

Steam Communications.

The only change to note under this head is that in Tippera the steamer service between Akhaura and Maniknagar having proved unprofitable was withdrawn, and the boat service was restored on a monthly subsidy of Rs. 50.

Miscellaneous Public Improvements.

The following amounts were spent by the different Boards under the head of Arboriculture:—

	Rs.		Rs.		Rs.		Rs.
Burdwan	2,271	Murshidabad	173	Pabna	1,975	Patna	741
Birbhum	966	Jessore	912	Dacca	729	Gaya	1,846
Bankura	74	Khulna	291	Mymensingh	3,141	Shahabad	2,276
Midnapore	165	Rajshahi	325	Faridpur	70	Saran	522
Hooghly	1,950	Dinajpur	1,238	Backergunge	200	Champaran	343
Howrah	300	Jalpaiguri	380	Tippera	1,282	Monghyr	2,463
24-Parganas	537	Rangpur	1,573	Noakhali	1,359	Bhagalpur	2,478
Nadia	590	Bogra	169	Chittagong	1,432	Purnea	1,492
Malda	Rs. 188			Balasore	Rs. 826.		

A further expenditure of Rs. 2,123 was incurred by the District Board of Gaya in constructing ten new walls and Rs. 572 by the District Board of Muzaffarpur in repairing and maintaining two small bunds.

Railway Feeder Roads.

Proceedings were instituted during the year for the acquisition of the land required for the Debipur feeder roads in the district of Birbhum. Rupees 800 was sanctioned by the District Board of the 24-Parganas for land for a feeder road connecting the new railway station at Halishahar on the Eastern Bengal State Railway with the village of Halishahar. A sum of Rs. 10,834 was spent by the District Board of Nadia out of the loan of Rs. 20,000 obtained by that body from Government for the construction of the metalled feeder road from the Kissenganj railway station to Hansdah. The construction of the feeder roads from Bharamara to Karimpur *viâ* Taragonia and Allumdanga to Gangni *viâ* Hat Boalia, was undertaken by the Public Works Department as a famine relief work. In Jalpaiguri the road from Latagori to Tondubasti, for which Government sanctioned a grant-in-aid of Rs. 11,200, was commenced during the previous year and completed during the year under report. In Dinajpur the feeder roads from Thakurgaon towards Nilphamari and from Thakurgaon towards Domer were improved. The railway feeder road from Fanji to Kaliganj, for which a sum of Rs. 10,000 was sanctioned by Government, was much improved. In Noakhali two feeder roads were constructed during the year, and two such roads in Chittagong were under construction. The construction of the road leading to the Sabour railway station on the East Indian Railway was completed by the District Board of Bhagalpur during the year.

Railways and Tramways.

The survey of the projected railway from Burdwan to Katwa and from Katwa to Hooghly *viâ* Kalna was almost completed during the year. The Howrah-Sheakhala and Howrah-Amta Steam Tramways were nearly completed and have since been opened. Messrs. Martin and Company have obtained an extension of time up to 16th June 1898 for the completion of the steam tramway from Ranaghat to Krishnagar. The earthwork on the feeder line of railway from Segowlie to Ruxaul has been nearly completed.

PURI LODGING-HOUSE ACT.

Extension of the Act.

In the Burdwan Division—
1. Garhbeta.
2. Dantan.
3. Ulubaria.
4. Gewankhali.

In the Presidency Division—
5. Nadia.

In the Chittagong Division—
6. Sitakund.

In the Patna Division—
7. Gaya.

In the Bhagalpur Division—
8. Deoghar.

In the Orissa Division—
9. *Chattis* on the Jagannath road in the district of Cuttack.
10. Chandbali.
11. *Chattis* on the Jagannath road in the district of Balasore.
12. Puri town.
13. *Chattis* on the Jagannath road in the district of Puri.
14. Jajpur.

The Puri Lodging-house Act, IV (B.C.) of 1871, as amended by Acts II (B.C.) of 1879 and I (B.C.) of 1884, was in force in the towns and areas named in the margin during the year.

Licensed lodging-houses.

There was a decrease in the number of lodging-houses from 2,066 in 1895-96 to 1,565. The decrease appears to have been general, but was most marked at Sitakund, where the number fell from 452 to 18, only 2,029 pilgrims having visited the place, against 30,000 in the previous year, owing, it is said, to the prevalent scarcity and to the fact that the year was accounted an inauspicious one from the Hindu point of view. There was an increase, on the other hand, from 175 to 190 at Nadia, from 34 to 46 at Jajpur, and from 360 to 367 at Puri and the *chattis* along the Jagannath Road. Altogether the number of lodgers accommodated fell from 57,207 to 43,105, the chief causes being the two mentioned above as having operated in the case of Sitakund. With the progress of the East Coast Railway the income from lodging-houses in the Cuttack district is steadily falling off.

Income.

The total income of the year was Rs. 34,244 against Rs. 39,969 in 1895-96, the opening balance being Rs. 34,577 and the closing balance Rs. 27,976. There was a general decrease under most of the heads of receipt. An increase occurred under the head "Miscellaneous," but this is chiefly due to the transfer to this head of Rs. 1,799, the final closing balance of the funds of the *chattis* along the Jagannath Road in the district of Puri. There is also an increase in the receipts under "Other fees," which has not been explained.

Expenditure.

The total expenditure was Rs. 40,845 against Rs. 33,546 in 1895-96. The increase is chiefly noticeable in the amounts spent on conservancy, construction, and miscellaneous charges, which were Rs. 12,818, Rs. 4,196 and Rs. 1,072, respectively, against Rs. 5,900, Rs. 2,198 and Rs. 595 in the preceding year. The total closing balance of all the funds has been reduced from Rs. 33,376 to Rs. 27,976.

Prosecutions.

The number of prosecutions for offences under the Act and the bye-laws decreased from 288 in 1895-96 to 138, and the number of persons accused from 278 to 139. The amount of fines realized also shows a decline from Rs. 2,539 to Rs. 1,086.

Public health.

Cholera broke out in the *chattis* along the Jagannath Road in Cuttack, but not in an epidemic or severe form, the number of cases being six with one death, as against 22 with two deaths in the previous year. In Nadia cholera broke out during the Gaur mela festival, when 11 persons were admitted into the cholera shed, of whom 8 died and 3 recovered. At Gaya the health statistics show a remarkable improvement over the figures for the preceding year, there having been only 37 cholera cases in the cholera hospital with 26 deaths, as against 142 cases with 108 deaths in 1895-96, and altogether only 87 deaths among pilgrims from all causes, against an average of 234 in the preceding four years. In Ulubaria the number of deaths among pilgrims from cholera was 10, against 5 in 1895-96. Since the close of the year Government has had under consideration the question of preventing overcrowding among pilgrims, and has laid down a minimum limit of space to be allowed to each pilgrim in the lodging-houses at Gaya and Gewankhali.

Water-supply.

All the wells along the Jagannath Road in the district of Cuttack were cleansed, repaired and disinfected; and two unwholesome tanks belonging to Rajas Badyanath Pandit and Baikuntha Nath De, were completely dewatered and thoroughly

repaired during the year. In the town of Puri and the *chattis* along the Jagannath Road in that district eighty masonry wells were cleansed and disinfected, four new wells were sunk, five public wells in the town were fitted with pumps, and the Markanda tank, which is much used for bathing purposes, was dewatered and a great quantity of silt removed. In Dantan one corrrugated iron well was sunk, and a masonry well is reported to be under construction. Nothing has yet been done with regard to the proposed improvements in the water-supply at Sitakund: the proceedings regarding the acquisition of certain tanks have not terminated, nor has the proposal to convey water from Chandranath Hill by iron pipes been finally decided upon.

Marine.

THE PORT OF CALCUTTA.

Pilot Service.

THE strength of the Pilot Service at the close of the year was the same as in the previous year, viz., 51, but the number of leadsmen fell from 14 to 13. One leadsman was appointed from England, but no local appointment was made.

The decision arrived at in 1893 to reduce the number of pilots from 60 to 50 has been effected by reducing the number of appointments as leadsmen apprentices. This has been done gradually, and the result would ordinarily have been a more frequent employment of each pilot, but in the year under review there has been a slight falling off in the number of vessels piloted each month by pilots of each class except mates, owing to a larger number of pilots being on active service. The following is a tabulated statement for the last two years:—

	Average number at work throughout the year.		Average number of vessels piloted each month.	
	1896-97.	1895-96.	1896-97.	1895-96.
Branch Pilots ...	12·22	11·09	5·9	6·33
Senior Master „ ...	10·14	9·32	4·93	5·07
Junior Master „ ...	7·91	8·48	3·89	4·12
Mate „ ...	5·37	6·46	4·17	3·41

The concessions in regard to privilege and shore leave recently granted to licensed pilots in consideration of their taking command of the pilot brigs appear to have given satisfaction.

The receipts and expenditure on account of pilotage for the last three years are shown below:—

	Receipts.	Expenditure.
	Rs.	Rs.
1894-95	8,54,343	7,72,183
1895-96	8,85,994	7,81,223
1896-97	8,55,724	7,44,392

Shipping.

The following shows the number of arrivals and departures of vessels during the past three years:—

	Year.	Arrivals.	Departures.	Average tonnage.
Steamers	1894-95	863	869	2,843
	1895-96	909	904	2,958
	1896-97	939	924	3,002
Sailing ships ...	1894-95	166	173	1,751
	1895-96	118	129	1,691
	1896-97	118	114	1,580

From these figures it will be seen that not only are steamers steadily supplanting sailing vessels, but the size of sailing ships visiting the port is gradually decreasing. While in 1895-96, 26 vessels with a draught of from 22 to 25 feet entered the port, this year only 20 vessels of the same draught arrived at Calcutta.

The following statement shows the number of vessels drawing 21 feet and upwards piloted inwards and outwards during the last two years:—

		21-22		22-23		23-24		24-25		25-26		26-27		TOTAL.	
		Inward.	Outward.	Inward.	Outward.	Inward.	Outward.	Inward.	Outward.	Inward.	Outward.	Inward.	Outward.	Inward.	Outward.
1		2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15
Steamers	1895-96 ...	45	67	41	87	48	145	25	111	...	31	...	9	159	450
	1896-97 ..	51	96	52	100	54	131	51	116	6	24	1	10	215	477
Sailing vessels	1895-96 ...	20	34	22	23	2	4	2	1	...	...	...	...	46	62
	1896-97 ...	20	21	13	23	6	4	1	...	...	...	...	...	40	48

Thirty nine inward-bound and six outward-bound vessels were neaped during the year, the average detention being 4·51 days for inward-bound and 5·33 days for outward-bound vessels. This large number of vessels neaped was due to the abnormal state of the James and Mary Bar during the months of December 1896 and January and February 1897.

There were 32 groundings and 8 collisions against 29 and 3 respectively during the previous year. Of the former, 14 were accidental, 5 due to the fault of pilots, and 8 caused by alterations in the channel. Of the remaining five, 2 were slight and unimportant, and in 3 the pilots were held not to blame. The result of these groundings was that one vessel was damaged and one sunk, and in the case of the collisions 2 vessels and 1 flat were damaged and 1 boat sunk.

The percentage of casualties to vessels was 1·90 against 1·55 and 1·35 in the two previous years.

Fifty-two preliminary enquiries were held by the Port Officer during the year. Three of these were referred to Departmental Courts of Enquiry, one of which was further referred to a Marine Court under Act V of 1883. In this case the Court was of opinion that the pilot acted with imprudence, and he was severely censured and suspended for two months. In the other two cases the pilots were severely censured and suspended, one for one month and the other for two months. A fourth departmental enquiry was held on charges and counter charges of disobedience of orders and contemptuous and insulting behaviour brought by a pilot and tug-master. In this case both parties were held to blame and warned.

In addition to the enquiry referred to in the preceding paragraph, four Courts of Enquiry were held under Act V of 1883, the most important of which was that relating to the grounding and loss of the S.S. *City of Canterbury*. It was proved that the vessel grounded on a newly-formed lump on No. 1 Track Eastern Gut, and the pilot was therefore exonerated. In coming to this conclusion the Court made several suggestions for improving the navigation of the river. These have been carefully considered by the Port Commissioners and the Government, and, as far as possible, the suggestions of the Court have been given effect to.

Two Special Marine Courts were also held under the Inland Steam Vessels Act, VI of 1884. One was to investigate the cause of the sinking of the S.S. *Stella* in the Rupnarain river, and the second that of an accident which occurred to the boiler of the S.S. *Ilbila*. In the first case the serang and in the other the engine-driver absconded, and a notification has accordingly been issued under section 62 of the Act ordering the prosecution of each whenever he is arrested.

No decision has yet been arrived at in regard to the recommendation made by the Special Court of Enquiry on the collision between the steamers *Parbaty*, *Abala* and *Saroda* in regard to compulsory signalling by whistles referred to in the previous year's report. The proposal has been laid before the Imperial Government, and it is hoped that final orders on this point will shortly issue.

The S.S. *Guide* made 16 trips during the year against 21 during 1895-96. As in previous years, these trips are made chiefly in towing pilot brigs to and from their stations and in supplying them with stores, water and provisions.

Examination.

The number of certificates of each class granted to Masters, Mates and Engineers after examination at Calcutta is shown in the table given below:—

Nature of certificates.	Candidates.	Total number examined.	Result.			Provincial certificate granted.	Renewal of certificate.	Remarks.
			Passed.	Failed.	Number eligible.			
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
Colonial ...	Master	10	10	...	...	...	...	
	Do. (provisional) ...	1	1	...	...	1	...	
	First Mate	8	10	8	...	...	...	
	Second ,, ...	13	11	2	...	...	...	
	1st Class Engineer ...	8	4	4	...	...	...	
	2nd ,, ,, ...	24	14	10	...	...	...	
Home trade ...	Master	1	1	...	...	...	...	
	Mate	...	...	...	...	...	...	
	Engine-driver under Act VII of 1884.	...	...	...	...	...	...	
Local	1st Class Master ...	4	3	1	...	...	...	
	2nd ,, ,, ...	35	19	16	...	...	...	
	Serangs	24	16	8	...	...	...	
	Engineer	1	...	1	...	...	...	
	1st Class Engine-driver ...	54	29	25	...	...	...	
	2nd ,, ,, ...	40	24	16	...	...	...	
	Total ...	233	142	91	...	1	...	

Besides the above, 8 leadsmen were examined in navigation, 4 for first mates and 4 for second mates, and all passed.

In September last it was decided that for purposes of identification thumb impressions should be taken of all natives who were granted certificates of competency or service. In accordance with these orders thumb impressions of 80 individuals were taken. The system appears to answer well, but has not been sufficiently long in force as yet to allow the formation of a decided opinion regarding its efficacy.

Marine Surveys.

The total receipts from fees collected for surveys during the year amounted to Rs. 32,102, and the expenditure, including the travelling allowance of the Surveyors to outstations, to Rs. 28,934. In all 446 vessels were surveyed.

Calcutta Shipping Office.

Seamen shipped and discharged.

The number of seamen of all nationalities shipped and discharged through the Calcutta Shipping Office was 23,565 and 21,736, respectively, as compared with 21,644 and 20,515 in the previous year—

	1896-97.		1895-96.	
	Shipped.	Discharged.	Shipped.	Discharged.
British	1,500	1,242	1,184	1,052
European—Continental ...	426	380	428	431
Americans and West Indians and Africans	172	104	189	124
Australians	7	9	10	10
Asiatics other than Indians ...	194	358	236	307
Indians proper	20,751	19,157	19,183	18,181
Eurasians and Goanese ...	511	486	414	410
South Sea Islanders	4	...	...	...
	23,565	21,736	21,644	20,515

As compared with the figures of the previous year there is an increase under both heads, which is mainly due to the more general employment of Indian seamen.

The figures for the past two years showed that the number of British seamen shipped and discharged had been steadily decreasing, but the figures for the year under review show a slight advance. This increase is, however, due to the suspension during a portion of the year (when there was a scarcity of seamen at the port) of the usual restrictions on the discharge of European seamen. The result was freer discharges and re-engagements.

The number of seamen of all nationalities shipped in, and discharged from, foreign vessels through their Consulates and not included in the figures, given above are—

Shipped	... 69
Discharged	... 33

There were 61 desertions, against 46 during the previous year. No special circumstance was noticed which could induce desertion, and no certain cause can be assigned to the increase of 15. It is, however, said that for some months a number of seamen who had drawn their wages and supplies during the voyage from the masters of the ships they belonged to deserted in order to join American and German vessels.

Financial.

The receipts of the Shipping Office amounted to Rs. 41,967, as compared with Rs. 39,462 during the previous year. The largest increase is under shipping and discharging fees, and is due to the larger demand for lascars, necessitating increased operations in discharging seamen. The expenditure amounted to Rs. 23,769, against Rs. 24,124 in 1896-97, or a decrease of Rs. 355. This is entirely due to lower rates for the calculation of exchange compensation allowance.

Trust Funds.

The following table shows the receipts of the funds held in trust by the Shipping Office for the past two years:—

	1896-97. Rs.	1895-96. Rs.
Ticket-money	420	430
Deposit-money of British seamen ...	22,717	40,661
Ditto of Native do. ...	2,256	6,614
Estates of deceased Native do. ...	2,630	4,720

The amount of "deposit-money" is usually dependent on the number of seamen discharged or left behind in jail or hospital. During the year there was an increase in the numbers discharged, but on the other hand the port at no time became overstocked with unemployed British seamen; hence it was not considered necessary throughout most of the year to demand from seamen discharged the deposit of a portion of their wages as a provision against their falling into distress. Out of the total of Rs. 22,717 received during the year, Rs. 21,910 represent the voluntary deposits of 199 seamen, the balance being deposited by masters of ships as the wages of three seamen, who were too ill to understand their accounts.

Under "Deposit-money of Native seamen" there is also a large falling off. This is more apparent than real, as the previous year's account was unusually swollen by the remittance from Singapore of the wages of the entire crew of two steamers discharged at that port, and sent on as passengers to Calcutta.

The decrease of Rs. 2,090 under "Estates of deceased Native seamen" is attributed to the money value of such estates being smaller than in the previous year, owing to the growing practice of steam vessels making voyages for four months, instead of 12 months as heretofore. A seaman dying on a voyage leaves but a small sum due as wages at the time of his death.

Seamen's remittances.

The value of seamen's money orders increased from Rs. 11,079 in 1895-96 to Rs. 11,260 during the year under review. This increase is almost entirely due to the more favourable rates of exchange prevailing during the year.

Distressed seamen.

The number of distressed seamen sent home during the year was 48, against 102 in the preceding year. This decrease is due to discontinuance of the practice of sending seamen from outports in search of employment.

Impositions on seamen.

One case of imposition and one of ill-treatment were reported during the year. In the first case three of the crew of a vessel complained of the quality of the salt meat supplied on board. The Health Officer enquired into the complaint and found it groundless. In the other case the second Native Steward of a steamer complained against the master of assault and having been put into irons. On enquiry it was found that the master was justified in his action.

HEALTH OF THE PORT.

Inspections.

The total number of vessels inspected during the year was 1,566, against 1,592 in the previous year and 1,589 in 1894. The total number of vessels which arrived in port was 1,032, of which 838 were inspected. There were 1,053 departures, of which 728 were inspected. All vessels are inspected on arrival, with the exception of Indian coasting steamers, which are only inspected four times a year.

Ventilation of crew space.

Six vessels have had their forecastle ventilation improved, but serious defects have been observed in the new types of vessels, which the British India Steam Navigation Company and the Clan Line have introduced. The iron stem-to-stern decks in the new vessels of the former Company get intensely hot, and are in consequence most trying to both officers and men in the hot weather. The new cargo-boats brought out by the Clan Line have not only narrow unsheathed iron decks raised above the iron hull, but also iron-sided officers' cabins.

Sickness and mortality among European seamen.

The number of European seamen, who arrived in the port during the year 1896, was 17,053, against 18,015 in the previous year. The daily average number in port was 1.124, against 1,431 in 1895. The total number of admissions into hospital was 1,121, and the death-rate per mille was 28·46, against 24·45 in the year previous, and 16·83 the quinquennial mean. Including the deaths out of hospital, the death-rate per mille was 40·92 during the year, against 31·44, 26·33 and 24·50 in the three preceding years.

Of the admissions into hospital, 23 cases were due to cholera, and 18 ended fatally. There were 61 admissions from bowel-complaints, 1 case of small-pox, and 1 of sunstroke. There were 7 cases of drowning, against 5 in the previous year.

The following table shows the number of admissions into hospital from venereal diseases during the year 1896 and the previous ten years:—

Year.	Admissions.	Admission rate per 1,000.
1886	417	179·2
1887	228	120·4
1888	183	121·1
1889	186	114·3
1890	248	147·7
1891	185	129·7
1892	479	224·5
1893	386	185·4
1894	343	231·6
1895	342	238·9
1896	215	191·2

The total number of admissions is lower than the admissions in any of the preceding four years.

Sickness and mortality among the native floating population.

There were altogether 219 deaths in and out of hospital, against 123 deaths in 1895 and 137 in 1894, the death-rate per mille (8·54) being higher than that of 1895, which was 4·79. Of this total, 156 deaths were from cholera, against 68 deaths from this cause in 1895. There was one death from small-pox, 31 deaths from fever, and 9 from bowel-complaints. Twenty-nine patients died in hospital, 27 of them from cholera, and 190 out of hospital.

Pilgrim traffic.

In October 1896 the Pilgrim Ships Act was brought into force, and rules for the regulation of the traffic were sanctioned by the Government of India. No vessels, however, with pilgrims sailed from the Port of Calcutta during the year 1896, but one vessel, the S.S. *Sultan*, sailed from Jeddah with 1,156 pilgrims and arrived

at Calcutta with 1,112 pilgrims. There were 44 deaths during the voyage from Jeddah. No complaints were made. In February 1897 owing to the increase of the plague at Bombay, the orders appointing Calcutta a port of departure were temporarily suspended, and since then no pilgrims have been allowed to leave.

Infectious diseases.

Five steamers arrived with small-pox on board. The cases were removed to the Campbell Hospital and the vessels disinfected: unprotected members of the crew and passengers were vaccinated.

The number of corpses found floating in the river was 165, against 133 in 1895. The number of carcasses was 2,707, against 2,216 in the previous year.

Plague.

Plague having broken out at Bombay, quarantine was imposed by the Government to prevent its being brought by sea into the Port of Calcutta. The quarantine regulations were imposed from the 21st October 1896. From that date to the end of the year 31 steamers arrived from Bombay. On none of the vessels was there any case of plague. It is stated that the masters of vessels bound from Bombay are under instructions from their Agents to prevent the crew going ashore whilst in the Port of Bombay. On the voyage from Bombay to Calcutta, the crew's quarters and property are fumigated with sulphur, and the floors and walls of the forecastle, &c., are washed out with a phenyle lotion. One vessel, which arrived in port on 16th December, had on board 80 bales of rags and waste paper for the Bally Paper Mills. The bales were not landed, but after being fumigated with sulphur in the hold, were put into a cargo-boat, and towed to a point some six miles below Budge-Budge, where they were landed and burnt. The coolies employed in landing and piling the bales were washed in a solution of corrosive sublimate, and the cargo-boat was also washed with the same disinfectant.

Water-supply.

Municipal filtered water was supplied to the shipping throughout the year, and no complaints regarding the quality of the water supplied were made.

Food.

At the request of the master of the *Falls of Ettrick*, the beef and salt pork were examined, and two casks of the former and one of the latter were condemned. An examination of the biscuits of the *Arracan* was made at the request of the master, and about one ton was condemned. Two of the crew of one vessel complained of the beef not being fit to eat when cooked, but the beef was found to be of good quality. A complaint made by three members of the crew of another vessel led to 3 cwt. of biscuits being condemned.

Inspection of lime juice or anti-scorbutics.

The total quantity of lime juice examined and passed by the Inspector of anti-scorbutics during the year under report was 4,031 gallons. The following statement shows the transactions of the year as compared with those of the preceding year:—

Year.	Quantity of lime juice examined and passed.	Quantity supplied to shipping.	Quantity remaining in hand at the close of the year.
1	2	3	4
	Gallons.	Gallons.	Gallons.
1895-96	3,894	2,768	1,126
1896-97	4,031	2,913	1,118
Increase	137	145	...

The total quantity of lime juice passed by the Inspector of Anti-scorbutics during the year was 4,031 gallons, or 137 gallons more than the quantity reported in the previous year. The total quantity taken by the shipping was 2,913 gallons, as compared with 2,768 gallons in the preceding year. This increase of 145 gallons is due principally, it is stated, to more lime juice being taken for the use of native crews, the figures for the two years 1895-96 and 1896-97 being 536 and 866 gallons respectively. Out of the total quantity of lime juice passed (4,031 gallons), the greater portion, viz., 2,047 gallons, was taken on board as stores for the use of emigrants: 866 gallons were taken in British vessels for the use of crews. There was a balance of 1,118 gallons in hand at the close of the year. It appears that there was no demand for lime juice during the year from foreign vessels.

As a precaution against old stocks of lime juice being shipped as an anti-scorbutic without any enquiry as to how old the lime juice is, and how much it has deteriorated, the labels now issued by the Collector of Customs, Calcutta, for affixing over the corks of bottles, certify the lime juice as fit for ships' use until a certain date, and no longer. Freshly prepared lime juice is certified for ships' use to a date extending to two years, and old stocks re-examined are certified for no longer than one year.

The following statement shows the destinations of emigrant vessels supplied with lime juice during the past two years 1895-96 and 1896-97:—

Year.	West Indies, &c.	Mauritius, Natal and Red Sea Ports.
1	2	3
	No. of vessels.	No. of vessels.
1895-96	13	8
1896-97	9	14

There were 24 cases of scurvy among European seamen brought to the notice of the Shipping Office during the year. These occurred on board the ships *Milton Stuart* and *Crompton*, and the cause of the outbreak was ascribed by the Health Officer of the Port to the failure of the supply of potatoes and onions on board, to the long voyage necessitating the keeping of the men on a diet only slightly varied, and to the unhealthy state of the men when shipped, rendering them less fit to withstand privations. Sufficient quantities of potatoes and onions had been shipped, but had become unfit for use. Lime juice in sufficient quantities was regularly served out on board both vessels. In the *Milton Stuart* the lime juice was regularly taken; on board the *Crompton* it was served out ten days after sailing, but the men drank a little and threw the rest away. As regards native seamen, no cases of scurvy were reported to the Shipping Office. Non-alcoholic lime juice continues to be freely used by the lascars.

CALCUTTA PORT TRUST.

The total amount of the loans which have been raised by the Port Commissioners from time to time, including the consolidated loan from Government of Rs. 60,25,100 and the Dock loan of Rs. 2,87,70,566, amounted to Rs. 4,43,10,666, and the total amount outstanding on these loans on the

31st March 1897 was Rs. 3,98,53,771. The total investments at credit of the sinking funds have been raised from Rs. 14,43,700 at the beginning to Rs. 16,15,500 at the close of the year.

Against the debt (consisting of the unpaid portion of the consolidated loan from Government, together with the book debt on account of the Port Block transferred by Government to the Commissioners in 1871, the Dock loan and five Debenture loans) amounting in all to Rs. 4,14,69,271, the Commissioners hold block to the value of Rs. 5,21,23,877, and reserve funds amounting to Rs. 27,00,125, in addition to the valuable Strand Bank lands extending from Chandpal ghât to Ahiritollah, for which they pay to Government an annual quit rent of Rs. 37,292.

The year opened with a revenue balance of Rs. 8,36,370, and the income for the year under review amounted to Rs. 54,01,287. The expenditure, including sinking funds, renewals, and improvements, amounted to Rs. 53,84,377, leaving a balance of Rs. 8,53,280 on the 31st March 1897. The income of the year exceeded the expenditure by Rs. 16,910.

The income under the head "Jetties" amounted to Rs. 18,20,632, or Rs. 97,200 more than that of the previous year. The expenditure amounted to Rs. 12,21,569, showing an increase of Rs. 2,05,889, as compared with that of the preceding year. The net revenue under this head was Rs. 5,99,063 as compared with Rs. 7,07,752 in 1895-96.

The income derived from the Petroleum Wharf at Budge-Budge amounted to Rs. 3,33,797 against Rs. 3,89,192 in the previous year. The quantity of kerosine oil imported was 40,255,153 gallons as compared with 39,237,164 gallons during 1895-96. The importation of oil from Russia, which was 60½ per cent. of the total importation in 1895-96, rose to 67½ per cent. of the total quantity imported in the year under review. The total number of packages of tea amounted to 776,397 chests, against 717,510 in 1895-96. The receipts, which were Rs. 1,00,161 in the previous year, amounted in the year under review to Rs. 1,07,620.

During the year 200 vessels with a tonnage of 500,513 were berthed at the jetties, against 226 with a tonnage of 561,401 during 1895-96. The average number of days each vessel occupied the jetties was 11·7.

The income of the Harbour Master's Department amounted to Rs. 5,16,357 against Rs. 5,45,349 in 1895-96. The decrease was due to a falling off in mooring hire on account of the shorter stay that vessels now make in port and the consequent reduction in mooring hire paid by them. The expenditure amounted to Rs. 5,75,834 against Rs. 5,60,911 in the preceding year.

During the year there were 10 casualties to vessels against the same number in the previous year. This gives a percentage of ·94 calculated on the number of vessels which arrived in the port. None of the casualties were of a serious nature either with reference to the vessels concerned or to the conduct of the Assistant Harbour Masters. In seven cases the officers concerned were exonerated from blame, and in three they were cautioned to be more careful in future.

The work of examining boats plying for hire was regularly attended to by the surveyors, aud during the year 118 passenger boats and 167 cargo boats were called in for survey. Of these, 75 passenger boats were found to be defective through wear and tear, and 43 were rendered so by accidents. Of the cargo-boats, 73 were defective through wear and tear and 94 from accidents.

The receipts from port dues amounted to Rs. 4,05,524 against Rs. 4,08,734 in 1895-96. The expenditure for the year amounted to Rs. 5,07,651 against Rs. 4,65,692 in 1895-96. The excess expenditure was caused by unusual heavy repairs to light vessels and by the honorarium due to Mr. Vernon-Harcourt for his report on the river.

Owing to want of time it was found impossible to continue the survey of the Sandheads to the westward as was contemplated last year. The principal changes which occurred in the river were at the Balari channel, the Rangafala channel, and the James and Mary shoal. The other channels were fairly steady during the year.

A sum of Rs. 9,15,104 was obtained from special tolls levied under section 108 of the Calcutta Port Act, 1890, against Rs. 8,56,610 in the previous year.

The result of the working of the Kidderpore Docks was as follows, viz:—

Receipts.	Rs.	Expenditure.	Rs.
Graving dock ...	... 1,20,793	Traffic establishment	... 1,11,262
Rent and miscellaneous	... 40,243	Working expenses ..	... 4,13,855
Imports ...	... 1,18,178	Repairs ...	... 12,760
Exports ...	... 3,37,072	Municipal taxes ...	... 1,44,080
Hopper barges ...	... 2,807	Interest ...	... 11,50,823
Total	.. 6,19,093	Total	... 18,32,780

There was therefore a deficit of Rs. 12,13,687 as compared with a deficit of Rs. 13,53,733 in 1895-96, showing an improvement to the extent of Rs. 1,40,046.

A scheme for working the Docks in connection with the jetties—the latter for imports and the former for the export trade—was under consideration during the year, and has been introduced.

HOWRAH BRIDGE.

The receipts during the year amounted to Rs. 1,69,174, showing an increase of Rs. 5,016 over the receipts of the previous year. The increase is due to an increase in the income from miscellaneous items. The receipts from tolls on Railway traffic were Rs. 1,33,811 against Rs. 1,35,364 in 1895-96 and Rs. 1,14,468 in 1894-95.

The total expenditure amounted to Rs. 1,57,994, showing an excess of Rs. 21,412 over that of the year before. The wearing surface of the roadway of the bridge, as well as the superstructure, were repaired, and the whole of the longitudinal girders and the bridge pontoons were examined, cleaned and painted; the sheathings of the pontoons and the fenders were renewed and repaired, and other works necessary to keep the bridge in thorough order carried out.

As in the previous year, in addition to the ordinary receipts, the following sum which may be classed as extraordinary, was received:—

	Rs.
Interest on Government securities of Pontoon Renewal Fund ...	1,750

The corresponding expenditure under the same head was:—

Sinking fund on loan	3,644

The cost of lighting the bridge with electricity was Rs. 10,395 against Rs. 12,719 in 1895-96. In submitting the report for 1895-96, the Commissioners expressed a hope that the removal of the engines from the Armenian Ghat to the Commissioners' workshops on the other side of the river would result in some reduction of expenditure. A reduction of Rs. 2,324 has been shown during 1896-97. The bridge was opened for the passage of vessels on 149 occasions, 104 of which were on the ordinary fixed days of the week and 45 on Sundays on special application, and on these occasions 2,324 vessels passed through the bridge. No sea-going vessel collided with the bridge. Of the 109 collisions, 84 were casualties to cargo and other boats. The number of casualties during the three preceding years was 78, 81 and 78 respectively.

THE PORT OF CHITTAGONG.

The Chittagong Port Fund opened on the 1st April 1896 with a credit balance of Rs. 56,958, and the receipts of the year were Rs. 55,235. The expenditure during the year was Rs. 98,803, leaving a balance of Rs. 13,390 at the credit of the fund.

Shipping.

The table shows the number and tonnage of the vessels which visited the port during the year, as compared with the figures of the two previous years:—

		1894-95.		1895-96.		1896-97.	
		Number.	Tonnage.	Number.	Tonnage.	Number.	Tonnage.
1		2	3	4	5	6	7
European vessels trading with foreign ports.	Entered ...	32	50,861	21	38,655	1	21,317
	Cleared ...	20	20,637	9	33,787	11	20,915
British Indian vessels trading with foreign ports.	Entered ...	7	1,205	3	569	3	361
	Cleared ...	4	.....	...	.....	...	.....
Vessels trading with home ports.	Entered ...	595	210,834	600	211,882	559	179,505
	Cleared ...	563	219,942	620	217,873	548	175,944

Foreign trade.

The total value of the foreign trade during the year is stated to be Rs. 75,39,602, of which Rs. 15,14,962 is under imports. There is a decrease of Rs. 35,05,110 in the value of this trade as compared with that of the previous year.

Coasting trade.

The total value of the coasting trade is given at Rs. 1,42,63,654, against Rs. 1,66,38,770 of the previous year, showing a decrease of Rs. 23,75,116. The decrease is due mainly to the failure of crops in Chittagong and the adjacent districts, and to the smaller importation of jute from Narayanganj.

The principal articles of trade are shown in the following statement:—

			1896-97.	1895-96.
Exports ...	Jute	Tons	31,887	45,128
	Grain	,,	2,536	25,797
	Tea	lbs.	1,130,983	968,929
Imports ...	Salt	Tons	1,986	13,564
	Mineral oil	Gals.	900,623	1,045,491

Port appliances.

The appliances of the port and the light-houses are reported to have been kept in good order during the year. New anchors, mooring chains, and buoys have been received from England, and will be laid in continuation of the present fixed moorings. All the old moorings were lifted and relaid. They are now believed to be thoroughly trustworthy and capable of accommodating the largest class of vessels visiting the port. The question of constructing jetties has made very little progress during the year. It has been decided that adequate and permanent landing facilities are imperatively necessary and should be provided by the Port Trust, but as the financial position of the Trust will not permit of any additional expenditure being incurred, it is under consideration to ask the Railway Company to carry out all necessary orders on behalf and at the cost of Government.

The earnings of the steam-tug *Gekko*, maintained by the port, amounted to Rs. 4,037-12, whilst the expenditure on maintaining the vessel, exclusive of Rs. 16,294 for interest and sinking fund, aggregated Rs. 19,042. The net loss was, therefore, Rs. 15,005. Against this, however, is to be set off a sum of Rs. 6,000, the estimated value of services performed for the port for which no charge was made. The decrease in the earnings is due to the falling off in the number of sailing vessels visiting the port during the year. The proposal of the Commissioners to abolish the two different rates of towage has been approved, and it is hoped that the result will be an increase in the present towage earnings of the tug.

Health of the shipping.

The health of the shipping was good as compared with that of the past year. Twenty-one seamen were admitted into hospital in 1896-97, against 38 in 1895-96: there were no deaths; 15 men were cured and 6 discharged after medical treatment.

The Pilotage Fund opened with a credit balance of Rs. 19,331, and the Pilotage fees during the year were Rs. 11,690. The expenditure amounted to Rs. 9,086, leaving a balance of Rs. 21,934 at the credit of the fund.

The working of the pilot service is stated to have been satisfactory. There were no accidents to vessels while in charge of pilots during the year.

Seamen shipped and discharged.

The number of seamen shipped and discharged was 26 and 32, against 28 and 50 in the previous year. The number shipped is practically the same as last year, but there is a decrease of 18 in the number discharged, which is attributed to greater strictness in the discharge of British seamen, the demand for them being very small. Notwithstanding this strictness and the smaller number discharged, it is satisfactory to observe that there were only four desertions during the year as against seven during 1895-96. Two of the deserters were not found, but the remaining two were apprentices, who were arrested the day after their vessel had proceeded to sea. The ship's agents, however, declined to prosecute, but made arrangements to take the apprentices to Calcutta to make them over to another vessel belonging to the same owner.

Financial.

The receipts of the Shipping Office amounted to Rs. 47, against Rs. 67 in the previous year. There was no expenditure. The decrease in the receipts is due to the smaller number of discharges allowed.

Trust funds.

The receipts on acccount of trust funds were Rs. 1,525, against Rs. 2,677 in 1895-96. The whole amount was disbursed.

Inspection.

The Shipping Master visited 75 ships in port for enquiry and inspection, and no complaints of bad or insufficient food were made by the crews.

ORISSA PORTS.

The receipts at the ports of False Point, Balasore and Puri amounted to Rs. 16,796, against Rs. 20,162 during the previous year, there being a decrease at all ports. This decrease is attributed to a falling off in the export trade.

The expenditure at these ports amounted to Rs. 23,853, against Rs. 24,017 during the year 1895-96. As in previous years the expenditure has exceeded the receipts. Of the items in which there has been an increase during the year, the largest is on account of "Pension" at Cuttack, but it is stated that no pension charges were shown in the report for 1895-96 for this port. The largest item of decreased expenditure is on account of "Dockyard Services and Supplies" at Cuttack, but this, it is stated, is due to the bills from the Examiner of Marine Accounts not having been received.

The following table shows the number and tonnage of vessels that entered and cleared during the year as compared with those of 1895-96.

	Year.	Entered.		Cleared.	
		No.	Tonnage.	No.	Tonnage.
False Point	1895-96	54	97,459	54	97,459
	1896-97	45	74,640	45	74,640
Balasore	1895-96	373	1,13,012	387	1,12,989
	1896-97	492	1,12,881	493	1,13,951
Puri ...	1895-96	32	42,831	31	40,674
	1896-97	22	27,937	23	30,094

Five hundred and fifty nine vessels in all entered the ports during the year, of which 457 were steamers, and of these all except one were engaged in the coasting trade. Of the 102 sailing vessels, four were engaged in foreign and

98 in the coasting trade. There was a decrease at all the other ports, excepting Balasore, in both the number and the tonnage of vessels which entered and cleared. At Balasore there was a considerable increase in the number of vessels, but the tonnage remained almost the same.

The following figures show the value of the trade of the ports during the years 1895-96 and 1896-97 :—

	Private trade.		Government stores.		Total.	
	1895-96.	1896-97.	1895-96.	1896-97.	1895-96.	1896-97.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Exports	90,02,970	90,20,905	7,282	3,160	90,10,252	90,24,065
Imports	62,93,114	65,09,290	2,61,807	97,177	65,54,921	66,06,467
Total ...	1,52,96,084	1,55,30,195	2,69,089	1,00,337	1,55,65,173	1,56,30,533

There was an increase in the total value of both exports and imports. The increase in exports at Balasore is said to be due to the stimulus given to the rice trade with Calcutta and other Indian ports by the high prices ruling outside the district, and the increase in imports to the importation of machinery and hardware for the railway under construction, and also to larger imports of kerosine oil owing to its popularity in the interior of the district.

A steam service was maintained throughout the year between Calcutta and Chandbally by the India General Steam Navigation Company and Messrs. Macneill & Co. Communication between Chandbally and Balasore was kept up throughout the year.

The eastern limit of the port of False Point was extended in March 1897 to a line drawn from Prince Arthur's beacon to the fairway buoy.

At False Point no seamen were shipped or discharged during the year.

The Shipping Master paid seven visits to vessels in port, and found that the provisions, water and medicines, as well as the forecastle accommodation, were good and ample.

At Balasore three seamen were discharged—two on mutual consent and one on medical certificate. They all found their way to Calcutta.

One case of desertion was reported; but as the master did not wish to have the man back, no steps were taken for his apprehension.

There were no transactions under the Merchant Shipping Act at Puri.

WORKING OF THE NATIVE PASSENGER SHIPS ACT, 1887.

The total number of passengers that sailed on both long and short voyages during the years 1894-95, 1895-96, and 1896-97 are—

Year.	Number of long voyages.	Number of passengers.	Number of short voyages.	Number of passengers.
1894-95 ...	41	1,008	1,224	228,283
1895-96 ...	87	1,604	1,309	258,964
1896-97 ...	51	1,351	1,580	277,745

From the above figures it will be observed that, although there has been a falling off in the number of long voyages and the passengers carried on them as compared with the preceding year, there has been an increase in the number of short voyages and the passengers carried. The Master of a pilgrim ship was prosecuted for having brought passengers in excess of the number allowed by law, but was discharged by the Court.

IV.—PRODUCTION AND DISTRIBUTION.

Meteorology.

THE meteorological conditions of the year in Bengal are usually considered under four periods, viz., (1) the cold-weather season or the months of January and February; (2) the hot-weather period, consisting roughly of the months of March, April, and May; (3) the south-west monsoon season usually lasting from the early part of June till the middle of October; and (4) the north-east monsoon months, November and December.

Cold-weather period—January and February.

In January fine settled weather prevailed till near the middle of the month when a depression, which had been moving slowly in an easterly direction, was over Bihar. Beyond causing an increase of temperature and a slight fall of pressure it scarcely affected weather in Bengal. It remained over the north-west of the province for two or three days slowly disappearing, and by the 18th ordinary north-east monsoon weather had again become general. Settled weather lasted for only a few days, being interrupted by a second depression which behaved in a manner very similar to the preceding one, having little influence on the weather conditions beyond causing a fall of pressure and rise of temperature. A third feeble disturbance occurred towards the end of the month and differed from the former ones in giving rise to fairly general, though light rainfall over a great part of the province between the 29th and 31st.

The month of January was, therefore, drier than usual. The average falls for the large divisions were all below the normal, but not by so much as half an inch, since the normal fall is everywhere light.

During February a tendency to the formation of a low pressure area over Bengal appeared. This low pressure area soon became established and remained a prominent feature of the general atmospheric condition for at least two months. It was probably owing to that arrangement of pressure that the unusually high temperatures prevailed for so long in the south-western districts. An immediate consequence of the continued low pressure over Lower Bengal was the dry westerly land winds instead of the more moist southerly winds from the Bay. These land winds, coming from an area where temperature was daily increasing, were hotter and drier than winds usually are at that time of the year, and hence there occurred in February an almost entire absence of rainfall and a rapid increase of temperature, especially towards the end of the month.

The low pressure would have been favourable for the occurrence of rainfall if the usual depressions had formed in the north-west of India and moved east-ward across the province. The barometric depressions originating in or coming from North-Western India towards Bengal were rather numerous, but unimportant in character. They usually gave higher temperature and humidity for two or three days at a time, but otherwise scarcely affected the weather over the province, so that it remained fine and settled throughout the month.

Towards the end of the month a very unusual rise of temperature occurred over a great part of the province, more especially in the western and southern districts. At the following typical stations in different districts the maximum temperatures on the afternoon of the 27th were from 10° to 12° in excess:—Barisal, Jessore, Mymensingh, Calcutta, Balasore, Burdwan, Berhampore, Darjeeling, Bogra, Purnea, Darbhanga, Patna, Ranchi, and Chaibassa. The maximum reading at the Alipore Observatory, Calcutta, was 98°·4, and as during the eighteen years since the observatory was started the highest temperature

Map of the
LOWER PROVINCES
OF
BENGAL
SHOWING
THE PERCENTAGE VARIATION OF THE
RAINFALL FROM THE NORMAL
during the year 1896.
Scale 1 Inch = 80 Miles
REFERENCES.
Districts in which the Rainfall recorded in excess of the normal was—
0% to 10%
In defect of the normal—
0% to 10%
10% " 20%
20% " 30%
30% " 40%
40% " 50%
1. NARSINGHPUR
2. BARAMBA
3. TIGIRIA
4. ATHGAR
BAY OF BENGAL
Mouths of the
82°
86°
90°
24°
20°
NEPAL
BHUTAN
ASSAM
BENGAL
CENTRAL PROVINCES
MADRAS PRESIDENCY
CHOTA NAGPUR
ORISSA
CALCUTTA
Gonda
Uska Bazar
Fyzabad
Basti
Gorakhpur
Azamgarh
Jaunpur
Ballia
Ghazipur
ALLAHABAD
Benares
Mirzapur
Chunar
Bihar
Gaya
Patna
Arrah
Chapra
Darbhanga
Purnea
Darjeeling
Tumlong
Jalpaiguri
Rangpur
Dinajpur
Tura
Bogra
Malda
English Bazar
Rajmahal
Bhagalpur
Monghyr
Manihari
Dooghee
Naya Dumka
Raiganj
Suri
Bankura
Burdwan
Nadia
Krishnagar
Jessore
Hooghly
Howrah
Midnapore
Khurda
Pooree
Cuttack
Balasore
Sambalpur
Bilaspur
Raipur
Chanda
Nagpur
Jubbulpore
Lohardaga
Ranchi
Hazaribagh
Chatra
Palamau
Daltonganj
Sasseram
Gya
Mymensingh
Faridpur
Comilla
Noakhali
Barisal
Chittagong
Akyab
Cox's Bazar
Kaladan R.
Naaf R.
Maha R.
Mahanadi R.
Brahmaputra R.
Ganges R.
Sone R.
Damodar R.
Hooghly R.
Rupnarayan R.
Subarnarekha R.
Brahmani R.
Baitarani R.
Mayurbhanj
Gangpur
Bonai
Keonjhar
Dhenkanal
Athmallik
Angul
Talcher
Daspalla
Nayagarh
Puri
Ganjam
Bhundesar

recorded in February was 91°·7, the reading of the 27th was the highest on record by as much as 7°.

Hot-weather period—March to May.

The greater part of this period was marked by a continued absence of rainfall, and unusually high temperatures. The persistent low pressure during March and the greater part of April appeared to affect adversely the occurrence of nor'westers on which the supply of rain during these months chiefly depends. Local storms being due to the interaction of opposing wind systems, never occur when surface winds are steadily from the west: and that being the case throughout March and April, the absence of rainfall continued without any interruption, except in some of the eastern districts during April. Temperature increased more rapidly than usual, especially in South-West Bengal and Chota Nagpur, readings of more than 105° being recorded in March and of between 112° and 114° in South-West Bengal, Orissa, Chota Nagpur, and Bihar in April. These values were in some cases higher than any previously recorded in the corresponding months.

In March a few light scattered showers fell between the 8th and 11th and again between the 13th and 15th, but they were almost entirely confined to the southern districts, and were heaviest in East Bengal. Later about the 25th and the 30th there were showers in North Bengal, for the most part of insignificant amount. East Bengal received on an average 1·22 inches, Orissa ·55 inch, South-West Bengal ·27 inch. In the other districts rainfall was practically nil.

Throughout the greater part of April, weather was similar to that of March. Pressure was at first below the normal by rather large amounts, and with that arrangement the hot, dry westerly winds continued unabated. Rain was almost entirely absent except in parts of North and East Bengal, and even in the extreme east of the province showers were much more scattered than usual till about the 15th. From that date a series of rather important changes began, leading up, towards the end of the month, to an almost complete reversal of the weather conditions which had been so persistent during the four months, January to April.

A rapid rise of pressure began on the 16th and continued, though not entirely without interruption, till there was excess at all stations. Though westerly winds continued, there was a marked change from the high temperature previously prevailing, there being for a time as much defect as there had formerly been excess. No renewal of the severe hot weather followed, as rainfall began in the east and north-east of the province and spread slowly towards the south-west. This change from the dry weather and excessive heat of March, and the greater part of April, to the cloudy showery weather which was well maintained during May and the early part of June appears to have begun in Assam, where there was heavy rain in April. Sibsagar received 16, Silchar 15, and Dhubri 6 inches. By the end of April a considerable portion of the east of the province was similarly affected, and the influence extended as far south-west as Orissa, but was not felt to any great extent in Bihar and Chota Nagpur. A certain amount of support is given to the assumption that long period causes originating in Assam or the north-east of India determined the rainfall during the pre-monsoon months by the distribution during May and the first half of June. (1) There was heavy rain in Assam in April, and it had just begun to extend to Bengal at the end of the month. (2) In May there was a falling off in Assam, and compared with the normal, the heaviest falls were in East and North Bengal, which received 12 and 13 inches respectively. (3) The area of relatively heavy rainfall in June was over South-West Bengal, Orissa, and Chota Nagpur, whereas in North Bengal the defect was as much as half the normal.

The steady showery weather in the east of the province in May gave rainfall to East and North Bengal in excess of the normal, and practically a normal fall to Bihar. Excess in North Bengal was 3·9 inches, and in East Bengal 1·52 inches. In the south-western districts, on the other hand, there was still considerable defect—1 inch in Orissa and 1·34 inches in Chota Nagpur.

While the slight disturbance in weather conditions to which thunderstorms and local rainfall are due, recurred at short intervals over the land, no serious disturbance occurred over the Bay. Of recent years there has been a

small but severe storm in the Andaman seas in the end of April, or beginning of May, and occasionally a cyclonic storm in the north of the Bay towards the end of May. During May 1896 only a very shallow depression appeared in the extreme south-east of the Bay about the middle of the month, and it was not attended by stormy weather. It caused very heavy rainfall, however, in the south of Burma, especially at Tavoy, and drifting northwards, it, a few days afterwards, crossed the north of the Bay and Lower Bengal, causing general moderate rainfall over the whole province. But for the thunderstorms, therefore, which were probably due to the quick pressure oscillations and consequent variations in the air motion, May was unusually settled both over the province and the Bay.

Four fairly distinct series of thunderstorms occurred: the first between the beginning of the month and the 5th, most general on the 4th and 5th; the second on the 8th and 9th; the third between the 18th and 21st, rainfall being very general, and in places heavy, on the latter date owing to the passage of the depression referred to above; and the fourth between the 25th and 28th. Showers fell between these periods, but they were usually lighter and more scattered.

Notwithstanding the showery cloudy weather, temperature in May was on an average above the normal over a great part of the province, especially in the western districts. It was very nearly normal in Lower Bengal and 1° below in North Bengal. Elsewhere there was excess slightly over 1° in Assam, Bihar, and Orissa, and as much as 3·8° in Chota Nagpur.

Monsoon period—June to October.

The general distribution of rainfall during June 1896 was very similar to that of the same month in the previous year, and was due to causes almost identical. Pressure was high over the north of the province during the early part of the month, and in consequence the moist current which gives heavy rain to East and North Bengal at that time of the year was deflected westwards across the north of the Bay and South-West Bengal, which received much more frequent and heavier falls than usual. After the commencement of the south-west monsoon, *i.e.*, soon after the middle of the month, two cyclonic storms crossed the north of the Bay and the south-western districts, and the rainfall due to them was more general in these parts than in the north. In consequence, the deficiency in the north of the province in the early part of the month was not made up, and the average falls showed large variations from the normal. Orissa and the south-western districts of Bengal and Chota Nagpur received from 30 to 60 per cent. more than their normal amounts, and the northern districts less, especially North Bengal, where less than half the normal for the month fell. In June 1895 excess in Orissa was 10 inches, in North Bengal defect 10 inches: in 1896 excess in Orissa was 6 inches, and defect in North Bengal 9 inches.

Pressure was uniformly high in Bengal for the first two weeks, an arrangement which prevented the northerly movement of the monsoon current over East and North Bengal. The sky was more cloudy in the south of the province and comparatively clear in the north, while the cooling effect of thunderstorms was much more frequent than usual in Lower Bengal. Temperature was, therefore, lower in the south and centre of the province than is usual in the first half of June.

There were the usual oscillations of pressure over the province and the Bay till the 10th, when important changes began in the extreme south. Between the 10th and 14th pressure steadily fell, and the variation from the normal ranged from excess of ·15 inch at Faridpur to defect of ·1 inch at Colombo, showing a gradient on that date a quarter of an inch less steep than it should have been. The depression which had been forming was moving northwards on the 15th. Pressure fell rapidly in the north-east of the Bay and in Lower Bengal, and the gradient in the south of the Bay became much steeper. It continued to advance northwards till the 18th, when it was close to the Bengal coast, and on the morning of the 19th the centre was near Calcutta.

While the centre was still over the sea, there was nothing to show that the depression had attained to any great depth, and wind velocity at Diamond Island was never more than 21 miles an hour on an average for 24 hours. It is probable, therefore, that it deepened quickly while close to the Bengal coast,

as pressure fell a quarter of an inch at Calcutta on the 19th and a fifth at Saugor Island, to the east of which the centre passed inland. Though the gradient was then steep over the whole of the province and the Bay, unusually calm weather prevailed in Lower Bengal. But winds were much stronger at a distance from the centre, a gale being reported from Darjeeling and a velocity of 42 miles an hour from the north-west of the Bay.

After remaining stationary for some hours with the centre near Calcutta, the depression moved quickly towards the west, was near Chaibassa on the morning of the 20th, and had left the province on the 21st, after which there was a rapid recovery of pressure.

A few days of fine weather with westerly winds and very little rain followed, but only till the 25th, when indications of a second disturbance appeared in the north-east of the Bay. The depression deepened rapidly on the 25th and 26th without changing its position to any great extent. It was moving slowly towards the north-west and crossed the coast of the Sunderbans on the night of the 27th, and on the 28th the centre was near Calcutta, where there was defect of half an inch. The lowest reading observed was below 29 inches, considerably lower than usually occurs in connection with storms at the end of June. The strong winds were confined to the Bengal coast, and were scarcely at all felt on the Orissa coast.

The depression, as in the previous case, moved north-westward into Chota Nagpur, but somewhat more to the north, and by the 30th had passed beyond the boundary of the province. Stormy weather with general rain prevailed on the 28th and 29th. On the 30th rainfall had to a large extent ceased, and ordinary monsoon weather obtained in the Bay area.

As in June, but for other reasons, the discussion of the weather conditions during July has to be divided into two parts, one referring to the first half of the month, and the other to the latter half. The reason for the division in June was the change which becomes general with the bursting of the monsoon. In July the change was peculiar to the present year, and was due to the place of development of the disturbances on which the character of the weather depended. In the early part of the month there were two land disturbances, and in the latter half two cyclonic storms in the north of the Bay.

The importance of the land disturbances as compared with those which begin over the sea arises from the more general and heavy rain which falls in the north of the province with the former class, while with the latter class the heaviest rainfall is almost invariably in the south-western districts. As the most frequent line of motion of all disturbances during the monsoon season is towards the north-west, a much larger area comes under the influence of the land disturbances, unless the depression from the Bay recurves or moves northwards, as they occasionally do, towards the end of the season.

During the early part of July two land depressions formed—one about the 5th and 6th, and the other about the 11th. They caused an irregular cyclonic circulation of light winds and heavy rainfall, especially in the north of the province. But for these, weather was settled both over the province and the Bay till near the middle of the month. The rapid rise of pressure which followed the second of the depressions referred to above began in the north of the province and extending southwards gave rise to a shallow depression off the coast of the Circars. By the 13th the disturbance had crossed the coast and had ceased to affect weather in the Bay.

During the following week high pressure developed over Bengal and spread slowly westward. It remained well defined till the 19th, when a fall began in the north-east of the province, and extended southwards in much the same way as the previous rise had done. With the fairly rapid fall in the north-east a shallow depression formed, and this low pressure area was each day further south than the preceding one for several subsequent days. It was ultimately over the north of the Bay and remained there till the end of the month. While it was over the land, heavy local rainfall occurred, especially on the 21st, when the centre of the irregular cyclonic circulation was in East Bengal.

Within this low pressure area, which was a very marked feature of the pressure distribution during the last week of July, two cyclonic storms developed close to the head of the Bay. They followed almost the same track towards the west or west-north-west, passing near Saugor Island and Balasore and across

the north of Orissa. The first was well defined within that area on the 22nd and 23rd, and the second on the 26th and 27th.

Their influence on the weather in Bengal was not very great, but the continued low pressure over the north of the Bay, intensified as it was during the existence of the cyclonic storms, gave rise to strong winds over the whole of the Bay area and a high sea, which did not moderate till after the close of the month.

The distinction which has been drawn between shallow depressions over the land and the deeper depressions over the Bay is, from the rainfall point of view, of even greater importance during the latter half of the monsoon season than in July. A cyclonic storm in the Bay causes, or is preceded by, a considerable period of dry weather in the north of the province, and if they follow a westerly course, the after effect, viz., a stronger burst of monsoon weather, is not so marked in the northern districts. This is more especially the case in years when the monsoon is weak.

In 1895 the weakness of the monsoon was partly shown by the irregular distribution of rainfall, there being in practically alternate months heavy rainfall in the north-east and light rainfall in the south-west, or *vice versâ*. In 1896 a similar irregularity was shown in an even more marked degree, but with the difference that the heavy rainfall rarely penetrated to North Bengal, and at times was extremely scarce. In June the average fall in North Bengal was 49 per cent. of the normal, in July it was about normal, while in August there was only 39 per cent.

During August there was only one depression of any importance over the Bay, and it attained to no great depth; and only one land depression which caused heavy rain, especially in Bihar.

The pressure distribution which prevailed was with two interruptions—one on the occasion of the land depression, and the other towards the end of the month, when readings became low in North-East Bengal—unfavourable for monsoon weather in Bengal. Readings were lowest in Orissa or Chota Nagpur, from which they increased with somewhat greater rapidity towards the north-east than in an average year. The tendency, therefore, was for depressions in the Bay to move more to the west than usual, and there was very little rainfall in any part of Bengal either during the formation of the disturbances or after they crossed the coast.

The more important depression over the Bay occurred just after the beginning of the month. The centre crossed the coast near Balasore on the 2nd, moving towards the west, and by the 3rd it had ceased to affect Bengal. Heavy rain fell in Orissa, but only light showers in Lower Bengal, and very little in the northern districts. Settled weather continued till the 11th, when a very shallow depression formed in the north-west angle of the Bay off the coast of Orissa. It developed slightly on the 12th and crossed the coast between Balasore and False Point in a north-westerly direction on the 13th.

Soon after the middle of the month the changes began which led to the formation of the land depression over South-West Bengal about the 19th. It remained steady on the 20th and then moved slowly to the north-west, causing general, and in places very heavy, rainfall. On the 21st it was in the centre of the province, on the 22nd in Bihar, and on the 23rd it had left the province.

During the last three days of the existence of the depression general heavy rain fell over nearly the whole province except Orissa, where it was almost rainless, owing to the westerly winds which were at that time blowing over Orissa. It was in Bihar where its influence was most decided, as the rainfall during the rest of the month forms but a fraction of what fell between the 18th and 22nd.

Till the end of August settled weather obtained, the only matter of importance being the reversal of pressure during the last three days. From being low in the south-west it became lowest in the north-east, and dry westerly winds penetrated as far east as Sibsagar.

During September weather was even more settled than in August over both the Bay and the province. No storm occurred over the Bay, but an important land depression formed about the middle of the month and caused heavy rainfall.

The pressure distribution which was established towards the end of August was maintained with but little interruption throughout September. The most prominent feature of the arrangement was the high pressure in the west

of the Bay and the adjoining part of India, and the low readings in North-East Bengal and Assam. In consequence westerly winds prevailed over the province, and the monsoon current was deflected towards the east.

In the north-east of the province rather more than the normal amount of rain fell, and in the eastern districts the fall was little short of the normal, but towards the west it was much more scanty, especially in the west of Bihar, where the total fall for the month was about 2 inches.

The rainfall for September in all districts would have been much below the normal, but for the depression which occurred about the middle of the month. It began in the east of the Bay and moved northwards till it reached the Sunderbans, after which its course was more erratic. Being a shallow depression, a moderate rise of pressure in Burma and Assam caused it to move towards the west, slowly for two days, the centre passing near Saugor Island and Balasore. It then turned to the north-west, then north, and finally moved eastward into North Bengal, where it filled up before reaching the Himalayas.

As the depression remained shallow and did not give rise to strong winds, conditions were favourable for rainfall, and during the five days which elapsed from the time when it was over the Sunderbans till it filled up in North Bengal, every part of the province was affected by it, except the extreme western districts of Bihar, where very little rain fell.

After the depression filled up the pressure distribution of the early part of the month was restored, westerly winds became general, and such rain as fell was confined to the east and centre of the province. The rainfall was chiefly due to the local thunderstorms which are of frequent occurrence towards the end of the monsoon season.

During September the districts of Saran and Champaran received on an average 2 inches of rain only, and some of the rainfall stations in these districts reported only a fraction of an inch. Over almost the whole of the western half of Bihar defect was more than 3 inches, and increased towards the west to 8 inches. In Chota Nagpur defect varied from 2 to 5 inches, and in the central parts of Bengal proper there was a variable defect, generally under 2 inches. The area of excess fall included the greater part of East and North Bengal and the east of Bihar, the difference from the normal being small, except in Rangpur, Cooch Behar, and at some of the hill stations, where there was excess of from 5 to 15 inches.

In October the land depressions do not occur, and the province depends for its rainfall on cyclonic storms from the Bay. As pointed out above, the northern districts are not much affected by cyclonic storms earlier in the monsoon season, as they usually move westward; but in October it is not unusual for the path of these storms to be towards the north or north-east, and they occasionally cross the north of the province in a north-easterly direction, having recurved from one originally north-west.

In October there were no cyclonic storms over the Bay. Several times the usual signs of such an occurrence appeared in the east, but they quickly passed away before the depression attained to more than slight depth. The rainfall which had to a large extent ceased soon after the middle of September was never renewed, except to the extent of a few light showers in the east and north of the province, chiefly in the hill districts of North Bengal.

There was no tendency for the pressure distribution to assume the cold-weather appearance, and westerly winds prevailed with hot days and comparatively cool nights. From the absence of disturbances of all kinds conditions were practically the same from day to day, and a description of weather for any one day in October might be taken as that of any other.

One peculiarity in the pressure distribution was the high readings in the Circars and Orissa; and as these belonged to a high pressure area over Central India they were attended by westerly winds of daily occurrence across the west and centre of the province. These winds being land winds from a highly heated tract of country, day temperatures were several degrees above the normal day after day, with a short interruption in the early part of the month. On the other hand, the nights being cloudless and still, greater radiation of heat than usual occurred, and the night temperatures were frequently from 3° to 4° below the normal, especially in the west of the province. The extent to which the range of temperature has at times varied from the normal is

shown by the mean maximum and minimum temperatures for the month. In South Bihar and the greater part of Chota Nagpur the mean maximum temperature was 5° to 6° above the normal. This excess diminished towards the east and south, but was less than 2° at a few eastern stations only. The greatest defect in minimum averages was 3° in South-West Bengal, and generally defect was from 1° to 2°. The average increase of range was therefore 5° over a great part of the province.

North-east monsoon period—November and December.

Weather during November was, as in the months previous, marked by the almost entire absence of disturbance in Bengal and the north of the Bay. Except on the 23rd and 24th, when light rain fell in the west and north of the province, fine cloudless weather prevailed with both maximum and minimum temperature above the normal. The north-east monsoon was not established on the Madras coast till near the middle of the month. The delay was due to the high pressure over the peninsula, which was a prominent feature of atmospheric conditions in October and the early part of November. The apparent cause of the change was a low pressure area which began to form in the south of the Bay about the 9th and crossed Ceylon and the extreme south of the peninsula on the 13th and 14th. Weather was not seriously disturbed in the south-west of the Bay during the passage of the depression, but it was followed by a prolonged period of heavy rain on the Madras coast and in Ceylon.

The depression subsequently moved northwards over the Arabian Sea, and curving to the east crossed the north Bombay coast. Continuing its eastward motion, it was over Bengal on the 23rd and 24th, but diffused and shallow. It, however, caused cloudy, showery weather over the whole province, and Bihar and Chota Nagpur received rather more than the fall of rain usual in November.

The unsettled weather which continued in the south of the Bay during December never extended into Bengal, or even into the north of the Bay. A storm of some severity developed suddenly in the south-east of the Bay in the early part of the month, and caused strong winds as far north as Diamond Island. It was of short duration, filling up as quickly as it formed and leaving only squally weather over the south of the Bay.

As no storms moved northwards from the south of the Bay, fine weather prevailed in Bengal till the occurrence of the first cold weather disturbance towards the end of the month.

The first shallow depression entered Bihar and Chota Nagpur on the 24th, and gave rise to a short period of cloudy, showery weather over a great part of the province. The rainfall was fairly general in Bihar and Chota Nagpur on the 25th, but was in almost all cases very light, only seven stations reporting more than a quarter of an inch.

A few days afterwards a second depression caused heavier and more general rain, most of which fell on the 31st. The influence of this second disturbance was less marked on the general weather in the south of the province, as the sky was cloudy for a short time only, but it extended further eastward, and caused light general rain in North Bengal.

The total fall in December in Chota Nagpur was ·45 inch and in Bihar ·28 inch, both rather more than double the normal for the month.

The following table gives the variation of actual pressure from the normal recorded in each of the six meteorological divisions of the province, month by month, throughout the year:—

Variation of pressure from the normal in each month of 1896 (variation given in decimals of an inch).

Meteorological Divisions.	January.	February.	March.	April.	May.	June.	July.	August.	September.	October.	November.	December.	Year.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14
South-West Bengal ...	0	—·038	—·036	—·035	0	—·029	—·041	—·029	—·011	+·034	—·008	+·035	—·014
North Bengal	+·010	—·029	—·030	—·041	+·012	—·003	—·023	—·004	—·026	+·028	+·004	+·043	—·005
East Bengal	—·005	—·038	—·038	—·053	+·004	—·022	—·040	—·019	—·012	+·039	+·004	+·045	—·011
Bihar	+·009	—·036	—·037	—·048	—·004	—·002	—·020	—·011	—·006	+·022	—·008	+·034	—·009
Orissa	—·003	—·029	—·033	—·048	+·002	—·012	—·039	—·038	+·022	+·052	—·005	+·037	—·008
Chota Nagpur	+·006	—·020	—·016	—·035	+·001	—·014	—·018	—·018	+·024	+·042	+·003	+·039	—·001

Pressure.

The pressure variation from the normal was very different in 1896 from that of the previous year, when there was practically excess and defect in alternate months. In January mean pressure was nearly normal, but during the three months following there was a rather large and increasing defect, amounting in April to about ·05 inch over the whole province. A rapid recovery occurred towards the end of April, and pressure was again normal in May. There was again continued defect from June to August, greatest in July, when it was from ·02 to ·04 inch, the latter in Lower Bengal and Orissa owing to the trough of low pressure which lay over the north of the Bay during the latter half of July and a few days at the beginning of August. The high pressure in the south and low pressure in the north-east of the province is shown in September and continued a marked feature of the general distribution throughout October and part of November. Excess prevailed in October and December, and the mean difference was small in all parts of the province in November. Owing to the almost continued low pressure from the beginning of the year till the end of August, the yearly means are below the normal by amounts varying from ·001 inch in Chota Nagpur to ·014 inch in South-West Bengal.

The variation of the mean monthly temperature from the normal in each of the meteorological divisions of the province is shown in the following table, where the variation is first given month by month, and also for the whole year :—

Variation of the temperature from the normal in each month of 1896 (variation given in degrees Fahrenheit).

Meteorological Divisions.	January.	February.	March.	April.	May.	June.	July.	August.	September.	October.	November.	December.	Year.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14
South-West Bengal ...	— 0·6	+ 2·9	+ 3·0	+ 3·4	+ 0·4	— 1·6	+ 0·9	+ 0·9	+ 1·1	+ 0·7	+ 1·8	+ 0·5	+ 1·1
North Bengal	+ 0·4	+ 2·5	+ 3·4	+ 3·3	— 1·0	+ 0·4	+ 1·7	+ 1·7	+ 0·5	+ 1·4	0	— 0·2	+ 1·2
East Bengal	— 0·2	+ 2·8	+ 2·8	+ 2·2	— 0·2	— 0·3	+ 1·3	+ 1·3	+ 0·5	+ 0·6	·0	— 0·5	+ 0·9
Bihar	+ 0·2	+ 3·0	+ 3·2	+ 2·8	+ 1·2	— 0·1	+ 1·5	+ 1·8	+ 1·6	+ 1·8	+ 1·7	+ 0·2	+ 1·6
Orissa	— 1·6?	+ 2·4	+ 1·8	+ 2·1	+ 1·4	— 2·1?	+ 0·2	+ 0·4	+ 0·9	+ 0·5	+ 3·3	+ 1·8	+ 0·9?
Chota Nagpur	0	+ 4·1	+ 3·5	+ 3·8	+ 3·8	— 1·7	+ 0·8	+ 0·9	+ 1·7	+ 1·9	+ 3·4	+ 2·3	+ 2·0

Temperature.

Temperature differences followed those of pressure during the greater part of the year, but were of the opposite sense. In January and May, when pressure was nearly normal, temperature on an average was nearly normal also. But during the two periods of three months each, from February to April and July to Setpember, when pressure was uniformly low, temperature was with equal uniformity high. In the early months excess was generally about 3°, and in the monsoon months it varied usually between 1° and 2°. Towards the end of the year there was usually a small excess, except in some of the Western districts, where it remained large.

Owing to the continued high temperatures almost throughout the year, the means for the whole year are largely above the normal. In Bengal and Orissa the average excess is about 1°. In Bihar it is 16° and in Chota Nagpur 2°.

The following tables give the variations of the humidity and cloud proportion recorded at 8 A.M. on each day) from the normal, month by month, and for the whole year in each of the six meteorological divisions of the province :—

Variation of humidity from the normal of each month of 1896 (variations given in percentage amounts of saturation of the air).

Meteorological Divisions.	January.	February.	March.	April.	May.	June.	July.	August.	September.	October.	November.	December.	Year.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14
South-West Bengal ...	— 1	— 5	— 4	— 6	0	+ 1	0	+ 1	0	— 5	+ 2	— 1	— 2
North Bengal	— 3	+13	— 3	+ 3	+ 6	+ 2	— 1	+ 3	+ 1	+16?	+10	+ 5	+ 4?
East Bengal	+ 4	+ 3	+ 4	— 9	+ 2	0	— 1	— 3	+ 1	— 3	+ 1	+ 4	0
Bihar	0	0	—10	— 2	+ 1	+ 1	± 3	0	— 7	—10	+ 2	— 1	— 2
Orissa	— 1	— 3	+ 2	— 4	+ 2	+ 4	+ 2	+ 2	0	— 5	+ 2	+ 3	0
Chota Nagpur	— 4	— 5	—10	— 9	+ 4	÷ 7	0	+ 3	— 8	—23	+ 6	— 6	— 4

Variation of cloud proportion from the normal in each month of 1896 (overcast sky=10 and cloudless sky=0, and variation given in accordance with this standard).

Meteorological Divisions.	January.	February.	March.	April.	May.	June.	July.	August.	September.	October.	November.	December.	Year.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14
South-West Bengal ...	−1·2	+0·1	0	+1·1	+0·7	−0·2	−0·6	−0·4	−0·9	−3·9	−1·0	0	−0·5
North Bengal	−3·4	−1·3	−2·6	−3·4	?	?	?	?	?	?	−0·2	+0·4	?
East Bengal	−0·9	+1·3	+0·3	+0·2	+0·1	+0·3	−0·3	+0·2	+0·9	−2·4	−0·8	+0·3	−0·1
Bihar	−1·2	−1·0	−1·0	−0·4	−0·7	−0·6	−0·2	+0·4	2·3	−3·0	+0·5	+1·1	−0·7
Orissa	−1·5	−1·0	+1·6	+1·2	+1·0	+0·8	+0·4	0	+0·1	−3·2	−0·1	−0·2	−0·1
Chota Nagpur	−1·2	−0·8	+0·4	−0·9	0	−0·1	+0·4	−0·1	−1·5	−4·0	+0·3	+1·7	−0·5

Humidity and cloud proportion.

Owing to the westerly winds which were so prevalent in the early part of the year, humidity was below the normal over the whole province, except in East Bengal, where there was a small excess. With the change of conditions towards the end of April, humidity rose and was above the normal in all divisions during May and June. In July and August the amount of moisture was practically normal, but in September and October there was almost general defect, especially in the western districts. In October the average humidity was 23 per cent. below the normal in Chota Nagpur, and 10 per cent. in Bihar. There was a moderate excess everywhere in November, and the difference was irregular in December.

The sky was unusually free from cloud in January, and to a smaller extent till the end of April. From May till August practically the normal amount of cloud prevailed. In September there was a large defect in the western districts, and in October over the whole province. In November the skies were cloudless, except on the 23rd and 24th, when weather was disturbed, and in December there was rather more cloud than usual owing to the two cold weather disturbances which passed across the province towards the end of the month.

Winds.

The usual northerly winds were steady during January, as the shallow depressions which crossed the province from the west were not of sufficient depth to influence to any extent the general wind circulation.

From February onwards for several months the low pressure over Bengal caused a steady westerly current, which largely influenced the temperature; the prevailing direction being more westerly than usual, the southerly winds, which are typical of the hot weather months, were not so marked as usual, or were later in appearing. Towards the end of April a reversal of the pressure distribution occurred, and easterly or south-easterly winds became more frequent.

The shallow depression which appeared over the Bay about the middle of May reached Bengal in a diffused form, and being followed by a steep pressure gradient, strong southerly winds prevailed for some time. Throughout the early part of the monsoon season comparatively quiet weather prevailed except during the latter half of July and the early part of August, when strong south-westerly winds were general over the Bay. Inland, on the other hand, owing to the low pressure over the north of the Bay steady easterly winds of moderate strength obtained.

In the latter half of the monsoon season ordinary light monsoon winds continued from the usual directions, except that the high pressure which developed over the Peninsula in September and October caused the westerly winds to strengthen in the western districts and to penetrate further eastward than usual. These westerly winds continued during part of November, and the north-east monsoon winds were later than usual in commencing.

Storms.

As in 1895, there were not nearly so many cyclonic storms over the Bay as in ordinary years, but there was one short period during which storms were severe and frequent, and both the air and the sea were disturbed to a very unusual degree, viz., from the middle of July to the end of the first week of August. At other

times weather was comparatively settled, and such storms as occurred were of little or no severity.

In January there were three feeble barometric depressions which advanced from the north-west. They all caused high temperature and humidity in front of them, but only the last, which was near the end of the month, was attended by any rainfall. Slight disturbances were rather numerous in February, but all very unimportant in character. There was an increase of temperature and humidity as usual, but rain fell on only two occasions, and was then both light and scattered. In March there were only thunderstorms, which gave much less rain than usual. The thundershowers occurred chiefly about the 9th and 10th, and again about the 14th and 15th. April was particularly remarkable for the absence of thunderstorms till towards the end of the month, when the weather underwent a complete change, and from being settled and dry, the air became moist with frequent thundershowers.

A very diffused shallow depression formed over the Bay about the middle of May. It was too diffused to cause disturbed weather, but drifting northwards it first led to the beginning of heavy rainfall in the south of Burma, and afterwards to a low pressure area over Bengal with a steep gradient and strong southerly winds.

There was no other disturbance till the middle of June, when a cyclonic storm began in the south of the Bay and moved northwards over the Bay, followed by a strong burst of south-west monsoon winds. The weather was not seriously disturbed during the advance of the depression, and while it was over Lower Bengal, unusually calm weather prevailed to a considerable distance from the centre, but in the north-west of the Bay and in the extreme north wind rose to the strength of a gale. Towards the end of June a depression formed in the north-east of the Bay, and moving north-westward crossed the Bengal coast. The depth of the depression was greater than usual, but the stormy weather was confined to the north-east of the Bay, and was not felt on the Orissa coast.

There were no storms over the Bay in the early part of July, but two shallow depressions formed over the land and caused heavy rainfall. During the latter half of the month weather was disturbed over the Bay for a period unusually protracted. A trough of low pressure developed over the north of the Bay, and within it three depressions formed in rapid succession—two in July and one in the first week of August. These depressions all moved along the trough towards the west or north-west, and as during the intervals between their occurrence the pressure distribution never recovered, the gradient remained steep, and stormy winds prevailed with very rough sea to the extreme south of the Bay. The first of the two July disturbances was well defined on the 22nd and 23rd, and the second on the 26th and 27th.

The third of this series of storms appeared just after the beginning of August, and was similar in kind to the two which had preceded it in July. It formed in the north of the Bay, and moving westward, the centre crossed the coast near Balasore on the 2nd. A very shallow depression formed off the Orissa coast towards the middle of August. It developed slightly on the 12th and crossed the coast, moving in the usual north-westerly direction on the 13th. The only other disturbance during August was the land depression, which began about the 19th. It was then in south-west Bengal and moving towards Bihar, which it crossed on the 22nd.

From the middle of August till the end of the south-west monsoon season weather was practically undisturbed over the Bay. There was a shallow depression in the extreme north about the middle of September, but as it formed partly over the land and showed the characteristics more of a land disturbance than of a cyclonic storm, it has been classed with the former. This disturbance caused heavy rain over a great part of the province, more especially when it was breaking up in North Bengal, but there were no strong winds either over the Bay or the province during its existence.

At the time of change from the south-west to the north-east monsoon, there were several occasions of squally weather in the east of the Bay with the signs usual at the commencement of a cyclonic storm. They usually ceased after a day or two, and were never felt in the north of the Bay. Squally weather obtained at times over the whole extent of the south of the Bay, and one storm formed which had important consequences owing to the general rain

which it caused over a great part of India. It crossed Ceylon and the south of the peninsula on the 13th and 14th, then moved northwards over the east of the Arabian Sea, and recurving crossed the Bombay coast, and ultimately reached Bengal as a diffused depression on the 23rd.

Weather remained unsettled and squally in the south of the Bay during a considerable part of December, but it was fine in the north of the Bay, and the only disturbance over the province arose from two cold weather depressions, which entered the province from the north-west towards the end of December, and gave rain to Bihar.

Rainfall: pre-monsoon period.

The following tables show the distribution of rainfall in Bengal during the first four months of 1896. The rainfall of these months includes what is caused by the cold weather storms in January and February, and that due to local thunderstorms in the early months of the hot weather. The rainfall in May in East and North Bengal is much heavier than in the previous months, and being connected with the south-west monsoon rainfall in Burma, which begins early in May, the rainfall for that month over the whole province has been taken with that of the monsoon period. It will be seen that for the whole of this period rain was much below the normal in all districts—most so, when compared with the normal, in the western districts. During these three months Chota Nagpur received on an average only ·1 inch, Bihar ·26 inch, and Orissa less than one inch. In South-West Bengal the total fall was 1·26, in North Bengal 2·44, and East Bengal 6·69 inches. The deficiency in the various divisions varied from 20 per cent. of the normal in East Bengal to 97 per cent. in Chota Nagpur.

Actual rainfall in inches.

Meteorological Divisions.	January.	February.	March.	April.	Season January to April 1896.
1	2	3	4	5	6
South-West Bengal ...	0·14	0·19	0·27	0·66	1·26
North Bengal	0·40	0·03	0·02	1·99	2·44
East Bengal	0·27	1·13	1·22	4·07	6·69
Bihar	0·09	0·02	Nil	0·15	0·26
Orissa	0·01	Nil	0·55	0·34	0·90
Chota Nagpur	0·04	0·06	Nil	Nil	0·10

Variation of actual rainfall from the normal in inches.

South-West Bengal ...	−0·26	−0·91	−1·10	−1·19	−3·46
North Bengal	−0·07	−0·62	−1·19	−1·19	−3·07
East Bengal	−0·17	+0·14	−1·37	−0·26	−1·66
Bihar	−0·57	−0·54	−0·48	−0·42	−2·01
Orissa	−0·3	−0·83	−0·66	−0·76	−2·59
Chota Nagpur... ...	−0·51	−0·74	−0·95	−0·56	−2·76

Variation expressed as a percentage of the normal rainfall.

South-West Bengal ...	−65	− 83	− 80	− 64	−73
North Bengal	−15	− 95	− 99	− 37	−56
East Bengal	−39	+ 14	− 53	− 6	−20
Bihar	−86	− 96	−100	− 74	−88
Orissa	−97	−100	− 54	− 69	−47
Chota Nagpur	−93	− 92	− 1	−100	−97

Map of the
LOWER PROVINCES
OF
BENGAL
SHOWING
THE ACTUAL RAINFALL
during the year 1896.
Scale 1 Inch = 80 Miles or xxxxxx
REFERENCES.
Districts in which the Rainfall recorded was—
20 to 30 inches
30 „ 40 „
40 „ 50 „
50 „ 60 „
60 „ 70 „
70 „ 80 „
80 „ 100 „
100 „ 115 „
1. NARSINGHPUR
2. BARAMBA
3. TIGIRIA
4. ATHGAR
OF
BENGAL
BAY
Mouths of the Ganges
CENTRAL PROVINCES
MADRAS PRESIDENCY
NEPAL
SIKKIM
BHUTAN
ASSAM
BURMA
Gonda
Fyzabad
Basti
Gorakhpur
Azamgarh
Ballia
Mainpur
Ghazipur
Benares
Mirzapur
Chunar
Gaya
Hazaribagh
Ranchi
Palamau
Lohardaga
Bilaspur
Raipur
Sambalpur
Bhundesar
Ganjam
Puri
Cuttack
Balasore
Midnapore
Chaibassa
Darbhanga
Muzaffarpur
Chapra
Buxar
Monghyr
Bhagalpur
Rajmahal
Purnea
Dinajpur
Rangpur
Malda
Bogra
Maimansingh
Dacca
Pabna
Murshidabad
Nadia
Jessore
Barisal
Calcutta
Howrah
Hooghly
Rhotia
Noakhali
Comilla
Chittagong
Akyab
Tumlong
Darjeeling
Jalpaiguri
Cooch Behar
Tura
Kaladan R.
Naaf R.
Mayu R.
Hooghly R.
Matla R.
Rupnarayan R.
Subarnarekha R.
Brahmaputra R.
Ganges R.
Meghna R.
Surma R.
Kosi R.
Gandak R.
Ghaghra R.
Son R.
Damodar R.
Barakar R.
Koel R.
Sankh R.
Mahanadi R.
Brahmani R.
Baitarani R.
Rushikulya R.
Vamsadhara R.
Godavari R.
Indravati R.
Wainganga R.
Wardha R.
Penganga R.
Pranhita R.
Tapti R.
Narbada R.
Son R.
Tons R.
Ken R.
Betwa R.
Jumna R.
Chambal R.
Banas R.
Sabarmati R.
Mahi R.
Luni R.
Sutlej R.
Indus R.
Jhelum R.
Chenab R.
Ravi R.
Beas

Rainfall—monsoon period.

The general rainfall of the province for the monsoon period from May to October is given in the following three tables, which have been prepared in the same way as for the first four months.

The first of the three tables gives the average rainfall in inches for each division; the second, the variation from the normal in inches, and the third the same variation as a percentage of the normal:—

Actual rainfall in inches during 1896.

Meteorological Divisions.	May.	June.	July.	August.	Sept.	Oct.	Monsoon season 1896.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
South-West Bengal ...	5·53	13·41	11·48	8·40	7·45	0·04	46·31
North Bengal ...	13·15	8·52	17·71	5·68	14·63	1·11	60·80
East Bengal ...	11·68	16·55	12·67	7·31	12·66	0·49	61·36
Bihar	2·77	6·61	11·07	9·03	6·40	0·05	35·93
Orissa	3·46	14·91	15·26	15·31	9·48	0·11	58·53
Chota Nagpur ...	1·34	11·31	15·53	11·80	5·36	Nil	45·34

Variation of actual rainfall from the normal in inches.

South-West Bengal ...	−0·19	+2·95	−0·65	−3·50	−1·17	−3·96	− 6·52
North Bengal ...	+3·90	−8·76	+0·97	−8·85	+1·22	−3·17	−14·69
East Bengal ...	+1·52	−0·14	−4·89	−8·45	+1·97	−4·96	−14·95
Bihar	+0·05	−1·25	−1·95	−3·05	−2·19	−2·79	−11·18
Orissa	−1·00	+5·71	+3·59	+3·33	−1·24	−5·74	+ 4·65
Chota Nagpur ...	−1·39	+3·15	+1·70	−1·51	−2·90	−2·94	− 3·89

Variation expressed as a percentage of the normal fall.

South-West Bengal ...	− 3	+28	− 5	−29	−14	− 99	−12
North Bengal ...	+42	−51	+ 6	−61	+ 9	− 74	−19
East Bengal ...	+15	− 1	−28	−54	+19	− 91	−20
Bihar	+ 2	−16	−15	−25	−25	− 98	−24
Orissa	−22	+62	+31	+28	−12	− 91	+ 9
Chota Nagpur ...	−51	+39	+12	−11	−35	−100	− 8

Rainfall became much more general and frequent over the whole province after the beginning of May, and remained on an average for the province as heavy as in ordinary years, but, as in 1895, the distribution was very irregular. In June, Orissa and Chota Nagpur received amounts largely in excess, and there was a large defect in North Bengal. In July, Orissa was again most in excess and East Bengal most in defect. In August, the weakness of the monsoon current became very marked, there being a large defect in East and North Bengal and a moderate one in South-West Bengal and Bihar. Orissa was the only division where the fall was in excess of the normal. The variations were smaller and more irregular in September, East and North Bengal having excess of between 1 and 2 inches, and the other districts defect of between 1 and 3 inches—greatest in Chota Nagpur and Bihar. Very little rain fell in October, and defect varied from 74 to 100 per cent. of the normal fall for that month.

For the whole season, Orissa alone shows excess, viz., 4·65 inches. Defect was 3·89 inches in Chota Nagpur, 6·52 inches in South-West Bengal, more than 11 inches in Bihar, and between 14 and 15 inches in North and East Bengal. These deficiencies, when expressed as a percentage of the normal, vary from 8 in Chota Nagpur to 24 in Bihar.

In the following table the average district rainfall is given as deduced from all the rainfall recording stations in each district at which records have been obtained for a sufficient number of years to give reliable data. The numbers given in columns 4 to 10 inclusive show the variation of the monthly rainfall in each district, expressed as a percentage of the normal fall. Column 11 gives the normal rainfall in the monsoon season in inches in each district of the province, and column 12 the corresponding actual falls. The last column gives the actual rainfall for the monsoon season expressed as a percentage of the normal.

Variation of rainfall in the districts in Bengal for the monsoon season May to October 1896.

(The variation is expressed as a percentage amount of the normal fall.)

Meteorological Division.	Division.	District.	May.	June.	July.	August.	September.	October.	Normal district rainfall season May to October.	Actual district rainfall season May to October 1896	Percentage excess (+) or defect (−) for the season May to October 1896.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12
South-West Bengal.	Burdwan	Burdwan	+ 29	+45	−27	−37	− 9	−100	48·94	42·96	−12
		Birbhum	− 18	+25	−40	−43	− 9	−100	52·92	40·31	−24
		Bankura	− 7	+16	+ 9	−21	−41	−100	51·64	44·97	−13
		Midnapur	+ 13	+43	+34	− 9	−30	−100	54·33	55·24	+ 2
		Hooghly	− 14	+55	+10	−30	−21	− 99	51·64	47·97	− 7
		Howrah	− 12	+40	+30	− 6	−42	−100	51·77	50·99	− 2
	Presidency	24-Parganas	− 6	+47	+18	−21	−11	− 99	56·19	54·04	− 4
		Calcutta	− 20	+53	− 3	−15	− 3	−100	55·30	52·92	− 4
		Nadia	+ 23	+16	−31	− 65	+ 4	−100	50·24	38·94	−22
		Murshidabad	− 16	+18	−25	−29	−18	−100	49·40	39·15	−21
		Jessore	+ 4	+10	−27	−48	+33	− 92	51·58	43·60	−15
		Khulna	− 31	+24	−19	− 50	+18	− 97	57·53	47·07	−18
North Bengal	Rajshahi	Rajshahi	+ 27	+ 6	+ 2	−61	−39	− 95	51·52	40·58	−21
		Dinajpur	+ 55	−50	−16	−71	+15	− 96	59·15	43·75	−26
		Jalpaiguri	+ 29	−72	− 2	−58	−15	− 52	112·86	78·49	−30
		Darjeeling	− 5	−37	−15	−19	+25	− 65	127·74	107·17	−16
		Cooch Behar	+ 39	−81	+ 1	−66	+19	− 40	114·72	83·14	−28
		Rangpur	+ 75	−63	− 1	−49	+66	− 67	75·89	71·56	− 7
		Bogra	+ 23	−13	+17	−61	+16	− 98	59·37	52·08	− 12
		Pabna	+ 24	+34	−39	−55	−36	− 88	54·38	42·42	−22
East Bengal	Dacca	Dacca	+ 33	+ 7	−44	−52	+39	− 90	61·38	52·49	−14
		Mymensingh	+ 46	−13	−20	−64	+30	− 96	77·40	66·40	−14
		Faridpur	+ 10	−18	−47	−43	+32	− 99	56·48	42·81	−24
		Backergunge	− 5	+ 3	−37	−36	+26	− 98	74·78	59·24	−21
	Chittagong	Tippera	+ 19	+13	−22	−68	+17	− 88	64·11	53·69	−16
		Noakhali	+ 4	0	−16	−46	+17	− 89	103·44	84·11	−20
		Chittagong	− 37	+ 1	−33	−55	−12	− 83	101·99	69·94	−31
		South Lushai Hills	− 38	− 38	−35	−59	−13	− 85	83·90	48·46	−42
Bihar	Patna	Patna	− 60	+ 6	−26	−11	−48	−100	42·49	30·89	−27
		Gaya	− 82	+53	−14	− 8	−39	−100	39·76	34·11	−14
		Shahabad	− 72	+24	−17	−15	−66	−100	40·15	29·47	−26
		Saran	− 55	− 6	−28	−20	−83	−100	42·83	22·29	−48
		Champaran	− 42	−60	−23	−28	−75	−100	52·60	27·94	−46
		Muzaffarpur	− 6	−18	− 2	−29	−64	−100	43·38	30·99	−29
		Darbhanga	+ 20	−31	− 9	−22	−37	− 99	47·33	35·73	−25
	Bhagalpur	Monghyr	− 7	− 9	−12	−15	+41	− 97	44·96	41·73	− 7
		Bhagalpur	+ 42	−23	−29	−40	+ 2	−100	48·68	37·27	−23
		Purnea	+ 54	+61	− 6	−60	+ 6	− 85	68·24	51 09	−25
		Malda	+ 11	−27	0	−35	− 6	−100	53·64	43·41	−19
		Sonthal Parganas	+ 7	+27	−23	−27	−13	− 97	49 70	41·67	−16
Orissa	Orissa	Cuttack	− 23	+56	+20	+23	− 8	− 99	54·71	57·77	+ 6
		Balasore	− 22	+81	+48	+10	− 3	−100	83·99	61·66	+14
		Puri	− 16	+50	+17	+61	−30	− 95	52·38	55·38	+ 6
Chota Nagpur	Chota Nagpur	Hazaribagh	− 76	+35	+18	− 7	−26	−100	50·30	47·04	− 6
		Lohardaga	− 49	+52	+35	−37	−63	−100	49·40	43·98	−11
		Palamau	−100	+37	−37	−24	−45	−100	46·46	32·71	−29
		Manbhum	− 47	+19	− 5	−23	−33	−100	49·09	40·38	−18
		Singhbhum	− 6	+65	+59	+34	−16	−100	49·68	63·30	+27

Rainfall—north-east monsoon period.

The following three tables give in the same form as above the rainfall for November and December. Practically no rain fell in Lower Bengal and Orissa, and Bihar and Chota Nagpur alone received even moderate amounts; the former ·6, and the latter ·9 inch. As very little rain usually falls in the west of the province during these two months, both divisions received more than their normal amounts in each case by rather more than a fifth of an inch.

Actual rainfall in inches.

Meteorological Division.	November 1896.	December 1896.	Season November to December 1896.
1	2	3	4
South-West Bengal	0·03	0·01	0·04
North Bengal	0·15	0·07	0·22
East Bengal	0·06	Nil	0·06
Bihar	0·32	0·28	0·60
Orissa	0·07	Nil	0·07
Chota Nagpur	0·45	0·45	0·90

Variation of actual rainfall from the normal in inches.

South-West Bengal	—0·76	—0·14	—0·90
North Bengal	—0·15	—0·03	—0·18
East Bengal	—1·26	—0·27	—1·53
Bihar	+0 12	+0·16	+0·28
Orissa	—2·02	—0·31	—2·33
Chota Nagpur	+0·01	+0·24	+0·25

Variation expressed as a percentage of the normal rainfall.

South-West Bengal	—96	— 93	—96
North Bengal	—50	— 30	—45
East Bengal	—96	—100	—96
Bihar	+60	+133	+88
Orissa	—96	—100	—97
Chota Nagpur	+ 2	+114	+38

In the accompanying maps the total rainfall for the whole year and the variation from the normal are shown by the density of the shading.

It will be seen that the rainfall for the whole year was above the normal in the district of Balasore only, and that the deficiency increased from the south-west towards the east and north. In most of the south-western districts, including Chota Nagpur and South-West Bengal, defect was between 10 and 20 per cent. of the normal, and in part of East Bengal containing the Mymensingh, Dacca and Tippera districts defect was comparatively small. The greatest deficiency compared with the normal was in Saran and Champaran; next in Muzaffarpur, Jalpaiguri, Rangpur, and the Chittagong Hill Tracts; and defect of between 20 and 30 per cent. was general over almost the whole of Bengal Proper and Bihar.

The lightest actual falls occurred in the west of North Bihar in the districts of Saran and Champaran, and from there the usual steady increase in amount is shown towards the south and east. Though there was a consider, able defect in the eastern districts, most of those in the extreme east received between 70 and 100, and some upwards of 100 inches. In South-West Bengal, Midnapore, and Purnea the total fall was between 60 and 70 inches, while in most of the other central districts it was between 50 and 60 inches. The deficiency in Orissa was 2·33 inches, in East Bengal 1·53 inches, and in South-West Bengal ·9 inch.

Weather, Crops, and Prices of Food-grains and Material condition of the People.

THE following is a brief account of the harvests, the prices of food-grains, and of the material condition of the people in these Provinces during the year 1896-97.

Bhadoi or autumn crops.

The *bhadoi* season of 1896 was very unfavourable, being characterised by short rainfall in all parts of these Provinces except in Orissa, where the rainfall was excessive in July and August, resulting in the destruction of the standing crops over a large area by floods. The total area cultivated with *bhadoi* crops, food and non-food, in 1896 was returned as 15,931,600 acres, against 15,740,900 acres in the previous year. Of this area, *bhadoi* paddy (or the *aus* paddy of Bengal Proper) was grown in an estimated area of a little over seven million acres. Of *bhadoi* non-food crops, jute, with an area of about 2¼ million acres, and indigo, with an area of about half a million acres, are the most important. Out of 43 districts from which reports were received, only 1 district, viz., Tippera, reported a full average *bhadoi* crop; 8 districts reported the crop to be from 12 to 14 annas; 27 districts from 8 to 12 annas, and 7 districts at less than 8 annas. On the whole, the yield of the *bhadoi* crops generally for these Provinces did not exceed 10½ annas, while the yield of the *bhadoi* food-crops alone did not, perhaps, exceed 9½ annas of a full average crop. The jute and indigo crops were better than the *bhadoi* food-crops, and were estimated at 14 and 15 annas respectively.

Winter rice.

The winter rice crop of 1896 suffered very seriously from the deficient rainfall of July and August, and the early cessation of the monsoon in the middle of September. The total area cropped with winter rice in 1896 was estimated at 29,341,600 acres, against 30,402,300 acres in 1895. The decrease, which is specially noticeable in the Rajshahi and Bhagalpur Divisions, and in Mymensingh, was due to the insufficient rainfall during the transplanting season; and in Cuttack the crop over a large area was destroyed by floods in July and August. Out of 45 districts only one district, viz., Bogra, returned a crop as much as 12 annas; 8 districts estimated it at from 10 to 12 annas; 15 districts, between 8 and 10 annas; 12 districts, between 6 and 8 annas; 4 districts, between 4 and 6 annas; and the remaining five districts at less than 4 annas. For the Lower Provinces, as a whole, the outturn of the crop was estimated at only 7½ annas, or slightly below half the average crop.

Rabi crops.

The *rabi* crops of 1896-97 suffered very badly at the time of sowing for want of moisture in the soil, due to the deficient rainfall during the previous monsoon, and the entire cessation of rain in October and the greater part of November. Showers were, however, received at intervals during the cold weather of 1896-97, which did much good in Bihar and in Chota Nagpur. The total area cropped with *rabi* crops and with *rabi* food-crops in 1896-97 were respectively estimated at 14,144,700 and 8,724,900 acres, against 15,576,400 and 9,473,900 acres in the previous year. There was, however, a noticeable increase in the area sown in *boro* rice. Out of the 45 districts in the Lower Provinces, only *one* district, viz., Gaya, returned an average or 16-anna crop; 6 districts returned crops varying from 12 to 14 annas; 22 districts, from 8 to 12 annas, and 16 districts estimated the outturn at less than 8 annas. On the whole, the outturn of the *rabi* food-crops is estimated at 10⅓ annas.

Prices of common rice at the end of the year.

In every district in these Provinces, except Hooghly, Dacca, Mymensingh, and Singhbhum, the price of common rice on the 31st of March 1897 was at least 33 per cent. higher than it was on the corresponding date of the previous year. In Hooghly the price of common rice was 20 per cent. higher, in Dacca 27 per cent., in Mymensingh 25 per cent., and in Singhbhum 31 per cent. The price ranged from 13 seers 2 chitaks per rupee in Puri to 7 seers 15½ chitaks per rupee in Monghyr. In only 7 out of the 46 districts was the price more than 10 seers per rupee.

The agricultural conditions of the year in each Division are separately noticed below:—

Burdwan Division.

The following table gives the average rainfall in the different districts of the Burdwan Division during the past four years:—

	1893-94.	1894-95.	1895-96.	1896-97.
	Inches.	Inches.	Inches.	Inches.
Burdwan ...	62·25	56·04	45·31	49·11
Birbhum ...	60·98	61·73	42·23	42·21
Bankura ...	72·21	58·58	40·61	48·35
Midnapore ...	72·46	64·76	38·49	58·27
Hooghly ...	72·86	54·15	41·61	52·73
Howrah ...	69·43	49·13	37·00	52·45

The rainfall was not so deficient in quantity as it was unevenly distributed. The principal crop of the Division, viz., the winter rice crop, which promised a 16-anna yield, suffered seriously owing to the failure of rainfall in September. The *rábi* crops suffered from uncertain and ill distributed rainfall, except in Hooghly, where these crops turned out fairly successful. Sugarcane, which is largely grown in Burdwan and Birbhum, did not suffer very much from drought. The *bhadoi* crops were estimated at over 10 annas. Large quantities of rice and paddy were exported from this Division to other parts of India, to the profit of those who held large stocks, but this had the effect of considerably raising prices within the Division. Notwithstanding the high price of rice the wages of labour remained unchanged. In Midnapore only the railway works in progress caused a slight rise in wages. The unsatisfactory harvest of the year affected adversely the condition of most classes of the people, though not to the extent noticeable in some of the other Divisions. In Burdwan, Hooghly, Howrah, and Midnapore the mines, mills, and railway lines under construction furnished a constant demand for labour. In Birbhum and Bankura, where these resources do not exist, there was more distress among the labouring classes.

Presidency Division.

The average rainfall in the districts of the Presidency Division for the past four years is given in the following table:—

	1893-94.	1894-95.	1895-96.	1896-97.
	Inches.	Inches.	Inches.	Inches.
24-Parganas ...	72·84	52·13	40·69	55·72
Nadia ...	71·70	60·46	39·40	42·59
Murshidabad ...	67·91	56·26	33·46	40·01
Jessore ...	65·04	58·66	46·93	42·26
Khulna ...	79·98	63·24	53·12	47·27

Except in Khulna and Jessore, the rainfall was heavier than in the previous year, but its unfavourable distribution for agricultural requirements resulted everywhere in poorer crops. The localities that suffered most were the northern and north-western portions of Nadia, the Sadar subdivision of Murshidabad, with the exception of the tract of country called the Kalantar, and the Assasani and Kaliganj thanas in the Satkhira subdivision of Khulna. In all these localities famine relief operations had to be undertaken. In Khulna damage was also done by the incursion of salt water.

Owing to three successive bad harvests and to the high prices prevailing all over the Division, the material condition of the people was far from satisfactory. In the 24-Parganas the distress nowhere amounted to famine. In the distressed portion of Nadia and Murshidabad public and private measures of relief were promptly instituted. The condition of the cultivating

classes of the western portion of the Bhagirathi, known as the *Rarh*, was, however, unusually prosperous. *Rarh* cultivators are accustomed to keeping large stocks of paddy in hand; and notwithstanding partial failures of crops, the *Rarh* was able to supply nearly all the grain during the period of distress to the affected tracts both of Murshidabad and Nadia. In Jessore the proceeds of a fair jute harvest and of date-juice and sugar enabled the poor to tide over the period of distress. In Khulna the cultivating classes were able to withstand the distress without assistance, except in a portion of the Satkhira subdivision.

The average price of common rice in March 1897 in this Division was 10 seers 2 chitaks per rupee, against 15 seers 10 chitaks in 1895-96 and 17 seers 13 chitaks in 1894-95. The wages of labourers generally remained stationary. In Nadia and Murshidabad the wages of skilled labour slightly increased.

Rajshahi Division.

The following table gives the average rainfall in the districts of the Rajshahi Division during the past four years:—

	1893-94.	1894-95.	1895-96.	1896-97.
	Inches.	Inches.	Inches.	Inches.
Rajshahi ...	67·25	55·14	44·72	45·59
Dinajpur ...	81·74	72·43	57·27	52·63
Jalpaiguri ...	152·62	147·03	133·32	106·96
Darjeeling ...	129·37	117·88	118·28	107·99
Rangpur ...	80·92	63·10	65·89	70·91
Bogra ...	76·54	69·85	50·82	58 37
Pabna ...	80·30	61·93	45·34	49·78

The above table will show that in this, as in other divisions, there was short rainfall for three years in succession. The result was a partial failure of the crops. The outturn of the autumn rice was estimated at 9·4 annas, and that of the winter rice at 8·3 annas. Millets and tea, which are important crops in the Darjeeling district, and sugarcane, which is grown all over the Division, gave fairly good results. The average outturn of jute was 11 annas. The silk crops of Rajshahi suffered considerably. Actual famine prevailed nowhere, though the conditions of high prices and stationary wages were naturally unfavourable.

Chittagong Division.

In the Chittagong Division the rainfall has fallen short of the average during each of the last three years:—

	1893-94.	1894-95.	1895-96.	1896-97.
	Inches.	Inches.	Inches.	Inches.
Tippera ...	85·12	78·57	67·54	58·17
Noakhali ...	145·74	117·83	100·65	89·51
Chittagong ...	146·39	112·57	97·28	74·13

The distribution of the rainfall in 1896-97 was abnormal, and the produce of the winter rice crop was materially affected. In Noakhali and Chittagong the outturn both of the *aus* and the *aman* was very much below the average. The conditions in Tippera were slightly more favourable. The betelnut plague destroyed over 50 per cent. of the trees, which are an important source of income in this Division. Prices of food-grains were almost double those of the previous year and triple those of the year before. In March 1897 from 8 to 9 seers of common rice only were to be procured for the rupee. The effect upon the condition of the people could not fail to be unfavourable, and towards the close of the year arrangements were made for the distribution of charitable relief, though no famine conditions actually prevailed.

Dacca Division.

The rainfall in the Dacca Division during the last four years is shown in the following table:—

	1893-94.	1894-95.	1895-96.	1896-97.
	Inches.	Inches.	Inches.	Inches.
Dacca ...	74·14	69·47	57·60	60·48
Mymensingh ...	100·57	88·99	68·67	74·79
Faridpur ...	75·33	71·53	54·42	48·18
Backergunge ...	103·91	84·86	67·88	62·24

As elsewhere, the rainfall was badly distributed. The flood-water in Dacca and Faridpur, which is as much needed as rain-water for the *aman* rice, was deficient during the year. The effect on the crops was unfavourable. In Mymensingh the heavy showers of May retarded the growth of *aus* and jute, and the insufficient rainfall at the transplanting season and in October reduced the outturn of *aman* and all other crops. In Backergunge a notable storm at the end of June, which brought in a flood of salt water, did some damage to crops, which, however, were on the whole fair.

The prices of all articles of food ruled high. The price of common rice in the last fortnight of March was 9 seers and 4 chitaks per rupee, against 13 seers 12 chitaks and 17 seers 11 chitaks during the corresponding period of 1896 and 1895. The condition of the people of Dacca and Backergunge remained prosperous in spite of high prices. In Mymensingh and Faridpur, however, there was some hardship among small cultivators and middle class people living on small fixed incomes.

Patna Division.

The following figures give the average rainfall in the districts of this Division:—

	1893-94.	1894-95.	1895-96.	1896-97.
	Inches.	Inches.	Inches.	Inches.
Patna ...	50·04	59·01	37·29	32·82
Gaya ...	38·90	51·04	31·66	36·26
Shahabad ...	49·63	62·44	38·21	31·35
Saran ...	46·01	51·07	42·35	28·51
Champaran ...	82·53	52 99	54·96	30·58
Muzaffarpur ...	57·09	51·19	49·60	37·82
Darbhanga ...	56·20	53·20	42·68	39·03

Early in the rainy season floods did a good deal of damage to the *bhadoi* crops. The two long periods of drought, lasting to the middle of August and the middle of September respectively, scorched much of what had escaped the floods, and withered the winter rice seedlings, while the complete absence of rain from the middle of September to the end of November destroyed a large proportion of the winter rice. There was not sufficient moisture for *rabi* sowings. *Rabi* was, however, largely sown on low-lying lands that are ordinarily unsuitable for these crops, but the area cultivated was on the whole below the average. Timely showers during the cold weather gave a fair outturn, however, from what was sown. The *rahar* and the mustard were exceptionally fine crops. The outturns in the different districts, as estimated by the Director of the Agricultural Department, are given below:—

Districts.	*Bhadoi.*	*Aghani.*	*Rabi.*
	Annas.	Annas.	Annas.
Patna ...	10	10½	11⅔
Gaya ...	12	8	16
Shahabad ...	7	4	9
Saran ...	6	1¼	11½
Champaran ...	8	3½	11⅔
Muzaffarpur ...	5½	3	12
Darbhanga ...	10¼	5	14⅓

The poppy crop was not up to the average, and the indigo crop was only to some extent saved from failure by the unusually good produce from second cuttings.

The prices of food-grains were almost normal at the beginning of the year, common rice being sold at 20 seers, wheat at 15 seers, and maize at 25 seers per rupee. Abnormal conditions, however, commenced with the partial failure of the *bhadoi*, when prices rose, instead of as usual falling, while there was a sharp rise in October and November, as the loss of the winter rice became certain. After the first panic, however, prices, though high, remained steadier. At the end of the year the prices of rice, wheat, and maize were respectively 10, 10, and 10½ seers per rupee. The prices were highest in Darbhanga and Champaran, where from November to March they varied from 7 to 10 seers per rupee. Prices at the end of the year were 80 to 100 per cent. above what

they were at its commencement. Wages showed little signs of increase; but as the majority of agricultural labourers are paid in kind, the high prices did not affect a considerable section of the labouring classes of the population to the extent that they otherwise might.

Famine conditions prevailed from the beginning of December onwards, and relief works were gradually opened in all districts except Gaya.

Bhagalpur Division.

The average rainfall in the districts of the Bhagalpur Division during the past four years is given below:—

	1893-94.	1894-95.	1895-96.	1896-97.
	Inches.	Inches.	Inches.	Inches.
Monghyr ...	47·02	53·97	33·64	41·80
Bhagalpur ...	57·29	49·09	44·86	39·53
Purnea ...	85·28	73·84	64·82	52·93
Malda ...	68·95	60·42	33·72	44·81
Sonthal Parganas ...	65·32	64·92	38·82	45·53

This Division also shared in the drought, which lasted till May, in the break in the rains for a month from the latter part of July, which spoiled the hopes of the autumn crops, and in the final drought, from the latter end of September to the 31st December, which spoilt the winter rice, after which date there was good rainfall, and a general improvement in the agricultural condition of the people. The *mahua* and mango crops were poor, but the ordinary *rabi* crops did well. This Division fared better than the tracts to the west of it by getting nearly 10 inches of rain in September. The outturn of the *bhadoi*, winter rice and *rabi* crops is estimated at 9½ annas, 7½ annas and 12 annas, respectively. The winter rice was worst in Malda, being estimated at 4 to 6 annas only, the other districts yielding an 8 to 8½-anna crop. The *rabi* crops, both food and non-food, varied from 11 to 14 annas in all the districts, except the Sonthal Parganas, where the *rabi* food-crops were estimated at 9¼ annas, and the non-food crops at 6 annas. Although this Division produced enough food for its own requirements, the failure of crops in other parts of the country served to drain the surplus stocks so rapidly that prices rose higher than even in the famine season of 1873-74. The wages of labour, which have had a tendency to rise in nearly every district in this Division, fell during the year everywhere except in Monghyr, but although the conditions of the year were unfavourable, actual measures of famine relief on any scale were only found necessary in the north of Bhagalpur.

Orissa Division.

The average rainfall in the districts of the Orissa Division is shown in the following table :—

	1893-94.	1894-95.	1895-96.	1896-97.
	Inches.	Inches.	Inches.	Inches.
Cuttack ...	62·07	56·71	66·46	64·88
Balasore	73·58	67·56	57·77	69·13
Puri ...	68·60	54·89	65·68	58·02

It will be seen from the above table that there was no deficiency of rainfall in this Division, but the distribution was not satisfactory. There were heavy falls of rain in June, July and August, but an almost complete failure of rainfall from September to January. The consequence of these abnormal conditions was that there were heavy floods, followed by drought. What escaped the floods and what was replanted was afterwards more or less damaged by protracted drought. The *rabi* crops also suffered from drought, and the outturn of all food-grains was poor. The autumn rice was only an 8-anna crop, the winter rice a 7-anna crop, the *laghu* or high land winter rice an 8-anna crop, and the *dalua* or *boro* rice a 12-anna crop. *Mandia*, which is of considerable importance in this Division, was only a 5-anna crop. Pulses and sugarcane gave 8-anna crops, and cotton and oilseeds 11 and 7-anna crops, respectively.

Since the famine of 1866 prices have never been so high as they were in 1896-97. Fortunately, however, there was no general scarcity except in limited areas in the district of Puri. Elsewhere the railway and ordinary works

sufficed to supply the demand for labour, and some gratuitous relief and a liberal grant of taccavi advances afforded all the relief that was necessary. Wages of labour remained much the same as in the preceding year, but near railway works the increase of wages was very marked, especially in the case of skilled masons, who could earn as much as 8 annas to a rupee per day.

Chota Nagpur Division.

The statement below shows the average rainfall during the past four years in the Chota Nagpur Division:—

	1893-94.	1894-95.	1895-96.	1896-97.
	Inches.	Inches.	Inches.	Inches.
Hazaribagh ...	66·41	64·42	41·57	53·53
Lohardaga ...	60·49	64·54	55·18	39·81
Palamau ...	59·34	61·24	39·30	39·13
Manbhum ...	63·21	61·58	35·77	43·83
Singhbhum ...	63·81	55·44	51·63	69·55

The above table shows that, on the whole, the rainfall was not deficient in quantity, but the distribution of the rain, as regards localities, was capricious, and in respect of seasons untimely. The anti-monsoon showers, which enable the lands to be prepared for the autumn crops, were extremely deficient. In June in all the districts except Palamau the fall was excessive, and did more harm than good to the weakly crops. The winter rice at first promised well, but the failure of rainfall in August to October resulted in the failure of this crop except in low lands. The best *bhadoi* harvest was reaped in Palamau, where the crop was a 10-anna one. In the other districts it was an 8 to an 8½-anna crop. The winter rice crop of Palamau was only a 5-anna crop, this crop being estimated at 7 annas for Manbhum, at 8 annas for Hazaribagh and Lohardaga, and at 10 annas for Singhbhum. The *rabi* sowings were considerably contracted in area on account of the absence of moisture in the soil. In Hazaribagh the area under these crops was estimated at only one-fourth of the normal. Good showers of rain towards the end of November, and again in Christmas week, and later on in February and March, encouraged cultivators to go in largely for late sowings, which did not, however, prove very successful. The *rabi* harvests were estimated at 10 annas for Hazaribagh, at 6¾ annas for Palamau, 6 annas for Lohardaga and Singhbhum, and only 5 annas for Manbhum. Great damage was done to the *mahua* crop by a severe storm at the end of March. This crop, the estimated outturn of which is of great importance in this Division, was 6 annas in Palamau, 8 annas in Manbhum, and 10 to 12 annas in the other three districts. The mango crop was also a very poor one. Sugarcane fared badly, being a three-fourths crop in Hazaribagh and Palamau and only a half crop in the other three districts. Tobacco and jute gave only an 8-anna outturn and oilseeds less than 6½ annas. Opium, which is grown only in Hazaribagh and Palamau, did better.

The price of food-grains rose steadily as soon as it was observed in September that the country would have to face a general famine. The price of common rice was 8 to 9 seers per rupee in March, against 14½ and 18 seers during the preceding two years. The price of *rabi* grains also increased 30 per cent. In Singhbhum, owing to its propinquity to the Native State of Mourbhanj, where the rice crop turned out an excellent one, the price of this staple did not rise beyond 10 to 13 seers per rupee at the end of the year, but since then prices have tended to become uniformly high throughout the Division. The wages of labour showed a downward tendency, both for ordinary labourers and for skilled workmen. The dullness of the coal market was an additional cause of the fall of wages. Emigration, however, was busy, and the construction of the new Cuttack-Midnapore extension of the Bengal-Nagpur Railway supplied work to the labouring classes in the eastern portion of the Division. Two successive bad harvests seriously affected the condition of the people, and relief measures were undertaken in every district except Singhbhum.

Statement showing monthly variations in the Retail Prices of Food-grains and Salt in the selected districts of Bengal from April 1896 to March 1897.

NUMBER OF SEERS OF 80 TOLAHS WEIGHT PURCHASEABLE FOR A RUPEE.

COMMON RICE.

Districts.	1896. April.	May.	June.	July.	August.	September.	October.	November.	December.	1897. January.	February.	March.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13
	S. c.	S. c.	S. c.	S. c.	S. c.	S. c.	S. c.	S. c.	S. c.	S. c.	S. c.	S. c.
Calcutta ...	13 0½	12 12	11 3½	10 12	10 5	9 7	8 10	8 3	8 3	8 0	8 0	8 0
Burdwan ...	15 14	15 12	13 2	13 8	14 0	12 0	10 14	10 2	10 8	9 14	11 0	10 2
24-Parganas ...	14 4	13 12	11 8	11 8	11 8	11 8	10 0	8 14	9 0	10 4	10 8	10 0
Backergunge ...	14 0	11 4	10 12	10 2	9 8	8 14 / 9 15 (aus.)	8 9	7 12	7 8 (old) / 10 2 (new).	10 4	10 6	9 13
Chittagong ...	12 8	11 8	10 12	10 14	10 10	9 12	9 8	8 12	9 8	9 0	9 6	10 0
Patna ...	18 0	18 0	17 0	16 6	14 4	12 2	9 14	10 4	10 5½	10 4	10 4	10 4
Darbhanga ...	18 6	18 0½	15 8	15 0	14 0	12 4	10 8	10 2	8 12	9 2	9 0	8 12
Bhagalpur ...	17 0	16 6	15 9	15 2	13 14	12 0	10 5	10 2	10 8	10 2	10 7	9 2
Puri ...	23 10	22 5	18 6	21 0	18 4	17 1	13 14½	13 2	12 1	10 8	12 7½	12 7½
Hazaribagh ...	13 0	12 14	13 0	12 0	11 0	11 4	8 14	8 12	8 4	8 0	9 0	9 2

WHEAT.

	S. c.	S. c.	S. c.	S. c.	S. c.	S. c.	S. c.	S. c.	S. c.	S. c.	S. c.	S. c.
Calcutta ...	11 13	11 15	11 7	11 9½	11 6	9 8	8 0	8 3	8 0	7 13	8 0	8 0
Burdwan ...	13 0	12 4	11 12	12 10	11 14	10 0	9 0	8 0?	8 0	8 4	9 8	9 8
24-Parganas ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Backergunge ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Chittagong ...	10 14	10 15	10 12	10 0	10 4	10 2	9 0	8 8?	6 8	6 8	6 6	6 8
Patna { Red	15 0	15 0	14 8	14 0	13 8	11 0	9 0?	9 6	9 8	9 4	9 4	10 4
Patna { White	14 0	14 0	13 0?	13 0	12 8	10 8	8 8					
Darbhanga ...	13 15	13 2	13 0	12 12	10 4	9 8	8 0	8 0	7 4	7 2	6 12½	7 4
Bhagalpur ...	15 2	14 10½	13 3	13 9	12 4½	10 1½	8 10	8 15	8 14	8 14	8 14	8 13
Puri ...	11 6⅓	11 6½	11 13	10 8	9 13½	8 13½	6 13?	6 0?	6 9	6 9	6 9	6 9
Hazaribagh ...	10 8	10 12	10 8	10 8	10 4	9 0	7 8	7 8	7 8	7 8	7 0	8 2

BARLEY.

	S. c.	S. c.	S. c.	S. c.	S. c.	S. c.	S. c.	S. c.	S. c.	S. c.	S. c.	S. c.
Calcutta ...	16 0	16 3	16 0	16 6	16 0	15 4	12 4	10 0	10 5	10 0	11 13	11 13
Burdwan ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
24-Parganas ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Backergunge ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Chittagong ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Patna ...	23 0	23 0	21 0	19 8	17 0	15 0	11 8	11 0	12 0	12 8	12 0	14 0?
Darbhanga ...	25 2	21 10	21 8	20 0	19 0	15 8	10 8	11 0	11 2	11 0	11 0	11 0
Bhagalpur ...	22 5½	21 7	19 7½	19 3½	17 10	13 14	11 5	11 6	11 1	11 6	12 10	12 9
Puri ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Hazaribagh ...	18 0	16 0	16 0	15 8	15 4	14 0	11 0	10 0	9 8	10 0	10 0	10 0

MAIZE OR INDIAN CORN.

	S. c.	S. c.	S. c.	S. c.	S. c.	S. c.	S. c.	S. c.	S. c.	S. c.	S. c.	S. c.
Calcutta ...	16 6	16 6	16 0	16 0	15 12½	15 4	13 2½	10 11	10 9½	10 5½	10 0?	10 0
Burdwan ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
24-Parganas ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Backergunge ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Chittagong ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Patna ...	24 8	22 8	20 8	20 8	19 8	17 2	13 8	13 0	12 4	11 10	12 0	...
Darbhanga ...	27 9½	23 12	22 0	20 0	17 8	17 8	13 4	11 14	10 6	9 14	9 10	...
Bhagalpur ...	25 7½	25 4	23 0	21 7	20 13	16 6¼	13 8	13 2½	12 10	11 11	11 11	11 5
Puri ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Hazaribagh ...	17 8	17 0	16 0	15 8	16 8	16 8	11 8	11 0	10 12	10 0	10 0	10 0

Statement showing monthly variations in the Retail Prices of Food-grains and Salt in the selected districts of Bengal from April 1896 to March 1897.—concluded.

Districts.	NUMBER OF SEERS OF 80 TOLAHS WEIGHT PURCHASEABLE FOR A RUPEE.											
	GRAM.											
	1896.									1897.		
	April.	May.	June.	July.	August.	September.	October.	November.	December.	January.	February.	March.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13
	S. c.	S. c.	S. c.	S. c.	S. c.	S. c.	S. c.	S. c.	S. c.	S. c.	S. c.	S. c.
Calcutta ...	14 8	15 4	13 14½	13 5	13 0	11 8	10 8	9 6	9 6	10 0	10 10	10 10
Burdwan ...	18 0	18 0	16 4	15 8	15 10	14 0	10 10	9 14	10 14	10 14	11 8	12 8
24-Parganas ...	14 8	14 8	14 12	14 12	14 0	13 8	10 4	8 14	8 12	10 0	9 0	9 8
Backergunge ...	13 14	13 10	13 8	13 0	13 2	13 0	11 12	9 0	8 6	8 8	8 4	9 4
Chittagong ...	11 8	11 12	10 12	10 12	10 12	10 2	10 0	8 4	7 10	7 12	8 0	8 0
Patna ...	22 8	20 8	19 4	19 8	17 8	13 11	11 8	11 4	11 4	11 8	12 0	13 0
Darbhanga ...	19 12	19 6	18 8	17 12	15 4	13 8	11 0	9 10	9 4	9 6	10 0	10 4
Bhagalpur ...	20 12	19 14	18 13½	18 15	17 5	13 14	10 10½	11 7	10 12	10 11	11 1	11 10
Puri ...	15 12	16 7	16 5½	15 7½	14 7	14 7	13 12½	12 7½	11 13	10 8	11 13	11 13
Hazaribagh ...	15 8	14 12	14 4	14 4	13 4	11 12	9 12	9 4	9 4	9 0	9 2	10 10

SALT.

	S. c.	S. c.	S. c.	S. c.	S. c.	S. c.	S. c.	S. c.	S. c.	S. c.	S. c.	S. c.
Calcutta ...	11 13	11 9½	9 11	9 6	9 0	9 0	8 8	8 0	8 10	8 14	9 6	9 11
Burdwan ...	11 2	11 4	11 0	11 0	11 0	11 0	11 8	11 4	11 4	11 6	11 8	11 4
24-Parganas ...	10 12	10 4	10 4	10 8	10 6	10 6	9 0	9 9	9 8	9 8	9 4	10 0
Backergunge ...	10 0	8 4	8 4	10 0	10 0	10 0	9 12	8 14	9 4	9 2	9 0	9 0
Chittagong ...	10 0	10 0	10 0	10 0	10 0	10 0	10 0	8 12	7 12	8 0	8 2	9 0
Patna ...	10 0	10 0	10 0	10 0	10 0	10 0	10 0	9 8	9 0	9 8	10 8	10 0
Darbhanga ...	11 8	11 7½	10 12	11 0	10 8	10 8	10 8	10 0	10 2	10 4	10 4	10 6
Bhagalpur ...	9 7	10 1	9 0	10 1	10 0½	10 1½	10 1	10 0	10 0	10 0	10 0	10 0
Puri ...	12 0	11 14½	12 6	12 4	11 14	12 8	11 13	11 14½	12 0	12 0	12 4	12 4
Hazaribagh ...	9 0	8 0	8 8	9 0	8 0	8 0	8 0	8 0	8 0	8 0	8 0	8 8

Statement showing Seasonal Rainfall for each subdivision in Bengal for the year 1896.

Names of divisions and districts.	Names of sub-divisions.	Number of years the total rainfall whereof is taken for the average fall per annum.	Registered Rainfall in Inches.																	
			Fall to end of April (four months).		Fall to end of June (six months).		Fall to end of August (eight months).		Fall in September (one month).		Fall to end of September (nine months).		Fall in October (one month).		Fall to end of October (ten months).		Fall after October to end of December (two months).		Total fall of the year.	
			Average of years as per column 3.	Fall in 1896.	Average of years as per column 3.	Fall in 1896.	Average of years as per column 3.	Fall in 1896.	Average of years as per column 3.	Fall in 1896.	Average of years as per column 3.	Fall in 1896.	Average of years as per column 3.	Fall in 1896.	Average of years as per column 3.	Fall in 1896.	Average of years as per column 3.	Fall in 1896.	Average of years as per column 3.	Fall in 1896.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21
BENGAL.																				
Burdwan Division.																				
Burdwan	Burdwan	26	4·93	0·55	19·58	24·62	42·66	41·86	8·04	9·33	50·70	51·19	3·61	...	54·31	51·19	0·82	...	55·13	51·19
	Katwa	25—26	4·44	1·36	19·64	18·13	41·51	33·17	7·92	5·61	49·43	38·78	3·76	...	53·19	38·78	0·77	0·03	53·96	38·81
	Kalna	25—26	5·23	4·75	19·57	30·86	41·77	47·52	6·65	10·26	48·42	57·78	3·51	...	51·93	57·78	1·12	0·03	53·05	57·81
	Raniganj	26	3·67	0·47	16·62	16·06	43·07	32·34	7·33	5·45	50·40	37·79	3·31	...	53·71	37·79	0·59	0·06	54·30	37·85
Birbhum	Suri	26	3·36	0·72	18 45	20·08	44 86	31·60	9·95	5·97	54·81	37·57	3·49	...	58·30	37 57	0·57	0·04	58·87	37·61
	Rampur Hât	22—23	3·64	0·65	17·63	19·05	41·51	34·65	10·83	11·18	52·34	45·83	3·75	...	56·09	45·83	0·57	0·25	56·66	46·08
Bankura	Bankura	26	3·80	0·57	18·17	14·93	43·74	44·49	8·03	6·14	51·77	50·63	3·82	...	55·59	50·63	0·67	0·05	56·26	50·68
	Vishnupur	16—17	4·30	0·40	20·47	16·76	45·82	47·22	8·95	4·38	54·77	51·60	3·16	...	57·93	51·60	0·73	..	58·66	51·60
Midnapore	Midnapore	26	4·61	0·34	19·10	18·94	43·06	44·84	7·66	4·74	50·72	49·58	4·30	...	55 02	49·58	0·88	0·02	55·90	49·60
	Ghatal	19—20	4·67	0·90	20·46	15·64	47·03	39·02	9·23	8·81	56·26	47·83	3·23	...	59·49	47·83	0·82	...	60·31	47·83
	Tamluk	25—26	4·64	0·58	19·37	21·58	44·65	51·40	8·47	6·17	53·12	57·57	4·32	...	57·44	57·57	0·81	0·01	58·25	57·58
	Contai	26	3·96	0·32	18·47	20·36	45·45	50·02	11 00	6·56	56·45	56·58	7·80	...	64·25	56·58	1·85	0·08	66·10	56·66
Hooghly	Hooghly	26	4·67	2·91	19·44	22·85	42·02	40·36	7·33	6·99	49·35	47·35	3·98	...	53·33	47·35	1·03	...	54·36	47·35
	Serampore	24—25	4·98	1·08	19·75	21·37	43·94	48·76	8·06	6·45	52·00	55·21	4·45	0·05	56·45	55·26	1·02	0·01	57·47	55·27
	Jahanabad	24—25	4·57	0·82	20·02	19·31	46·68	40·43	8·79	5·68	45·47	46·11	3·89	...	49·36	46·11	0·68	...	60·04	46·11
Howrah	Howrah	26	4·86	0·50	20·45	16·25	44·07	38·88	8·07	5·88	52·14	44·76	4·22	...	56·36	44·76	0·84	...	57·20	44·76
	Ulubaria	...	...	0·88	...	23·07	...	43·73	...	5·74	...	49·47	...	...	...	49·47	...	...	...	49·47
Presidency Division.																				
24-Parganas	Alipore (observatory)	25—26	5·29	0·25	21·46	21·02	46·87	43·52	9·33	9·05	56·20	52·57	4·39	...	60·59	52·57	0 90	0·05	61·49	52·62
	Basirhat	25—26	5·58	0·96	23 06	22·36	48·03	48·11	8·30	11·50	56·33	59·61	4 80	...	61·13	59·61	0·76	0·35	61·89	59 96
	Barasat	25—26	5·17	0·71	20·63	24 63	42·73	40·13	8·48	7·10	51·21	47·23	4·55	0·17	55·76	47·40	0·88	...	56·64	47·40
	Diamond Harbour	25—26	5·30	0·11	20·95	20·80	49·51	55·74	10·21	6 88	59·72	62·62	5·03	...	64·75	62·62	1·15	0·04	65·90	62·66
	Barrackpore	25—26	5·04	0·96	20·32	22·55	43·57	51·31	7·74	7·15	51·31	58·46	3·90	0 12	55·21	58·58	1·11	...	56·32	58·58
	Dum-Dum	25—26	4·98	1·29	21·22	21·17	44 94	42·67	8 99	7·39	53·93	50 06	4·59	...	58·52	50·06	0·87	...	59·39	50·06

Nadia ...	Krishnagar ...	26	5·24	3·04	20·33	22·14	41·49	34·36	7·31	5·98	48 80	40·34	4·22	...	53·02	40·34	1·02	0·02	54·04	40·36
	Meherpur ...	25—26	6·60	2·82	22 25	22·05	44·29	32·37	7·86	9·22	52·15	41·59	4·01	...	56·16	41·59	0·75	...	56·91	41·59
	Chuadanga ...	25—26	5·96	1·33	22·43	22·20	43·99	38·27	8 88	5·78	52·87	44·05	4·19	...	57·06	44·05	1·20	...	58·26	44·05
	Kushtia ...	25—26	6·46	2·21	25·05	19·76	46·81	25·89	9·42	10 19	56·23	36·08	4·40	...	60·63	36·08	0·97	...	61·60	36·08
	Ranaghat ...	25—26	5·68	3·63	20·96	22·92	43·38	34·58	7·14	11·07	50·52	45·65	3·80	...	54·32	45·65	1·12	...	55·44	45·65
Murshidabad	Berhampore ...	22—26	4·11	0·67	18·85	14 00	41 33	28·32	10·13	9·47	51·46	37 79	3·83	...	55·29	37·79	0·68	0·07	55·97	37·86
	Lalbagh ...	18—21	3·28	...	17·72	15·98	40·36	38·94	9·79	9·24	50·15	48·18	4·19	...	54 34	48·18	0·94	...	55·28	48·18
	Jangipur ...	22—25	3·40	0·05	17·67	13·10	39·48	33·37	10·04	8·31	49·52	41·68	3 27	0·05	52·79	41·73	0 47	0·11	53·26	41·84
	Kandi ...	21—23	4·38	0·56	18·28	18·54	40·92	32·66	9·12	6·89	50·04	39·55	3·69	...	53·73	39·55	0·97	...	54·70	39·55
Jessore ...	Jessore ...	26	7·62	2·57	27·74	28·72	50·30	47·96	8·09	8·43	58·39	56·39	4 55	0·03	62·94	56·42	1·40	...	64·34	56·42
	Narail ...	24—25	7·24	3·46	24·69	20·90	44·17	32·19	6·59	12 35	50 76	44·54	3 98	0 08	54·74	44·62	1·17	...	55·91	44·62
	Bangaon ...	26	5·67	2·93	21·44	20·16	43·98	35·09	8·05	8·32	52·03	43·41	4·87	0·01	56·90	43·42	0·97	0 03	57·87	43·45
	Jhenida ...	24—26	7·06	2·12	25·65	19·05	47·13	27·80	8·58	10·46	55·71	38·26	4·43	0 83	60·19	39·09	1·16	...	61·35	39·09
	Magura ...	24—25	7·42	4·20	27·25	25·38	47·02	37·23	7·36	11·95	54·38	49·18	3·83	0·80	58·21	49·98	1·15	0·12	59·36	50·10
Khulna ...	Khulna ...	24—25	6·72	1·82	25·42	23·45	48·47	37·33	9·24	8·48	57·71	45 81	4·56	...	62·27	45 81	1·10	0·05	63·37	45·86
	Satkhira ...	25—26	6·70	2·97	24·55	20·78	48·56	36·01	8·20	12·80	56·76	48·81	4·88	...	61 64	48·81	1·03	...	62·67	48·81
	Bagerhat ...	24—25	6·45	2·98	27·33	24·14	54·06	43·83	9·11	10·09	63·17	53·92	5·37	0·41	68·54	54·33	1·27	...	69·81	54·33
RAJSHAHI DIVISION.																				
Rajshahi ...	Boalia ...	26	3·87	2·15	19·03	21·99	41·63	35·56	10·38	6·55	52·01	42·11	4·11	...	56·12	42·11	0·38	...	56·50	42·11
	Nator ...	25—26	5·09	0·90	23·21	19·88	47·62	39·61	11·14	4·12	58·76	43·73	4·09	...	62·85	43 73	0·59	...	63·44	43·73
Dinajpur ...	Dinajpur ...	26	3·91	0·75	26·86	19·69	53·80	30·15	11·39	17·92	65·19	48·07	4 55	0·75	69·74	48·82	0·16	0·28	69 90	49·10
	Thakurgaon ...	...	...	2·14	...	28·03	...	59·62	...	16·60	...	76·22	...	0·45	...	76·67	...	0·06	...	76·73
Jalpaiguri ...	Jalpaiguri ...	25—26	6·52	4·44	44 84	22·51	99·82	60·73	22·37	18·70	122·19	79·43	5·32	2 11	127 51	81·54	0·25	0·05	127·76	81 59
	Alipore Duars ...	9—10	9·98	7·24	55·09	29·75	112·93	74·79	20·82	15·29	133·75	90·08	4·18	2·18	137·93	92·26	0·38	0·09	138·31	92·35
Darjeeling ...	Darjeeling ...	25—26	7·88	3·02	40·07	45·34	98·13	83·31	17·31	26 14	115·44	109·45	5·83	0·63	121·27	110·08	0·42	0·42	121·69	110·50
	Siliguri ...	12—13	6·57	2·62	42·21	20·03	99·87	76·78	17·90	25·71	117·77	102·49	5·04	2·79	122·81	105·28	0·46	0·13	123·27	105·41
Rangpur ...	Rangpur ...	26	5·65	5·18	34·10	37·51	62·81	53·16	13·72	28·18	76·53	81·34	5·44	1·04	81·97	82·38	0 21	0·53	82·18	82·91
	Nilphamari ...	19—21	5·57	1·56	38·29	30·22	72·21	54·02	14·46	22·16	86·67	76·18	4·49	2·04	91·16	78·22	0·19	0·08	91·35	78·30
	Gaibanda ...	25	5·36	0·93	30·77	19·51	54·47	43·47	12·51	16·29	66 98	59·76	5·05	0·77	72·03	60·53	0·28	0·21	72·31	60·74
	Kurigaon ...	20—21	7·85	5·47	43·17	32·79	76·22	55·63	13·15	23·68	83·37	79·31	4·40	3·53	87·77	82 84	0·35	0·13	88·12	82·97
Bogra ...	Bogra ...	26	4·95	1·44	26·59	25·01	52·05	39·61	10·88	8·62	62·93	48·23	3·74	...	66·67	48·23	0·74	0·20	67·41	48·43
Pabna ...	Pabna ...	26	6·20	1·72	24·23	23·96	46·39	36·87	9·57	4·78	55 96	41·65	4·05	0·91	60·01	42·56	0·75	...	60·76	42·56
	Sirajganj ...	25—26	5·90	2·22	25·06	28·29	47·49	38·80	9·10	7·19	56·59	45·99	4·23	0·10	60·82	46 09	0·73	...	61·55	46·09
DACCA DIVISION.																				
Dacca ...	Dacca ...	26	9·16	6·99	31·65	33·65	56·73	46·96	8·85	14·61	65·58	61·57	4·02	0·04	69·60	61·61	1·19	...	70·79	61·61
	Munshiganj ...	23—24	10·06	7·56	34·52	32·96	63·25	47·96	10·86	8·68	74 11	56·64	5·28	0·03	79·39	56·67	1·57	0·17	80·96	56·84
	Manikganj ...	23—24	7·95	5·43	27·11	29·55	50·23	41·92	7·26	12·44	57·49	54·34	3·69	0·75	61·18	55·11	1·20	...	62·38	55·11
	Narayanganj ..	12—13	9·34	7·68	32·68	35·99	58 78	51·92	8·51	11·25	67·29	63·17	4·42	0·03	71·71	63·20	1·99	...	73·70	63·20
Mymensingh ...	Mymensingh ...	26	7·98	3·82	37·91	38·00	67·93	56·41	12·94	20·25	80·87	76·66	5·62	...	86·49	76·66	0·74	...	87·23	76·66
	Jamalpur ...	25—26	6·36	4·14	30·76	36·86	57·89	55·59	12·88	17·20	70·77	72·79	4·96	...	75·73	72·79	0 72	0·11	76·45	72·90
	Atia ...	25—26	6·70	2·99	27·37	30·13	49·96	40·17	8·50	10·53	58·46	50·70	4·48	...	62·94	50·70	0·66	...	63·60	60·70
	Kishorganj ...	25—26	9·38	6·44	39·63	42·29	67·11	54·32	12·48	13·03	79·59	67·35	4·91	...	84·50	67·35	1·05	...	85·55	67·35
	Netrakona ...	13	9·49	7·21	44·24	48·60	80·79	72·51	13·32	15·07	94·11	87·58	6·18	1·35	100·29	88·93	1·02	...	101·31	88·93
Faridpur ...	Faridpur ...	26	8·65	5·40	29·77	26·81	54·21	41·17	8·95	13·65	63·16	54·82	4·09	0·05	67·25	54·87	1·29	0·25	68·54	55·12
	Goalundo ...	24—25	7·94	5·90	27·93	29·16	49·94	40·63	7·54	6·53	57·48	47·16	4·26	...	61·74	47·16	1·27		63·01	47·16
	Madaripur ...	25—26	7·80	2·85	28·95	16·18	52·58	28·82	7 68	11·69	60·26	40·51	4·59	...	64·85	40·51	1·18	...	66·03	40·51
Backergunge ...	Barisal ...	26	7·51	3·07	31·62	28·12	59·91	45·93	10·79	15·04	70·70	60·97	5·61	...	76·31	60·97	1·66	...	77·97	60·97
	Pirojpur ...	25—26	5·83	2·65	29 08	20·54	58·67	38·58	10·63	13·40	69·30	51·98	5·87	...	75·17	51·98	1·53	...	76·70	51·98
	Patuakhali ...	23—24	6·68	2·68	34·74	35·33	82·18	60·17	12·04	13·96	94·22	74·13	6·25	0·62	100·47	74·75	2·06	...	102·53	74·75
	Bhola ...	18—19	7·60	1 69	33·39	27·14	68·16	47·37	10·97	12·10	79·13	59·47	6·07	...	85·20	59·47	1·87	...	87·07	59·47

Statement showing Seasonal Rainfall for each subdivision in Bengal for the year 1896—concluded.

Names of divisions and districts.	Names of sub-divisions.	Number of years the total rainfall whereof is taken for the average fall per annum.	Registered Rainfall in Inches.																	
			Fall to end of April (four months).		Fall to end of June (six months).		Fall to end of August (eight months).		Fall in September (one month).		Fall to end of September (nine months.)		Fall in October (one month).		Fall to end of October (ten months).		Fall after October to end of December (two months).		Total fall of the year.	
			Average of years as per column 3.	Fall in 1896.	Average of years as per column 3.	Fall in 1896.	Average of years as per column 3.	Fall in 1896.	Average of years as per column 3.	Fall in 1896.	Average of years as per column 3.	Fall in 1896.	Average of years as per column 3.	Fall in 1896.	Average of years as per column 3.	Fall in 1896.	Average of years as per column 3.	Fall in 1896.	Average of years as per column 3.	Fall in 1896.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21
Chittagong Division.																				
Tippera ...	Comilla ...	23—24	10·29	8·19	39·40	37·19	72·18	52·23	10·51	16·08	82·69	68·31	5·20	0·39	87·89	68·70	1·50	...	89·39	68·70
	Brahmanbaria ...	24—26	11·76	9·83	38·50	43·73	62·10	56·72	10·77	7·35	72·87	64·07	4·94	2·28	77·81	66·35	1·06	0·45	78·87	66·80
	Chandpur ...	17—18	9·63	8·27	35·85	37·86	68·50	52·05	10·55	10·25	79·05	62·30	6·13	0·16	85·18	62·46	1·47	...	86·65	62·46
Noakhali ...	Noakhali ...	26	9·81	8·56	44 31	42·79	93·04	87·38	15·77	15·18	108·81	102·56	7·70	0·92	116·51	103·48	2·41	...	118·92	103·48
	Feni	19—20	10·93	7·56	46·63	33·95	94·82	70·05	13·41	13·26	108·23	83·31	6·50	1·00	114·73	84·31	3·32	...	118·05	84·31
Chittagong ...	Chittagong ...	26	7·67	13·49	40·84	43·07	83·80	66·97	12·91	8·91	96·71	75·88	6·24	1·98	102·95	77·86	2·30	0·14	105·25	78·00
	Cox's Bazar ...	25—26	5·16	3·31	48·06	45·31	115·94	95·38	14·34	13·63	130·28	109·01	7·95	...	138·23	109·01	2·55	...	140·78	109·01
Chittagong Hill Tracts.	Rangamati ...	26	9·32	10·62	38·57	28·74	75·18	48·04	11.50	10·04	86·68	58·08	6·54	1·00	93·22	59·08	2·36	...	95·58	59·08
BIHAR.																				
Patna Division.																				
Patna ...	Patna	26	1·82	0·13	11·13	8·99	34·18	30·13	7·40	3·42	41·58	33·55	3·26	...	44·84	33 55	0·30	1·00	45 14	34·55
	Bihar	25—26	1·98	0 03	10·89	9·32	35·26	25 87	6·47	6·16	41·73	32·03	2·61	...	44·34	32·03	0·31	0·77	44·65	32·80
	Barh	25—26	1·63	...	9·44	7·48	31·77	25·19	7·55	4·41	39·32	29·60	2·55	...	41·87	29·60	0·30	0·34	42·17	29·94
	Dinapore ...	25—26	1·63	0·17	10·22	7·46	34·14	21·46	7·25	2·02	41·39	23·48	3·35	...	44·72	23·48	0·36	1·03	45·08	24·51
Gaya ...	Gaya	26	1·94	0·03	9·83	9·35	35·43	25·48	6·89	2·03	42·32	27·51	2·27	...	44·59	27·51	0·56	1·32	45·15	28·83
	Nawada ...	25—26	2·00	0·02	10·04	10·45	33·25	36·86	6·43	6·90	39·68	43·76	2·21	...	41·89	43·76	0·33	1·03	42·22	44·79
	Aurangabad ...	25—26	1·69	...	8·56	9·20	34·74	29·44	6·80	2·94	41·54	32·38	2·47	...	44·01	32·38	0·50	1·98	44·51	34·36
	Jahanabad ...	23	1·78	...	8·88	10·86	34·08	36·99	5·87	2·53	39·95	39·52	2·87	...	42·82	39·52	0·40	0·80	43·22	40·32
Shahabad ...	Arrah	26	1·95	...	9·72	6·42	33·34	24·84	7·19	3·04	40·53	27·88	2·99	...	43·52	27·88	0·36	0·75	43·88	28·63
	Sasaram ...	25—26	1·54	...	7·89	5.64	31·22	30·05	6·76	4·51	37·98	34·56	3·05	...	41·03	34·56	0·49	1·58	41·52	36·14
	Buxar	26	1·70	...	7·81	8·92	30·82	24·99	7·17	2·66	37·99	27·65	3·26	...	41·25	27·65	0·64	0·82	41·89	28·47
	Bhabhua ...	25—26	1·95	...	8 11	7·92	32·53	23·81	6·91	1·03	39·44	24·84	2·93	...	42·37	24·84	0·84	1·71	43·21	26·55
Saran ...	Chapra ...	26	1·73	0·08	9·46	4·86	31·89	20·01	6·94	2·27	38·83	22·28	3 08	...	41·91	22·28	0·52	0·40	42·43	22·68
	Siwan	25—26	1·83	0·10	10·69	3·83	34·17	21·90	8·57	0·58	42·74	22·48	3·41	...	46·15	22·48	0·32	0·41	46·47	22·89
	Gopalganj ...	16—18	1·64	...	11·17	2·52	34·37	21·90	7·28	0·98	41·65	22·88	3·98	...	45·63	22·88	0·29	0·79	45·92	46·47

Champaran ..	Motihari	...	23—24	2·30	0·03	14·29	8·33	39·87	28·72	9·45	1·74	49·32	30 46	3·39	...	52·71	30·46	0·27	0·37	52·98	30·83
	Bettiah	...	24—25	2·15	...	13·91	4·19	40·04	24·54	9·58	2·57	49·62	27 11	3·39	...	53·01	27·11	0·22	0·63	53·23	27·74
Muzaffarpur ..	Muzaffarpur	...	25—26	2·20	0·06	12·20	12·02	34·94	42·19	8·92	2·93	43·86	45·12	3·11	...	46·97	45·12	0·27	0·36	47·24	45·48
	Hajipur	...	24—25	2·07	0·13	10·75	6·47	33·36	27·66	7·48	6·27	40 84	33 93	3·53	...	44·37	33·93	0·25	0·57	44 62	34·50
	Sitamarhi	...	25—26	2·71	0·34	13·93	9·56	36·68	24·02	8·97	3·03	45·65	27·05	2·80	...	48·45	27·05	0·16	0·93	48·61	27·98
Darbhanga ...	Darbhanga	...	25—26	2·08	0·13	12·16	10·45	37·02	30·24	8·94	5 90	45·96	36·14	2·84	0·17	48·80	36·31	0·19	0·45	48·99	36·76
	Madhubani	...	23—25	2 59	0·22	13·97	5·94	37·92	29·73	9·52	6·13	47·44	35 86	2·43	...	49·87	35 86	0·11	0·11	49·98	35·97
	Samastipur	...	25—26	1·79	0·20	11·60	7·90	34·63	34·03	8·10	3·41	42·73	37·44	2·61	...	45·34	37·44	0 24	0 38	45·58	37·82
BHAGALPUR DIVISION.																					
Monghyr ...	Monghyr	...	26	1·99	0·16	11·17	10·47	36·89	33·20	8·85	10 81	45·74	44 01	3·02	...	48·76	44·01	0·17	0·17	48·93	44·18
	Begusarai	...	25—26	2·13	0·04	10·76	12·00	32·93	33·44	7·56	6·38	40·49	39·82	2·74	0·34	43·23	40·16	0·32	0·39	43·55	40·55
	Jamui	...	25—26	2·23	0·12	11·59	5·28	36·12	30·71	6·89	7·59	43·01	38·30	2 33	...	45·34	38 30	0·16	0 32	45·50	38·62
Bhagalpur ...	Bhagalpur	...	26	2·40	0·20	12·75	12·07	36·28	22·50	7·37	9·01	43 65	31·51	2·80	...	46 45	31·51	0·28	0·26	46·73	31·77
	Supaul	...	24—25	2·30	0·22	14·34	8·29	39·40	24·17	9·59	9·96	48·99	34·13	2·48	...	51·47	34·13	0 12	0 28	51·59	34·41
	Madhipura	...	22—26	2·69	0·11	14·86	9·08	40 00	26·09	10·22	10·52	50·22	36·61	3·29	...	53 51	36·61	0·12	0·22	53·63	36 83
	Banka	...	25—26	2·38	1·60	13·00	17·80	35·22	36·39	8·36	7·19	43·58	43·58	3·18	...	46·76	43·58	0·26	0·18	47·02	43·76
Purnea ...	Purnea	...	24—26	2·91	0·23	18·11	9·61	47·13	28·17	13·28	11·48	60·41	39·65	3·57	...	63·98	39·65	0·19	0·21	64·17	39·86
	Kishanganj	...	24—25	3·60	1·66	24·99	18·92	60 35	46·33	14·04	16·51	74 39	62 84	3·36	0·34	77·75	63·18	0 16	0·14	77·91	63 32
	Araria	...	24—25	3·15	0·75	21·79	22·33	53·74	45·37	13·45	12·25	67·19	57·62	3·20	...	70 39	57·62	0·13	0 07	70·52	57·69
Malda ...	Malda	...	26	3·05	0·48	17·47	12·63	39·77	32·75	10 85	14·94	50·62	47·69	4·42	...	55·04	47·69	0·33	0·19	55·37	47·88
Sonthal Parganas.	Dumka	...	24—25	3·20	0·56	16·01	21·32	48·35	42·82	9·53	8·99	52·88	51·81	4·22	...	57·10	51 81	0·54	0·55	57·64	52·36
	Deoghur	...	26	2·82	0·18	14·00	12·24	40·02	30·17	8·23	8·73	48·25	38·90	3 81	...	52·06	38·90	0·37	0·63	52·43	39·53
	Rajmahal	...	24—25	2·21	0·41	16·60	14·72	39·49	35·36	11·13	8·10	50·62	43·46	3·26	0·04	53·88	43·50	0·16	0·32	54·04	43·82
	Godda	...	23—24	2·13	1·04	13·27	12·96	36·22	29·29	8·87	8·52	45·09	37·81	2·87	...	47·96	37 81	0·40	0·30	48·36	38 11
	Jamtara	...	20—23	2·63	0·36	15·48	16·07	42·69	34·07	7·69	6·62	50·38	40·69	3·87	...	54·25	40·69	0·76	0·57	55·01	41·26
	Pakaur	...	19—20	2·33	0·29	17·77	15·82	43·36	36·68	12·28	6·88	55·64	43·56	4·99	0·68	60 63	44·24	0·53	0·24	61·16	44·48
ORISSA.																					
ORISSA DIVISION.																					
Cuttack ...	Cuttack	...	26	3·51	0·41	19·45	24·29	44·73	51·85	11·07	9·58	55·80	61·43	5·64	...	61·44	61·43	1·98	...	63·42	61·43
	Jajpur	...	23—25	4·35	0·22	19·62	24·30	43·88	53·06	9 80	9·00	53·68	62·06	5·07	...	58·75	62·06	1·76	0·01	60·51	62·07
	Kendrapara	...	25—26	3·29	0·38	17·59	18 66	42·18	40·60	10·05	14·20	52·23	54·80	6·09	0·17	58·32	54 97	2·42	...	60·74	54·97
	Banki ...	...	13	2·87	0·57	16·03	19·17	37·85	54·76	9·72	11·20	47·57	65·96	4·80	...	52·37	65·96	2·35	0·13	54·72	66·09
Balasore ...	Balasore	...	26	5·42	2·19	19·85	26·61	44·88	56·24	12·95	10·19	57 83	66·43	6·74	...	64·57	66·43	1·60	...	66·17	66·43
	Bhadrak	...	25—26	5·07	1·75	20·13	19·90	43·05	59·08	10·44	10·05	53·49	69·13	4·92	...	58·41	69·13	1·66	...	60 07	69·13
Puri ...	Puri ...	...	26	2·12	0·21	13·20	14·58	33 38	40·04	10·36	5·12	43·74	45·16	8·90	...	52·64	45·16	3·98	...	56·62	45·16
	Khurda	...	25—26	2·61	1·35	15·88	17·61	41·25	63·12	10·92	9·50	52·17	72·62	6·59	...	58·76	72·62	2·46	...	61·22	72·62
CHOTA NAGPUR.																					
CHOTA NAGPUR DIVISION.																					
Hazaribagh ...	Hazaribagh	...	25—26	2·54	0·14	12·43	13·29	39·70	52·03	8·76	5·27	48·46	57 30	3·41	...	51·87	57·30	0·51	0·84	52·38	58·14
Lohardaga ...	Pachamba (Giridih)		25—26	2·64	...	14·03	10·26	39·14	33·66	8·42	10·13	47·56	43·79	3·25	...	50 81	43·79	0·36	1·34	51·17	45 13
Palamau ...	Ranchi	...	25—26	3·75	...	15·12	16·88	43·26	53·77	9·62	3·94	52·88	57·71	2·95	...	55 83	57·71	0·64	0 97	56·47	58·68
	Daltonganj	...	25—26	2·15	0·30	9·33	11·10	34·61	31·03	7·79	4·25	42 40	35·28	2·50	...	44·90	35 28	0·58	2·88	45·48	38·16
Manbhum ...	Purulia	...	25—26	3·71	0·44	16·73	14·55	42·98	42·12	8·04	3·51	51·02	45·63	2·83	...	53·85	45·63	0 50	0·12	54·35	45·75
	Gobindpur	...	20—26	3·20	0·39	15·35	10·45	41·99	29·31	7·42	7·35	49·41	36·66	3·26	...	52·67	36·66	0·42	0·19	53·09	36·85
Singhbhum ...	Chaibassa	...	25—26	3·59	0·09	15·98	16·96	42·50	58·06	8·05	7·37	50·55	65·43	2·72	...	53·27	65·43	0·73	1·04	54·00	66·47

Land Records, Agriculture and Horticulture.

Land Record Establishment.

THREE offices for the registration of mutations under the Land Records Maintenance Act, III (B.C.) of 1895, were opened during the year in the area recently cadastrally surveyed in North Bihar, at Hajipur and Mahnar in Muzaffarpur, and Bettiah in Champaran. The following table shows the amount of work done during the year in the two offices in the district of Muzaffarpur:—

Number of applications received for registration of mutations—			Number of refusals.	Number pending.	Number disposed of.		
From the parties direct under section 6.	From the Sub-Registrar of Assurances under Rule 5.	Total.			Succession.	Transfer.	Total.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
3,518	719	4,237	234	1,565	226	2,212	2,438

The following figures show the number of mutations registered in the Bettiah office :—

Succession.	Transfers—			Total number of mutations registered.
	On application made by the parties direct under section 6.	On applications received from the Sub-Registrar of Assurances under Rule 5.	Total.	
1	2	3	4	5
68	701	524	1,225	1,293

The smallness of the number of mutations by succession as compared with the number of mutations in consequence of transfers by sale, and the paucity of the total number of mutations recorded as compared with the total number of tenancies, show that registration of changes under the Act is far from perfect. This is what was anticipated; but still the Act has worked as satisfactorily as could have been expected, and, in spite of local distress, the number of applications for registration has been large, and the people have shown eagerness to have the transfer of rights duly recorded.

In addition to the areas above, the Land Records Maintenance Act has been introduced only into the Sujamutha pargana, in the district of Midnapore, with effect from 1st January 1897, and the writing of the mutation register had not been commenced before the close of the year.

Scientific enquiry under Imperial control.

A monograph on the races of wheat grown in Bengal by Surgeon-Major D. Prain was published during the year as a bulletin of the Agricultural Department, and similar monographs on the races of rape and mustard have since been received. Dr. Prain has also prepared a note on rusts in wheat, which has been published by the Botanical Survey Department. The enquiries which had been instituted into the causes of betelnut plague in the districts of Backergunge and Noakhali during the year 1895-96 were continued during the year under report by Dr. G. Watt, Economic Reporter to the Government of India, who visited the affected areas with Mr. N. G. Mukherji. They reported that the disease had subsided, but it is possible that there may be a recrudescence of the disease, and the Collectors of betelnut-growing districts were supplied with copies of Mr. Mukherji's report, which embodied the result of the tour, and were directed to give a wide circulation to Dr. Watt's recommendations. The disease is still under investigation by Dr. Watt and Brigade-Surgeon-Lieutenant-Colonel D. D. Cunningham.

Dr. Leather's tour in Bengal and his analyses of soils, water, &c.

During the year under report Dr. J. W. Leather, PH.D., Agricultural Chemist to the Government of India, visited the Dumraon and Burdwan farms, and made a number of analyses and experiments with sugarcane, and analysed several samples of manures sent to him from those farms. He also analysed samples of soils and well-water from certain tracts in North Bihar, which were sent to him. When it was found that the rains had failed to give sufficient moisture for the cultivation of the *rabi* crops in the usual manner, the raiyats and some indigo-planters objected to the use in certain soils of well-water for the purpose of irrigation, as containing large quantities of sodium salts, but Dr. Leather pronounced that it might be used with perfect safety. Dr. Leather also wrote notes on the methods of jute-steeping and extraction of the fibre after visiting some of the jute-producing districts in Northern and Eastern Bengal during the rainy season of 1895-96. No change in the existing methods of separating the fibre has been suggested. Extended enquiries were made by Dr. Watt with regard to the cultivation of *rhea* fibre in Bengal.

Scientific and local enquiry under Provincial direction.

Owing to the pressure of work connected with the famine, it was not found possible to prepare the analyses of the district of Shahabad which had been intended. The statistics and notes on the outturn and areas of crops furnished by the Department were found most useful by Government and local officers in gauging the areas affected by distress, and helped them materially to form, at the early stages of the famine, estimates and forecasts which events have since proved to have been almost absolutely correct.

Experimental farms and manure and crop experiments.

As in the previous years, agricultural experiments were carried on during the year under report at the Sibpur, Burdwan and Dumraon farms under the supervision of the Department of Agriculture, as well as in Government, Wards' and private estates. Experiments were made at the Sibpur farm to determine the comparative values of crude saltpetre and castor-cake as manures for cabbages. The result showed the decided superiority of the former. Experiments were also made in the Burdwan and Dumraon farms which proved that cowdung was the best manure for the cultivation of jute and wheat. The cultivation of Naini Tal potatoes was attempted during the year with varying success in various places throughout the Province. Experiments made in the Burdwan farm to test the comparative merits of trench-planting and the ordinary method of sowing sugarcane showed that the former gave the best results; and that method now finds favour with the raiyats of Burdwan. During the year considerable quantities of Naini Tal potatoes for seed and of castor-cake for manure were sold to the raiyats in the neighbourhood of the Burdwan farm with satisfactory results. A large number (167,200) of cuttings of imported varieties of sugarcane was also sold to the raiyats in the neighbourhood of the Dumraon farm. The potato cultivation introduced some years back in the Jalpaiguri Duars, at the initiative of the Department, is now reported to be finding much favour with the raiyats.

Enquiries into the causes of agricultural deterioration.

In May 1896 Mr. N. G. Mukherji was deputed by the Director of the Agricultural Department to inspect the cultivation of long-stemmed paddy in a tract of low-lying country in the Contai subdivision of the district of Midnapore, known as the Argoal Circuit, which has been for a series of years suffering persistent agricultural deterioration in consequence of defective drainage. Mr. Mukherji's prediction that the experiment would not be attended with success was borne out by the result. The reclamation of the tract in question is now under the consideration of this Government in the Public Works Department. Useful enquiries were also made during the year by Mr. B. C. Basu, one of the Director's Assistants, into the causes of distress in the districts of Nadia, Jessore, and Khulna, and his report on the last-named district showed that the affected area has suffered from incursions of salt water in years of short rainfall—a danger against which the existing system of embankments does not afford a sufficient protection.

Silk experiments.

Mr. N. G. Mukherji having returned to the regular line of Government service from the special duty in connection with the conduct of silk experiments in Bengal, on which he had been for some years employed, a new scheme was laid down by Government in October 1896 for the continuance of those experiments until properly managed nurseries shall have been established in every silk centre in this Province. According to this scheme, the District Officers are placed in immediate charge of the nurseries in their districts, subject to the superintendence of the Director. The professional control of the nurseries will be carried on by Mr. Mukherji in Murshidabad (to which district he was posted during the year as a Deputy Collector) and elsewhere by the Director's Assistants. It was arranged that three new nurseries should be opened every year, managed by the Department for a year (with an overseer or assistant overseer in charge), and then handed over to a cocoon-rearer trained during the year.

Ten seed-rearing nurseries were under the cognizance of the Agricultural Department at the close of the year under report, against nine in the previous year. The total quantity of cocoons raised during the year was 7,329 *kahans*, against 6,451½ *kahans* during the previous year, whilst the quantity sold to cultivators was 1,056 *kahans*, or 3,200 ounces, against 1,331 *kahans* or 4,000 ounces during 1895-96. This falling off in the sale is attributed to the failure of the Central Nursery at Chaltia in Murshidabad to supply seed to the out-stations, and to the excessively dry character of the last cold weather, which checked the growth of the mulberry, and thus put a stop to cocoon-rearing in many places.

Agricultural education.

The Agricultural Conference held in Calcutta in 1896 recommended (1) that the course of study in primary and middle schools should be so revised as to include a graduated series of lessons in agriculture and in other subjects of Elementary Science, 2) that agricultural classes should be opened in connection with the Sibpur Engineering College, and (3) that a certain number of appointments in the Public Service should be reserved for those who have received an agricultural education. These recommendations were accepted by Government. The sanction of the Government of India has recently been received to the opening of the agricultural classes at Sibpur, and the details of the scheme for giving effect to the recommendations of the Conference are now being worked out.

Publication of agricultural information.

The Agricultural Department prepared and published during the year the general forecasts of *rabi*, *bhadoi*, winter rice, wheat, jute and oilseed crops; also reports on cotton and indigo crops, tables of agricultural statistics for 1895-96, and a list of agricultural implements tested or in use, besides two Bulletins and a Monograph on "Dyes and Dyeing" by Mr. N. N. Banerjee, Assistant Director.

Emigration to Burma.

The arrangements made some years ago by this Government with the British India Steam Navigation Company for the conveyance of "State emigrants" from the congested tracts in Bihar, Chota Nagpur and Orissa by their steamers from

Calcutta to Rangoon, continued in force during the year under report, the number of emigrants conveyed being 241, against 136 in 1895-96 and 304 in 1894-95. The Government has recently requested the Government of Burma to furnish it with any information that may be available to throw light on the causes which check the flow of emigration.

Agricultural exhibitions.

Agricultural exhibitions were held during the year at Barhampur in Shahabad, Sonepur in Saran, Kalimpong in Darjeeling, Alipur and Falakata in Jalpaiguri, Rukindipur in Bogra, Cossipur near Calcutta, Hat Chapra in Nadia, and Suri in Birbhum. All these, with the exception of the exhibition at Cossipur, were assisted by Government with grants of money, which was chiefly spent in prizes.

Cost of Agricultural experiments.

The total expenditure of the Department on agricultural enquiry and improvement (excluding the pay of the superior establishment, the expenditure on silk experiments and the cost of the Civil Veterinary Department) was Rs. 10,354, against Rs. 9,287 in the preceding year. The expenditure is small and is more than justified by the information collected and practical results achieved.

Botanical Gardens.

The failure of the past rains proved fatal to a number of the plants, which had been weakened by the preceding drought of 1895-96. The conservatories, which depend for their water on the tanks in the garden, suffered most, since these tanks had to be supplemented with water from the river, and the quality of the water thus supplied was found unsuitable for the more delicate plants. The principal improvement effected in the garden during the year was the relaying of the avenue leading from the river entrance to the great banyan tree. The opportunity was taken to open out several vistas by removing trees, and before the end of the year the improvement of the Clarke and Thompson avenues was taken in hand.

With regard to plants of an economic value, Dr. Prain, the Curator of the Herbarium, was engaged during the last cold weather in making observations on mustards. To provide samples, patches of the various kinds of mustard cultivated in Bengal were grown in the Sibpur Experimental Farm. The results of a similar series of observations on the different kinds of wheat, which were made by Dr. Prain in 1895-96, have been recently published. There was a large demand from planters and other persons during the year for rheea plants, the interest in the cultivation of which has revived. The indents were met as far as possible, and the rheea field has been thoroughly cultivated and manured in case the demand continues.

The Herbarium as usual received special attention, and 13,989 specimens were added to the collections during the year, contributed chiefly by the Director of the Botanical Survey of Northern India and the Director of the Royal Garden, Kew. An extremely interesting collection of Thibetan plants was received from Paris, and a similar collection of Southern Indian plants, collected 50 years ago by Perottet, the Swiss Botanist, was contributed by the Musée Cantonal of Fribourg. A large number of specimens were sent out from the garden to various botanical institutions in Europe, America, Australia, Java, the Straits Settlements and different parts of India.

The second part of the fifth volume and the seventh volume of the Garden Annals were issued during the year. The former consists of descriptions with figures of about one hundred new or interesting species, while the latter comprises a monograph on the Indian species of bamboos, by Mr. J. Sykes Gamble, Director of the Forest School, Dehra Dun, with a description of every species of bamboo found growing within the Empire and a summary of its uses. It also contains a lithograph of each species with careful analyses of the parts of the flower.

The Lloyd Botanic Garden in Darjeeling suffered severely during the year under review, first from the unusual drought, and subsequently from the exceptionally heavy rains, which at the end of July culminated in a storm which destroyed many trees and plants. The lease of the patch of ground, belonging to the Darjeeling Municipality, which has for some years been worked as a vegetable garden, expired during the year, and it was decided that the land should be made over to Government for incorporation with the garden.

VETERINARY.

The Bengal Veterinary Institution.

The management of the Bengal Veterinary Institution continued to be in charge of a Committee working in consultation with the Superintendent of the Civil Veterinary Department. The *personnel* of the Committee remained the same as in previous years. The Committee met three times during the year.

Forty-seven students attended the lectures during the year, against forty-three in the previous year. Nine students passed the final examination of the school held in March 1897. The question of extending the course of study to three years, and of raising the school to the status of a College, has been under the consideration of Government during the year.

Out of 30 Government stipends of Rs. 5 each per mensem sanctioned for students of the school, 29 were awarded during the year, and one withheld. There were also eight students in receipt of local stipends, two of which were given by the Darjeeling Municipality, two by the Burdwan Raj, two by the District Board of Chittagong, and one each by the District Boards of Patna and Balasore. The Sheo Bux Bagla Scholarship of Rs. 10 per mensem has not yet been awarded, pending the result of a reference to the founder, Dr. K. McLeod.

Infirmary.

The total number of animals treated during the year under report was 727, as compared with 773 last year. The animals treated were 403 horses, 203 cattle, 102 dogs, and 19 sheep, goats and other animals. The in-patients numbered 479, showing an increase of 42 cases over last year's figures, but there was a falling off in out-patients, of whom only 248 were treated, as compared with 336 in 1895-96. Certain reductions in the scale of charges for treatment were proposed with a view to attract more patients to the Infirmary. The shoeing forge at the school is reported to pay its way.

The Hostel.

The Hostel, the erection of which was sanctioned by Government in January 1896, was nearly completed, and will be ready for occupation during the ensuing year. It will have accommodation for 36 students. A playground for the students is recommended as necessary.

Veterinary dispensaries.

Some progress was made during the year in the establishment of veterinary dispensaries in mufassal towns. Two dispensaries were opened during the year—one at Sitamarhi in November 1896, and the other at Patna in February 1897. At the Sitamarhi dispensary, which was maintained by a local grant of Rs. 200, and by local subscriptions, one hundred and fifty-nine patients were treated with satisfactory results. The Veterinary Assistant in charge of this dispensary also investigated an outbreak of rinderpest. The dispensary at Patna was started by the local municipality in consequence of an outbreak of rinderpest. The Veterinary Assistant in charge treated 236 cases, including 174 cases of rinderpest. The Darjeeling Municipality employs a Veterinary Assistant, though it possesses no Veterinary dispensary. The private Veterinary dispensary at Muzaffarpur, belonging to the firm of Messrs. Ruxton, Croyton & Co., is doing useful work. Proposals are pending for the establishment of a Veterinary dispensary at Dumraon, the Maharani of Dumraon having undertaken to establish and maintain it at her own cost.

Cattle-breeding.

Hissar bulls seem to have been more successful for breeding purposes than those of any other breed. The degeneration of stock in the Lower Provinces is attributed mainly to the want of good breeding bulls, and partly also to the want of grazing areas.

Mule-breeding.

The efforts to improve mule breeding have not proved successful so far, but a renewed attempt is to be made in Sikkim.

Cattle-disease.

Thirty-four outbreaks of cattle-disease occurred in different parts of Bengal during the year under report. The districts which suffered most from cattle-disease, chiefly rinderpest, were Bankura, Midnapore, Dinajpur, Rangpur, Jalpaiguri, Backergunge, Saran, Muzaffarpur, Purnea, Cuttack, Angul, and Manbhum. There was also a serious outbreak of rinderpest in Calcutta in February and March

1897. In serious outbreaks a Veterinary Assistant was deputed to investigate the disease and treat the affected cattle. Proposals for combating infectious diseases of cattle in Bengal are under discussion.

Expenditure and receipts.

The Provincial expenditure of the Civil Veterinary Department during the official year 1896-97 amounted to Rs. 19,565-12-9, against Rs. 16,946-7-2 in the previous year. The expenditure was made up as follows :—

	Rs.	A.	P.
Salary of Assistant Superintendent and lecturers ...	4,829	5	4
Establishment pay	4,031	13	11
Stipends to students	1,468	7	6
Travelling allowances of officers	5	0	0
Ditto of subordinates	569	2	6
Contingencies	4,675	7	1
Stable feed and keep	3,986	8	5
Total ...	19,565	12	9

The receipts from fees amounted to Rs. 4,754-14-3, or Rs. 527-6-9 in excess of the receipts of the previous year.

Forests.

THE following statement shows the area of each class of forest in the charge of the Department:—

FOREST.	At the commencement of the year.	Added.	Excluded.	At the close of the year.	PERCENTAGE—	
					Of total forest area.	Of the area of the Provinces.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
	Sq. miles.	Sq. miles.	Sq. miles.	Sq. miles.		
Reserved ...	5,877	.....	1	5,876	44	3·7
Protected ...	3,437	.....	59	3,378	26	2·2
Unclassed ...	4,034	.....	.....	4,034	30	2·6
Total ...	13,348	.....	60	13,288	100	8·5

The changes in area that took place during the year were the exclusion of 500 acres from the Mal Forest, in the Tista Division, and of about 59 square miles in the Sundarbans, which were made over to the Revenue Authorities for the extension of cultivation. No new areas were added to reserved or protected forests during the year, but the settlement of the Tumchar island off the coast of Noakhali was completed, and it was notified as a reserve after the close of the year. The areas shown in the table above against protected forests are only approximate, but more accurate figures will shortly be available on the completion of the settlement operations which are now in progress in the Sonthal Parganas, Palamau, Singhbhum and Manbhum.

Settlements.

Progress was made in the forest settlements which are proceeding together with the revenue settlements in the districts named above and in Chittagong. In the latter district, which is richer and more populous than others in which forest settlements are pending, the operations have been delayed by numerous objections. The whole of the forest boundaries that require artificial marks have now been demarcated, 11 miles having been demarcated during the year and 13 miles written off.

Working-plan.

Some progress was made in the preparation of working-plans. The plans of the Tista Valley forests (12 square miles), the Tista Division forests (212 square miles), and the Jalpaiguri Division forests (183 square miles) were revised, completed or sanctioned during the year. The area of reserve forests for which working-plans are still required has thus been reduced from 3,339 to 2,932.

Buildings and Communications.

The following statement shows the expenditure on Roads and Buildings in 1895-96 and 1896-97, and the Budget Estimates for the latter year :—

Description of work.	Buildings.			Roads and Bridges.			Total.		
	Actuals of 1895-96.	Budget Estimates of 1896-97.	Actuals of 1896-97.	Actuals of 1895-96.	Budget Estimates of 1896-97.	Actuals of 1896-97.	Actuals of 1895-96.	Budget Estimates of 1896-97.	Actuals of 1896-97.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
New construction ...	18,507	14,950	12,407	14,133	7,655	10,480	32,640	22,605	22,887
Repairs	8,929	10,266	10,132	9,317	5,945	14,226	18,246	16,211	24,358
Unapportioned ...	571	384	664	1,011	8,700	441	1,582	9,084	1,105
Total ...	28,007	25,600	23,203	24,461	22,300	25,147	52,468	47,900	48,350

There was a decrease of Rs. 4,804 in the expenditure on buildings, and a slight increase of Rs. 686 in that on roads and bridges. The only new buildings of any importance that were completed were a rest-house in Darjeeling and a bungalow in Kurseong. The offices of the Conservator and of the Direction Division, which are accommodated in the Darjeeling Cutcherry, were destroyed by fire. The rebuilding is charged to General Revenues.

Seventy-two miles of new road were made and 775 miles of old road repaired, against 97 and 678 miles, respectively, in the previous year. Of the new roads made, 49 miles out of the 72 miles were intended to facilitate export, and the rest for inspection.

Breaches of Forest Law.

Two hundred and eighty cases of offences against the Forest Law were prosecuted in the Courts, against 263 in 1895-96: as in the previous year, the increase in the number of prosecutions was mainly in the Sundarbans and Sonthal Parganas Divisions, and there was a decrease in Singhbhum and Chittagong. 87·8 per cent. of the cases disposed of resulted in conviction. Orders have been issued during the year for the uniform classification of offences by fire. Twenty-seven of these cases were prosecuted in the Courts, against 55 in the previous year, and 20 of the cases resulted in conviction. In 47 cases of injury by fire, the offenders remained undetected; in Singhbhum, there were 22 "undetected" cases, against 70 in the previous year.

The number of cases compounded by Forest Officers under section 67 of the Act was 1,158, involving 1,937 persons, against 1,163 cases, involving 1,761 persons in the previous year. The amount received as compensation was, however, slightly larger, Rs. 7,021, against Rs. 6,241; the average compensation being Rs. 6-1 for each case and Rs. 3-10 for each person. Under the standing orders of Government, no compensation was accepted in cases of injury to forests by fire. Of the total number of offences (1,547), the Darjeeling Division contributed 482, Puri 210, and Tista 203; the Darjeeling and Tista Divisions had headed the list in the two previous years also.

Grazing.

Five hundred and sixteen square miles of reserved forests were open to all animals for the whole year, and 123 square miles were thrown open for three months in the Angul Division, to afford relief owing to the injury done to the ordinary pastures by the floods of the Mahanadi. The actual fees received from grazing in reserved forests amounted to Rs. 10,873, very nearly the same as in the previous year, and in the protected forests to Rs. 7,177, against Rs. 5,175 in the previous year. All but Rs. 4 of the fees in the protected forests was again collected in Puri. The number of cattle impounded was 1,578, against 1,697 in the previous year.

Forest fires.

In the occurrence of forest fires the year 1893-94 was disastrous, 1894-95 was favourable, 1895-96 was again disastrous, and 1896-97 was again favourable. The early months of the year 1897 were, except on the hills, extremely wet, and that was, no doubt, the principal cause of immunity. As in the previous year, special protective measures were taken over an area of 1,957 square miles, of which 62 square miles, or 3·16 per cent. only, were over-run by fire, against 584 square miles,

or 24·84 per cent., in the previous year. One-third of the area protected was sissu forest of the most inflammable nature, in the greater portion of which measures of protection against fire had only been commenced in 1895-96. Although, in the Himalayas, the year was comparatively dry, only 123 acres of the hill forests were burnt, against 2,984 acres in the previous year. The Divisions in which most fires occurred in the protected area were Buxa and Singhbhum. Of the whole forest area, 2·32 per cent., or 215 square miles, were burnt, as far as information is available.

Yield and outturn of Forest produce.

The following statement gives details of the forest outturn of the year:—

Class of forest and agency by which produce was removed.	Timber.	Fuel.	Total wood.	Bamboos.	Minor produce.
1	2	3	4	5	6
Reserved.	C. ft.	C. ft.	C. ft.	C. ft.	Rs.
Government	549,472	206,286	755,758	4,065	180
Purchasers	3,956,100	10,862,798	14,818,898	6,921,553	85,312
Free grantees	11,068	21,074	32,142	6,000	1,406
Right holders	...	1,279,064	1,279,064	681,600	7,935
Total ...	4,516,640	12,369,222	16,885,862	7,613,218	94,833
Protected.					
Government	20,703	5,207	25,910	410	4
Purchasers	388,823	3,197,553	3,586,376	136,919	29,251
Free grantees	1,650	...	1,650	...	...
Right holders	234,517	14,517,824	14,752,341	4,000,000	1,24,312
Total ...	645,693	17,720,584	18,366,277	4,137,329	1,53,567
Unclassed.					
Government	1,785	732	2,517	7,600	...
Purchasers	232,584	187,150	419,734	6,402,367	4,021
Free grantees	...	...	...	...	...
Right holders	...	...	...	...	...
Total ...	234,369	187,882	422,251	6,409,967	4,021
Grand total in 1896-97 ...	5,396,702	30,277,688	35,674,390	18,160,514	2,52,421
Grand total in 1895-96 ...	5,557,480	32,684,959	38,242,439	20,700,563	3,28,864
Difference in 1896-97 ...	—160,778	-2,407,271	-2,568,049	-2,540,049	—76,443

The total outturn of timber and fuel was 35,674,390 cubic feet, or 2,568,049 cubic feet less than in the previous year, being an average of 2,684·7 cubic feet per square mile. The decrease took place in every kind of forest produce, and was, no doubt, due to the agricultural depression. The total output of timber was 5,396,702 cubic feet, or 160,778 less than in the previous year. The operations for the supply of sleepers to the Rai Bareli-Benares Railway continued in Singhbhum, where the outturn was 538,972 cubic feet. The whole amount of produce removed by Departmental agency was 571,960 cubic feet of timber, 212,225 of fuel (mostly for the troops in Darjeeling), and 12,075 bamboos, besides minor produce. The amount of timber removed by purchasers was 4,577,509 cubic feet, or 573,034 less than in the previous year. The amount of timber removed from the Sundarbans alone was 590,356 cubic feet less than in the previous year, and in Chittagong it was 119,529 cubic feet less. The yield of fuel also declined from

16,705,959 cubic feet to 14,247,507: here again the largest decrease was in the Sundarbans.

Financial results.

In spite of famine and scarcity, the gross receipts and net revenue are considerably larger than those of the previous year, when they were already the highest on record. The receipts for the forest year were Rs. 13,45,482, and the charges Rs. 6,96,378, leaving a surplus of Rs. 6,49,604. This is more by Rs. 1,89,525 than the surplus of 1895-96. The value of sleepers delivered, that was adjusted during the year, was Rs. 4,92,937. The following table shows the results for the last six years according to the financial year:—

Financial year.	Receipts.	Charges.	Net revenue.
1	2	3	4
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
1891-92 ...	7,89,553	4,22,930	3,66,623
1892-93 ...	7,44,882	3,81,608	3,63,274
1893-94 ...	8,01,611	4,04,043	3,97,568
1894-95 ...	7,95,673	3,98,601	3,97,072
1895-96 ...	9,18,709	4,66,068	4,52,641
1896-97 ...	13,70,849	6,90,042	6,80,807

The following table shows the results of the last two financial years, Division by Division:—

Division.	Receipts.		Charges.		Surplus.		Deficit.	
	1895-96.	1896-97.	1895-96.	1896-97.	1895-96.	1896-97.	1895-96.	1896-97.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Darjeeling	79,639	78,696	72,717	73,693	6,922	5,003	.....	.....
Tista	24,702	42,230	21,148	23,723	3,554	18,507	.....	.....
Kurgeong	40,314	35,968	28,775	31,268	11,539	4,760	.....	.....
Jalpaiguri	44,282	44,938	28,987	30,705	15,295	14,233	.....	.....
Buxa	14,537	18,745	19,973	19,071	.....	.....	5,436	326
Sonthal Parganas ...	11,725	11,766	12,386	14,190	.....	.....	661	2,424
Direction	13,782	13,860	45,952	56,630	.....	.....	32,170	42,770
Palamau	1,663	2,137	15,014	11,047	.....	.....	13,351	8,910
Singhbhum	31,615	5,12,162	64,551	2,72,420	.....	2,39,742	32,936	.....
Angul	3,716	10,375	15,259	13,999	.....	.....	11,543	3,624
Puri	16,142	21,562	21,114	21,788	.....	.....	4,972	226
Sundarbans	5,50,034	5,01,004	89,465	91,615	4,60,569	4,09,389	.....	.....
Chittagong	86,558	77,406	30,727	29,953	55,831	47,453	.....	.....
Total ...	9,18,709	13,70,849	4,66,068	6,90,042	6,53,710	7,39,087	1,01,069	58,280
Net surplus ...	.....	.....	.....	.....	4,52,641	6,80,807	.....	.....

The Sundarbans Division has again the largest surplus (Rs. 4,09,389), though this is less by Rs. 51,180 than its surplus of the previous year. The Singhbhum Division comes next. The Chittagong revenue has continued to decline. The only other Divisions that yielded a revenue of more than Rs. 10,000 were Jalpaiguri and Tista. The deficits in Buxa and Puri are less than in the previous year.

Factories.

THERE were 166 factories at the commencement of the year. Ten factories were brought under the Act and 11 factories removed from the list during the year, and at the end of the year 165 factories were actually working. In 79 factories work was carried on by shifts or sets, and in 71 by mid-day stoppages. The number of factories exempted from the rule requiring a Sunday or weekly holiday was 35 against 46 in the previous year. The Chemical Works at Konnagore were worked partly by shifts and partly by stoppages. The Hastings Jute Mills continued working day and night by shifts, the two shifts being separate.

Number of factories and system of work.

Most of the mills are now lighted with the electric light. As reported last year, this was considered a great advantage by the majority of the members of the Jute Association. The present Special Inspector of Factories, however, points out certain disadvantages in the deterioration in the quality of work and supervision, and discontent caused by long working hours.

It was hoped that the members of the Jute Association and other employers would take into serious consideration the question of closing mills early on Saturday for purposes of cleaning and repairs, and to give the European employés their Sunday rest; but while a majority of the Jute Association appear to be in favour of the step, entire unanimity appears impossible.

Seventeen factories were inspected once, 22 factories twice, 25 factories thrice, and 98 factories more than three times during the year. Only 5 factories remained uninspected.

Inspections.

It appears from the reports submitted that the requirements of the Factories Act and the rules framed thereunder were generally complied with, and that suggestions made by the Inspectors, as regards the fencing of machinery, the supply of drinking-water, sanitary arrangements, overcrowding and ventilation, the employment of children and other matters, were readily attended to. There was no friction between the Inspecting Officers and the Managers of the different factories in connection with any recommendation made by the former.

The sanitary condition of the majority of the factories in Bengal is reported to be satisfactory. In most cases the factory premises were clean and well ventilated. Separate latrines were provided for men and for women. Arrangements as regards drainage, latrines, etc., were, on the whole, satisfactory. In fact, the sanitary conditions under which the factory hands work at the factories are generally superior to those under which they live in their own homes. Attention is still being directed to the question of improving and providing quarters for operatives and some progress has been made.

Sanitary arrangements in factories.

A suggestion that inspecting officers should be allowed to reject unvaccinated children as unfit for certification of age, has been found for legal reasons to be impracticable. But the Bengal Chamber of Commerce, mill managers and Government officers in charge of factories have been addressed with a view to the exclusion from employment of unprotected children, with the result that the Chamber and a large proportion of mill managers and agents have fallen in with this suggestion, which is also being carried out in Government factories.

Vaccination of operatives.

Water-supply.

The supply of water to the factories was drawn from different sources. Most of the factories in the 24-Parganas used filtered water, 15 used river-water filtered, 4 used unfiltered river-water, and some of the factories used unfiltered water. The opening of the Howrah Water-works during the early part of the year will enable most of the factories situated there to get their supply of filtered water from within the mill compounds. In other districts the supply was drawn either from rivers, tanks or wells.

Number of operatives.

The total number of operatives employed in the various factories was 148,551, against 135,829 in 1895. The number of male adults was 116,867 against 106,093, female adults 19,018 against 18,425, boys 11,379 against 10,303, and girls 1,287 against 1,008 in the previous year.

Wages and general health of the operatives.

The general health of the operatives in all the factories was good. The owners of factories are reported to have paid great attention to the health of their employés. Cholera in a mild form broke out during the year in the Gouripur Factory, in the 24-Parganas, but special measures were adopted by the factory authorities, and the disease was stamped out.

There was no appreciable change in the rates of wages paid to different classes of operatives during the year under review. The average weekly wages paid to the operatives in the 24-Parganas were as follows:—

	Rs.	A.	P.
Men	2	9	6
Women	1	4	6
Children	0	15	6

In the district of Hooghly, the following were the average weekly wages paid:—

		Rs.	A.	P.		Rs.	A.	P.
Male adults ...	From	2	0	0	to	2	2	0
Women ...	„	1	2	0	„	1	10	8
Children ...	„	1	2	0	„	1	6	0

Employment of women and children.

The law and rules regarding the employment of women and children are reported to have been observed. Women are generally employed on work of a light character, such as spinning or sewing. During the year under review several mill managers were found by the Special Inspector of Factories to be employing women and children after 8 P.M., in contravention of sections 6 and 7 of the Factories Act, apparently in misapprehension of the law. The requirements of the law were pointed out, and the practice was discontinued.

Fencing of machinery.

The machinery in the factories is reported to be properly fenced. The recommendations of Inspecting Officers as regards protective works and other alterations found necessary were duly carried out by the managers of mills. None of the accidents which occurred were due to the inadequacy of the protective works.

Accidents.

The number of accidents that occurred during the year was 493, against 526 and 417 during the two preceding years. Of these, 19 were fatal, against 17 in the previous year. Two hundred and twenty-five were of a serious nature, and 249 were slight accidents, all generally due to carelessness and disobedience of orders on the part of the employés.

Prosecutions.

There were three prosecutions during the year. The Manager of the Bengal Spinning and Weaving Company's Mills at Hooghly was prosecuted for not giving women an interval of rest and for employing children for eight hours. He was fined Rs. 200. The Managers of the Ghusery and Ram Dayal Cotton Mills at Howrah were charged with detaining operatives after fixed hours, and were fined Rs. 50 each.

Manufactures, Mines and other Industries.

Indigo.

The following statement, prepared from the estimates of Messrs. Moran & Co., shows the estimated outturn of the crop of 1896-97 as compared with that of the previous year. Generally speaking the year was a bad one, in Behar especially. Only the Lower Bengal crop was not materially worse than that of 1895-96:—

	Crop of 1895-96.		Estimated crop of 1896-97.	
Lower Bengal—	Fy. Mds.		Fy. Mds.	
Jessore	1,680		2,000	
Krishnagar	2,224		2,350	
Midnapore	857		550	
Burdwan	146		150	
Rajshahi and Pabna ...	728		550	
Malda	754		1,450	
Murshidabad	2,788		2,700	
Bhagalpur	2,862		2,150	
Purnea	5,149		5,100	
Native	467		500	
		17,655		17,500
Behar—				
Monghyr	1,985		2,300	
Tirhut	27,338		19,350	
Champaran	22,359		13,450	
Chapra	12,017		6,400	
		63,699		41,500
Benares—				
European	6,056		...	
Native	12,739		...	
		18,795		16,000
Doab—				
European	4,792		...	
Native	53,982		...	
		58,774		40,000
GRAND TOTAL ...		1,58,923		1,15,000

Exports of indigo to foreign countries fell off 2·4 per cent., the total export being 1,48,362 maunds at an average price of Rs. 209 per maund, as compared with 1,52,055 maunds at Rs. 245 per maund in the previous year. Exports to the United Kingdom increased 26·3 per cent. and to the United States 19·2 per cent.

Tea.

The total number of gardens in the Province in which tea was grown during the year under notice was 483, as against 452 of the preceding year, showing an increase of 31, which was confined to Jalpaiguri. The total area under tea during the year was 105,516¼ acres, against 104,197 acres in 1895. Of this area 91,936¼ acres were under mature, and 13,580 acres under immature, plants. The total quantity of leaf manufactured in the several gardens during the year was 36,459,198 lbs., against 34,831,616½ lbs., the outturn of the year 1895. The total number of persons employed permanently during the year under report was 38,570, and of persons employed temporarily 49,321, against 37,755 and 52,083 respectively in the previous year.

A statement illustrative of the state of tea cultivation in Bengal during the calendar year 1896 is given below:—

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
		TOTAL NUMBER OF PERSONS EMPLOYED DURING THE YEAR.		AREA IN ACRES—					
DISTRICTS.	Number of gardens or plantations on the 31st December.	Actual number permanently employed throughout the year.	Average daily number temporarily employed during the year.	Under mature plants.	Under immature plants.	Total area under tea.	Taken up for plantings, but not yet planted.	Quantity, in pounds, of uncured leaf plucked in each garden.	Quantity in pounds of leaf manufactured in each garden, whether grown in the garden or not.
Darjeeling	*186	32,374	11,387	42,982	4,021	47,003	15,235	42,297,809	12,100,499
Jalpaiguri	245	No permanent coolies in this district.	35,594	41,697	8,853	50,550	29,864	85,084,682	22,281,335
Chittagong	(a)24	5,032	1,088	3,850	661	4,511	1,619	3,991,511	1,454,788
Chittagong Hill Tracts	1	120	12	95	5	100	5	120,872	30,260
Hazaribagh	5	389	87	734½	31	765½	.....	237,413	5,792
Lohardaga	22	655	1,153	2,578	9	2,587	1,063	1,347,063	586,524
Total ...	483	38,570	49,321	91,936½	13,580	105,516½	47,786	133,679,350	36,459,198

* Inclusive of 12 gardens (4 in the Sadar, 3 in Kurseong and 5 in the Terai), the returns from which have not been furnished. To avoid delay the Deputy Commissioner has amalgamated in the reports the figures returned in the year 1895 for these gardens.
(a) Inclusive of one garden from which no return has been received. This garden is unimportant and is probably not working.

The following is a summary of the reports from the several districts in which tea was grown.

Rajshahi Division.

The number of tea-gardens in the Darjeeling district during the year was the same as in 1895, viz., 186. The total quantity, in pounds, of leaf manufactured in 1896 was 12,100,499 lbs., as against 11,714,551 lbs. in 1895.

In Jalpaiguri the number of gardens in 1896 was 245, against 212 in the year 1895. The approximate outturn of these gardens amounted to 22,281,335 lbs. in 1896, against 20,442,149 lbs. of the preceding year, giving an increase of 1,839,186 lbs. in the yield.

During the year under report there was an outbreak of cholera in thanas Damdim and Falakata and outpost Dhupguri in Jalpaiguri; and the mortality among coolies in the tea-gardens in those thanas is reported to have increased in consequence.

Chittagong Division.

The number of gardens in the Chittagong district during the year 1896 was 24, and the total quantity of leaf uncured and manufactured amounted to 5,446,299 lbs. The short rainfall is said to have rendered the year unfavourable for tea, but the total produce nevertheless exceeded that of the year before by 596,453 lbs.

The only garden in the Chittagong Hill Tracts manufactured 30,260 lbs. of tea during the year under review, the outturn in the year 1895 having been 26,904 lbs.

Chota Nagpur Division.

In the district of Hazaribagh there were five tea-gardens during the year, against six in the previous year, one garden having been closed at the end of 1895. The quantity of uncured leaf and of manufactured leaf produced was 237,413 lbs. and 5,792 lbs. respectively during the year, against 375,128 lbs. and 126,140 lbs. in the preceding year. No reason for the decrease has been given.

The number of gardens returned for the Lohardaga district during the year is 22 against 23 in the preceding year, owing to the omission of one very small garden, which has furnished no returns for the last few years.

The total area shown under tea in Lohardaga was 2,587 acres, as against 2,438½ acres in the year previous. The increase of 148½ acres is, however, nominal, being mainly due to the re-inclusion in the returns of an existing garden, for which no figures were supplied in the previous year. The total number of persons employed during the year was 655 (permanently) and 1,153 (temporarily), against 624 and 1,365 in the previous year. There has been a remarkable decrease in the quantity of produce, the outturn of uncured leaf and of manufactured leaf being 1,347,063 lbs. and 586,524 lbs. respectively

during the year, as compared with 1,374,157½ lbs. and 1,110,312½ lbs. respectively in the year 1895.

Coffee. The two acres of land under coffee in the Province yielded 81 lbs. against 179 lbs. in the previous year.

Cinchona plantation. The drought which occurred in the year 1895-96 was repeated in a less severe form in the year under review. The effect of two successive years of drought could not fail to be disastrous to the cinchona plants, and it was only possible to plant out during the last cold weather 243,750 plants of the *Calisaya Ledgeriana* and 20,000 trees of the sort known as Hybrid Cinchona. The number of trees uprooted at the plantations for their bark was 1,064,200, against 453,000 uprooted in 1895-96. The result of the year's operations was that the total number of cinchona trees in the plantation at the close of the year (excluding the nursery stock, which amounted to 79,000) was 2,683,451, all being of the quinine-producing sort, with the exception of 185,000 trees of the red bark for the manufacture of cinchona febrifuge.

The crop of the year amounted to 629,222 lbs. of dry bark, of which 251,468 lbs. were obtained from the trees uprooted in the Government plantations in Sikkim, and 377,754 lbs. were collected from the trees in the plantation purchased at Nimbong. The bulk of the bark was of the quinine-producing sort, and with the exception of 1,642 lbs. supplied to a medical depôt and sold to the public, the whole crop was, as usual, made over to the Cinchona Factory for disposal. Besides the bark obtained by cropping, 122,571 lbs. were purchased from private plantations in Sikkim and Travancore.

The outturn of the factory, which was strengthened by a new turbine, was 10,672 lbs. of sulphate of quinine, and 3,452 lbs. of cinchona febrifuge, against 9,004 lbs. and 3,124 lbs., respectively, in 1895-96, the total increase being 1,996 lbs.

The stock of quinine in hand at the close of the year was 4,548 lbs., and of febrifuge 1,205 lbs.

The revenue derived from the sale of sulphate of quinine, cinchona febrifuge, cinchona bark, and other products of the plantation, amounted to Rs. 1,71,779, against Rs. 1,89,530 in the previous year; thus:—

	1895-96.	1896-97.
	Rs.	Rs.
By sale for cash	79,508	62,901
By credit from the Medical Depôts and Port Blair ...	63,589	60,728
Ditto Inspector-General of Civil Hospitals, Bengal	1,090	300
By credit from the Inspector-General of Jails, Bengal—		
For Jails	874	.....
For pice-packets	44,469	47,850
Total ...	1,89,530	1,71,779

The expenditure on the plantation amounted to Rs. 82,143, against Rs. 79,865 in the previous year. The amount spent on account of the factory rose from Rs. 62,982 to Rs. 79,867, which included the price paid for the bark purchased from private plantations, and the cost of a new turbine.

The net profit on the working of the plantations amounted to Rs. 9,767, against Rs. 4,598 in the previous year.

The amount of quinine delivered to the Jail Department, for conversion into pice-packets for sale to the public through the Postal Department, was 3,330 lbs., or only 130 lbs. more than the quantity supplied in 1895-96. It appears that the smallness of the increase was due to the inability of the Printing Department to supply to the Jail Department the envelopes in which the quinine is wrapped up in sufficient quantity. All restrictions on the supply of quinine, either in pice-packets or in bulk, to other Governments and Administrations have been withdrawn.

GENERAL ACCOUNT OF MANUFACTURES AND MINES IN THE SEVERAL DIVISIONS.

Burdwan Division.

The jute and cotton mills in Hooghly and Howrah are reported to be doing well. As in the Presidency Division, the silk industry appears declining. The outturn of indigo, which industry is now carried on practically only in the districts of Bankura and Midnapore, decreased from 1,366 maunds to 974 maunds. The rope and pottery industries appear to be thriving. The outturn of shellac in Birbhum and Bankura has noticeably decreased.

The coal industry in Burdwan and Bankura is steadily gaining in importance.

Presidency Division.

The principal manufactures are cotton twist and yarn, gunny bags and cloth, paper, ice, shellac and lac dye in the district of the 24-Parganas; and indigo, silk, sugar and molasses in the other districts of the Division. The outturn of gunny bags and cloth was valued at Rs. 2,28,71,075; of cotton twist and yarn at Rs. 77,91,269; of paper at Rs. 22,25,116, and lac at Rs. 13,50,000. With the exception of cotton twist and yarn, all these figures are less than those of the previous year. A glass factory is about to be opened in the 24-Parganas.

The outturn of indigo in the Nadia, Murshidabad and Jessore districts was only 5,886 maunds in comparison with 8,968 maunds of the previous year.

The value of silk manufactured showed a marked decrease, being only Rs. 20,69,930 as compared with Rs. 33,60,476 in 1895-96. The outturn of sugar, exclusive of the figures for the Nadia district, was 3,08,514 maunds, against 3,38,893 maunds in the previous year.

Rajshahi Division.

The manufactures of this Division are not important. The yield of indigo declined from 1,156 maunds in 1895-96 to 911 maunds. The outturn of silk (exclusive of the Serail Factory) rose from 126,745 lbs. to 137,574 lbs. as compared with the previous year. The Jalpaiguri, Rangpur and Pabna jute presses turned out 51,711 bales, 25,000 maunds and 146,356 bales respectively, while the Sirajganj Jute Mill in Pabna worked up 9,500 tons of jute exclusive of the above.

In the tea industry no applications for fresh land were made in Darjeeling, but in Jalpaiguri extensions are being rapidly made.

The Daling colliery in Darjeeling turned out 96 tons of coal.

Dacca Division.

There are no mines and few important manufactures in the Division. The weaving industry is everywhere declining. Twenty-one steam and five hand jute presses were at work in the Dacca district, while in Backergunge a steam oil mill gave an outturn of 18,450 maunds of oil. A trade in shell work flourishes in the Dacca district.

Chittagong Division.

The only important manufacture is that of tea. Twenty-five gardens were working and the yield increased from 968,949 cwts. in the previous year to 1,130,963 cwts. No rice was milled for exportation owing to the deficient crop.

Two pearl fisheries off the coast were taken possession of by Government and settled for three years at a rental of Rs. 3,210.

Patna Division.

The indigo season was not a favourable one, the outturn from the four Trans-Gangetic districts being only 53,487 maunds against 63,835 of the previous year. In the same districts the outturn of salt increased from 20,512 maunds to 21,447, and of saltpetre from 3,29,820 maunds to 3,61,435. More refineries were working, and the dry season was favourable to the industry.

The mica mines of the Gaya district yielded an outturn of 966 maunds as compared with 1,261 maunds in 1895-96. It is doubtful, however, if the mine owners have given correct figures.

Bhagalpur Division.

The outturn of opium in Monghyr was 2,875 maunds, the same figure as in the previous year, though from a larger acreage. The indigo season was not a good one. The native filatures in Malda showed a decreased outturn, but the outturn of the European factories increased. 2,236 guns and pistols were manufactured at Monghyr.

Four mica mines with an outturn of 44 tons were working in Monghyr, while the stone quarries in the Sonthal Parganas yielded 93,000 tons.

Orissa Division.

The manufacture of salt in the Cuttack district is said to have practically ceased. In the Puri district there was an outturn of 1,95,000 maunds compared with 1,78,428 of the previous year, though sales declined from 74,635 maunds to 46,224 owing to the competition of salt brought by rail from Madras. The manufacture was partly worked as a famine relief.

Chota Nagpur Division.

Lac, tea, tussar silk and cloths, and soapstone utensils constitute the chief articles of manufacture in the Division. The outturn of shell and button lac from the factories in the Lohardaga and Manbhum districts declined from 27,362 maunds to 18,900, the year being very unfavourable to the industry. Tea-gardens exist in the Hazaribagh and Lohardaga districts. The season was a poor one, and the outturn only 586,524 lbs. against 1,110,312 lbs. of the previous year.

Tussar cloth is chiefly manufactured in the Manbhum district; the value of the outturn being approximately estimated at Rs. 48,000.

The output of the coal mines in the Giridih and Gobindpur subdivisions fell from 1,914,843 tons in 1895-96 to 1,229,985. The experiments on behalf of the East Indian Railway Company in the Palamau coal-fields has resulted in the discovery of a large quantity of coal fit for locomotive and steaming purposes at comparatively shallow depths. The mica mines in Hazaribagh are growing in importance; no tin or copper mines were worked during the year, while the prospecting operations for gold did not result in any discovery in payable quantities.

Trade.

SEA-BORNE TRADE OF BENGAL.

THE table below compares the value of the import and export trade of the Bengal Presidency in the last five years, exclusive of Government transactions:—

	1892-93.	1893-94.	1894-95.	1895-96.	1896-97.
1	2	3	4	5	6
Imports—	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Foreign trade ...	25,48,62,879	31,03,61,126	27,73,00,910*	28,55,08,838	32,05,78,226
Coasting „ ...	5,21,72,687	6,23,26,924	6,54,50,979	6,70,76,863	7,34,40,936
Total of Imports ...	30,70,35,566	37,26,88,050	34,27,51,889*	35,25,85,701	39,40,19,162
Exports—					
Foreign trade ...	42,20,05,270	42,26,18,585	46,85,98,065	46,79,13,996	45,88,81,574
Coasting „ ...	8,21,30,048	6,42,39,959	8,27,91,128*	8,68,58,718	8,09,37,030
Total of Exports ...	50,41,35,318	48,68,58,544	55,13,89,193	55,47,72,714	53,98,18,604
GRAND TOTAL ...	81,11,70,884	85,95,46,594	89,41,41,082*	90,73,58,415	93,38,37,766

* The figures for 1894-95 have been altered in accordance with the corrections made by the Collector of Customs.

The total value of the foreign import trade in merchandise rose from Rs. 27,19,18,165 to Rs. 30,28,02,344, showing an advance of Rs. 3,08,84,179, or 11 per cent. This increase, which occurred chiefly in free goods, is due to the abolition of the duty on cotton yarns. The import of treasure rose by 30 per cent. owing to the heavier shipments of gold from the United Kingdom, and of silver from Ceylon, South Australia, Mauritius and the Straits Settlements. The total value of the foreign export trade carried on in Indian produce, which had of late years been advancing, decreased by 2·2 per cent. owing to smaller shipments of indigo to France and Austria, of lac to the United States, and of rice to Ceylon. In the coasting trade, the imports of merchandise showed a rise of Rs. 66,83,350, or 10 per cent., but this advance occurred in Indian articles only, while the imports of foreign merchandise declined. On the other hand, the exports of merchandise in the coasting trade fell off by Rs. 78,66,207, or 10 per cent., foreign goods, chiefly grey and white cotton piece-goods, accounting for Rs. 10,21,655, and grain, pulse, manufactured jute and tea for Rs. 68,44,552, of this decrease.

SEA-BORNE AND INLAND TRADE OF CALCUTTA.

Foreign trade of Calcutta.

The United Kingdom, as usual, appears at the head of the list of countries with which the foreign trade of Calcutta was carried on, absorbing 58·57 per cent. of the entire trade—a percentage higher than that of the two preceding years, but lower than that in 1893-94. The increase occurred chiefly in the imports of merchandise (especially cotton goods) and treasure. Germany takes the place occupied in the previous year by the United States, coming second with a percentage of 6·70, against 6·35 in 1895-96: its imports show an improvement of 14 per cent., due chiefly to sugar, but also to woollens, liquors, glassware, and metals; while larger shipments of raw jute, hides and seeds produced an increase of 9 per cent. in the exports to that country. The percentage of the United States, which stands third in the list, shows a fall from 7·16 to 5·96. The decline was entirely in exports, and is ascribed to the heavy shipments of hides and skins and lac in the previous year: imports

showed an increase of 3 per cent. owing to the receipt of 394,134 cwts. of wheat shipped from San Francisco to supply the deficit in food-grains in this country. Next to the United States comes China, with a percentage of 5·50, against 5·69; there was a decrease in the merchandise imported from that country, but a more than proportionate increase in the amount of treasure received, while the exports show a rise owing to an increase in the shipments of cotton twist, raw cotton and jute. The trade with the Treaty Ports of China, however, declined considerably under the heads of opium, jute manufactures and cotton twist. The total value of the trade of Calcutta with the Straits Settlements fell off in the past year by 3 per cent., the decrease occurring in the importation of tin, lac, and sugar, and the exportation of opium and jute. The share of France in the trade is shown as 2·48 per cent., against 2·75 per cent. in 1895-96, imports and exports alike showing a decrease, the former owing to the receipt of a smaller quantity of silk, piece-goods and liquors, the latter to smaller shipments of indigo, raw silk and lac. The trade with Australia decreased by 5 per cent., the reason being the reduced importation of treasure and the export of Indian produce. The trade with Ceylon improved by 57 per cent. in imports owing to larger receipts of cocoanut oil, spices, shells, and *copra* (dried cocoanut), but the smaller shipments of rice from Bengal caused a decrease in the value of exports. A decline of 8 per cent. appears in the total value of the trade with Austria-Hungary, which was caused by smaller shipments of indigo, raw jute, raw cotton, and lac. With Belgium the trade increased by 6·3 per cent., a larger quantity of metals being imported, and of oil-seeds, jute manufactures, and manure exported. Italy shows a decrease of 7 per cent. in total trade, owing to reduced exports of raw cotton and silk, hides and skins. There was an improvement of nearly 20 per cent. in the trade with Mauritius, imports increasing by 37 and exports by 12 per cent. Sugar is the only article imported from this colony, and there was a marked increase in the amount of refined sugar received during the year: the quantity of rice exported was 1,016 cwts. less than in the preceding year, but the higher prices caused a considerable increase in the total value.

The proportion of the foreign trade of Calcutta carried through the Suez Canal stood at 76·9 per cent., against 74 per cent. in the previous year.

Imports.

The total values of the principal articles of merchandise imported into Calcutta in the last two years are shown below:—

	1895-96.	1896-97.
	Rs.	Rs.
Cotton goods	12,63,00,058	14,45,92,629
Twist and yarn	86,28,857	91,17,985
Metals	2,74,15,489	2,75,05,676
Mineral oil	1,84,99,500	1,58,02,535
Machinery (excluding those for railway)	1,41,97,238	1,82,49,422
Woollen goods	56,38,567	70,75,577
Salt	47,54,262	53,77,553
Liquors	53,65,028	52,68,188
Sugar	59,09,872	57,72,666
Hardware and cutlery	45,50,712	49,65,588

Exports.

The following statement compares the value of the Calcutta trade in the principal exports in the past two years:—

	1895-96.	1896-97.
	Rs.	Rs.
Jute, raw	9,27,61,410	9,96,51,492
„ gunny-bags	3,46,68,939	3,46,09,643
Opium	5,04,63,935	4,96,87,235
Tea	7,15,63,397	7,72,69,736
Oil-seeds	2,32,33,966	2,19,92,505
Rice	3,34,83,049	2,45,78,681
Indigo	3,72,38,471	3,11,42,055
Hides and skins	3,12,75,285	2,85,60,259
Wheat	37,14,489	3,13,834
Raw cotton	97,03,885	82,20,501
Lac	1,83,02,320	1,38,55,530
Silk, raw	61,67,336	49,50,709

Coasting trade of Calcutta.

There was again an increase in the coasting or interportal trade of Calcutta during the past year as compared with 1895-96. The advance in total value was nearly 1 per cent. Imports rose in total value by 15 per cent., exports falling off by 8 per cent. The advance under imports of Indian produce was considerable, equivalent to 19 per cent., but receipts of foreign merchandise fell in value by 33 per cent. In exports there was a decrease under both Indian produce and foreign merchandise; the former declined by 8 and the latter by 7 per cent.

Inland trade of Calcutta.

The inland traffic of Calcutta is registered as it enters or leaves the town by rail, by inland steamer, by country boats, and by road. The result of the past year's registration is shown below as compared with the trade of the preceding year:—

Specification of Routes.	Imports.		Exports.		Total.	
	Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
	Mds.	Rs.	Mds.	Rs.	Mds.	Rs.
By Country Boat—						
1895-96	3,38,23,832	13,05,40,058	80,06,641	3,28,75,643	4,18,30,473	16,34,15,701
1896-97	3,29,59,606	13,88,81,347	83,54,258	3,61,54,837	4,13,13,864	17,50,36,184
By Inland Steamer—						
1895-96	1,04,97,632	8,75,28,047	48,71,093	4,45,61,067	1,53,68,725	13,20,89,114
1896-97	98,07,416	8,56,35,422	61,01,477	5,31,44,329	1,59,08,893	13,87,79,751
By E. I. Railway—						
1895-96	5,86,48,228	21,91,23,849	1,14,41,475	13,98,42,809	7,00,89,703	35,89,66,658
1896-97	5,72,42,740	25,86,31,800	1,72,19,688	17,15,17,765	7,44,62,428	43,01,49,565
By E. B. S. Railway—						
1895-96	1,48,67,704	9,29,72,946	48,55,995	6,39,26,351	1,97,23,699	15,68,99,297
1896-97	1,61,07,228	10,13,53,789	61,80,942	10,98,80,471	2,22,88,170	21,12,34,260
By Road—						
1895-96	76,59,712	3,82,64,744	33,93,107	1,95,41,706	1,10,52,819	5,78,06,450
1896-97	77,46,441	5,36,14,833	38,78,051	2,08,43,972	1,16,24,492	7,44,58,805
Total—						
1895-96	12,54,97,108	56,84,29,644	3,25,68,311	30,07,47,576	15,80,65,419	86,91,77,220
1896-97	12,38,63,431	63,81,17,191	4,17,34,416	39,15,41,374	16,55,97,847	1,02,96,58,565
Average of the two years ending—						
1895-96	11,97,45,613	57,15,56,520	3,26,38,388	30,12,31,986	15,23,84,001	87,27,88,506
1896-97	12,46,80,269	60,32,73,418	3,71,51,363	34,61,44,475	16,18,31,633	94,94,17,893

The figures for the chief articles of traffic imported into Calcutta from each revenue division in Bengal and from other provinces in India as a whole during the past year are compared below with the total of the previous year:—

Articles.	Imports into Calcutta from—												
	Burdwan Division.	Presidency Division.	Rajshahi Division.	Dacca Division.	Chittagong Division.	Patna Division.	Bhagalpur Division.	Orissa Division.	Chota Nagpur Division.	Total of provinces under the Lieutenant-Governor of Bengal.	Other provinces in India.	Grand total of traffic by internal routes.	Percentage borne by supplies from the Lower Provinces to the total imports.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14
	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.	Per cent.
Cotton, raw ... 1895-96	5,609	20,158	13,001	56,747	7,478	893	2,469	...	9	1,06,364	8,44,729	9,51,093	11·18
Cotton, raw ... 1896-97	4,601	23,938	12,778	48,440	19,080	2,469	2,253	70	21	1,13,650	7,70,072	8,83,727	12·86
Indigo ... 1895-96	1,923	7,274	2,902	24	...	64,656	15,009	...	64	91,852	63,757	1,54,309	59·40
Indigo ... 1896-97	1,339	5,483	885	24	...	66,151	11,321	14	...	75,217	77,983	1,53,200	42·57
Jute, raw ... 1895-96	7,08,602	26,73,936	76,42,101	1,16,85,033	2,95,090	8,814	6,42,756	2,073	...	2,36,56,375	2,90,547	2,39,46,922	98·79
Jute, raw ... 1896-97	8,09,870	32,41,748	76,74,784	1,07,19,430	4,76,168	1,474	9,06,229	2,916	...	2,38,32,619	2,60,294	2,40,92,913	98·92
Gunny-bags ... 1895-96	1,02,817	1,79,787	3,63,991	2,379	56	1,393	10,122	253	485	6,61,193	2,304	6,63,497	96·64
Gunny-bags ... 1896-97	1,06,660	1,92,738	2,75,111	6,297	314	2,826	6,241	93	323	5,90,603	2,288	5,92,891	99·61
Wheat ... 1895-96	89,118	4,11,903	7,520	5,961	...	32,234	5,02,089	673	...	10,49,498	24,82,454	35,31,952	29·71
Wheat ... 1896-97	17,462	1,75,641	6,216	7,395	...	74,835	3,02,088	...	5	5,83,642	11,52,966	17,36,608	33·60
Gram and Pulse. 1895-96	1,89,290	18,02,552	70,336	91,468	476	5,73,897	7,98,977	10,007	8,126	35,45,129	12,31,932	47,77,061	74·21
Gram and Pulse. 1896-97	1,70,242	26,31,425	1,34,831	2,55,284	4,235	5,09,108	5,52,523	10,310	1,216	42,69,174	2,12,632	44,81,806	95·26

Articles.	Imports into Calcutta from— Burdwan Division.	Presidency Division.	Rajshahi Division.	Dacca Division.	Chittagong Division.	Patna Division.	Bhagalpur Division.	Orissa Division.	Chota Nagpur Division.	Total of provinces under the Lieutenant-Governor of Bengal.	Other provinces in India.	Grand total of traffic by internal routes.	Percentage borne by supplies from the Lower Provinces to the total imports.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14
	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.	Per cent.
Rice ... 1895-96	47,35,946	29,14,555	4,29,658	43,98,069	3,83,801	5,611	21,232	40,508	1,026	1,29,30,406	7,088	1,29,37,494	99·95
1896-97	49,40,112	25,24,190	3,07,891	27,15,293	27,485	7,172	22,237	86,279	1,868	1,06,32,527	14,035	1,06,46,562	99·87
Paddy ... 1895-96	6,93,736	5,21,121	1,152	23,753	2,150	1,483	2,653	45,083	...	12,91,161	351	12,91,512	99·97
1896-97	13,46,565	1,76,953	2,141	2,873	1,110	716	52	83,150	...	16,13,560	1,442	16,15,002	99·90
Other food-grains. 1895-96	7,213	1,45,297	1,865	1,089	...	93,240	1,54,383	...	120	4,03,207	43,997	4,47,204	90·16
1896-97	1,250	1,05,044	980	858	...	1,19,016	1,77,978	600	524	4,06,250	33,623	4,39,873	92·36
Hides of cattle. 1895-96	46,870	27,895	41,923	94,824	2	97,947	35,884	1,466	29,679	3,75,890	2,66,717	6,42,607	58·49
1896-97	42,510	33,109	39,540	92,700	185	82,659	37,016	3,142	31,491	3,62,352	2,76,092	6,38,444	56·78
Saltpetre ... 1895-96	...	...	...	...	...	3,94,725	21,949	...	...	4,16,674	3,19,490	7,36,164	56·60
1896-97	...	...	...	...	...	4,48,069	22,311	...	62	4,70,442	3,33,728	8,04,170	58·50
Linseed ... 1895-96	1,71,707	4,47,071	18,957	31,597	5,478	16,82,152	5,80,459	714	10,524	29,93,659	13,49,996	42,98,655	68·59
1896-97	1,10,823	3,02,340	14,058	44,575	14,278	21,61,084	3,36,002	9	8,674	29,91,843	8,53,561	38,45,404	77·80
Mustard 1895-96	18,498	15,946	40,730	65,084	200	62,529	1,70,672	...	10,543	3,84,502	18,93,499	22,78,001	16·87
1896-97	27,729	45,137	1,74,230	2,15,238	2,421	3,40,466	4,21,676	...	2,259	12,29,866	13,93,904	26,23,760	46·87
Silk, raw. ... 1895-96	3,601	10,721	5,809	...	1	25	924	...	1,254	22,335	621	22,956	97·29
1896-97	3,140	8,925	3,351	...	...	28	1,088	...	1,298	17,832	172	18,004	99·04
Sugar, refined. 1895-96	2,792	1,05,062	679	...	...	1,956	...	...	...	1,10,489	2,158	1,12,647	98·09
1896-97	2,976	1,02,165	9	300	...	237	...	...	...	1,0 ,687	2,852	1,08,539	97·37
Sugar, unrefined. 1895-96	1,70,257	6,40,772	369	1,221	500	1,16,906	1,068	...	2	9,40,095	38,290	9,78,385	96·09
1896-97	1,55,425	6,79,039	57	1,202	...	1,10,850	2,284	...	12	9,48,869	20,518	9,69,387	97·88
Tea, Indian ... 1895-96	3	...	3,91,894	799	...	533	115	...	5,806	3,99,150	10,83,787	14,83,937	26·92
1896-97	2	...	4,43,016	734	684	623	138	...	4,847	4,50,044	11,55,480	16,05,524	28·03
Tobacco ... 1895-96	1,11,108	84,696	2,03,347	297	73	56,093	75,129	70	87	5,30,900	21,149	5,52,049	96·17
1896-97	1,07,984	95,949	3,03,624	2,103	19	55,770	62,104	1,155	19	6,28,727	9,830	6,38,557	98·46
Total ... 1895-96	72,59,090	1,00,17,746	92,35,664	1,64,56,315	6,95,305	31,95,297	30,35,890	1,00,847	67,725	4,93,63,879	99,41,866	5,98,05,745	83·38
1896-97	78,48,692	1,03,43,824	93,94,102	1,41,12,846	5,45,979	39,73,553	28,63,541	1,87,738	52,619	4,93,22,894	65,71,477	5,58,94,371	88·24

The articles enumerated above represent 45·13 per cent. of the entire import traffic of Calcutta during 1896-97, against 47·65 per cent. in the previous year.

The abstract below furnishes similar statistics in respect of the export trade of Calcutta in cotton goods and salt during the past year as compared with the figures for 1895-96:—

Articles.	Exports from Calcutta to— Burdwan Division.	Presidency Division.	Rajshahi Division.	Dacca Division.	Chittagong Division.	Patna Division.	Bhagalpur Division.	Orissa Division.	Chota Nagpur Division.	Total of provinces under the Lieutenant-Governor of Bengal.	Other provinces in India.	Grand total of traffic by internal routes.	Percentage borne by the supplies to the Lower Provinces to the total exports.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14
	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.	Per cent.
Cotton Twist and Yarn (European). 1895-96	40,584	41,169	8,716	49,591	7,473	4,812	3,070	74	2,014	1,57,505	62,821	2,20,326	71·49
1896-97	44,247	43,824	10,756	55,577	9,407	4,936	3,852	98	1,607	1,74,304	61,641	2,35,945	73·87
Cotton Piece-goods (European). 1895-96	1,17,547	1,24,999	1,71,098	1,93,092	21,028	2,85,371	1,42,583	241	30,369	10,86,328	6,35,415	17,21,743	63·09
1896-97	1,28,290	1,30,903	1,69,372	1,62,832	24,525	2,71,493	1,58,706	271	25,459	10,71,851	6,21,540	16,93,391	63·30
Salt ... 1895-96	8,39,914	7,52,138	11,78,258	15,95,892	1,56,520	17,11,995	9,56,350	32,535	4,22,929	76,46,531	10,14,577	86,61,108	88·28
1896-97	8,44,479	8,99,902	13,21,570	14,79,999	1,36,330	17,21,688	10,76,330	11,332	4,20,437	79,12,067	9,91,258	89,03,325	88·87
Total ... 1895-96	9,98,045	9,18,306	13,58,072	18,38,575	1,85,023	20,02,178	11,02,003	32,850	4,55,312	88,90,364	17,12,813	1,06,03,177	83·85
1896-97	10,17,016	10,74,629	15,01,698	16,98,408	1,70,262	19,98,117	12,38,888	11,701	4,47,503	91,58,222	16,74,439	1,08,32,661	84·54

The total traffic in the three staples specified above represent 25·91 per cent. of the entire exports from Calcutta during the year under report, against 32·56 per cent. in the previous year.

COTTON, RAW.

In the following statement the trade of Calcutta in raw cotton is compared with the figures of the preceding year:—

	1895-96.	1896-97.
	Mds.	Mds.
Imports	12,37,998	11,16,034
Exports	5,86,330	4,90,270

The following statement shows in detail the different provinces from which raw cotton was consigned to Calcutta during the past two years:—

	1895-96.	1896-97.
	Mds.	Mds.
From the North-Western Provinces and Oudh	6,33,727	5,19,063
„ Bombay	1,71,458	1,74,604
„ Bengal Proper	1,40,445	1,25,259
„ Berar	42,096	91,852
„ Panjab	1,03,454	77,712
„ Rajputana and Central India ...	29,059	30,851
„ Madras	34,945	28,063
„ Assam	23,695	27,248
„ Central Provinces	12,666	23,265
„ Burma	40,909	7,441
„ Other places	5,544	10,676
Total ...	12,37,998	11,16,034

The subjoined statement shows the destination of the quantity shipped from Calcutta by sea during those years:—

	1895-96.		1896-97.	
	Cwts.	Mds.	Cwts.	Mds.
To Foreign ports—				
United Kingdom ...	39,172	53,317	22,484	30,603
Other Ports ...	367,905	5,00,760	326,405	4,44,274
Total ...	407,077	5,54,077	348,889	4,74,877
To Indian ports	1,887	2,568	1,576	2,145
GRAND TOTAL ...	408,964	5,56,645	350,465	4,77,022

There has been a falling off during the past year in the exports to foreign ports to the extent of 14·29 per cent., as compared with the previous year. The cotton crop throughout India suffered considerably during the past season; in some districts an excess of rain injured the growing plants, while in others excessive drought, or very moderate showers, retarded its growth. In addition to this, the area under cultivation in many districts was less than the normal. The trade with the United Kingdom is nearly the lowest on record. Exports to France, China, and Japan, however, increased considerably, but there was a heavy falling off in the exports to Austria, Hungary, Belgium, Germany, and Italy.

COTTON GOODS.

The remission of duty on cotton twist and yarns and the imposition of a reduced duty on piece-goods and other cotton manufactures accounts for the considerable increase in the quantity of these articles that was imported. The effect of the famine in reducing the demand for clothing was not generally realized until late in 1896, and by that time large orders had been sent to Lancashire and had to be completed.

COTTON TWIST AND YARN.

The registered trade of Calcutta in cotton twist and yarn during the year 1896-97, as compared with the totals of the previous year, was as follows:—

	1895-96.			1896-97.		
	European.	Indian.	Total.	European.	Indian.	Total.
	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.
Imports ...	1,59,575	3,95,200	5,54,775	1,63,131	3,59,089	5,22,220
Exports ...	2,52,947	3,93,369	6,46,316	2,60,449	4,88,800	7,49,249

EUROPEAN TWIST AND YARN.

The figures relating to the imports by sea represent the total clearances for consumption from shipboard and from bond. The different ports which contributed to the import trade in European twist and yarn during the past two years are shown in the following statement :—

WHENCE IMPORTED.	1895-96.		1896-97.	
1	2	3	4	5
From Foreign ports—	lbs.	Mds.	lbs.	Mds.
United Kingdom ...	11,914,387	1,44,793	12,649,354	1,53,725
Other Foreign ports ...	953,958	11,593	699,508	8,501
Total ...	12,868,345	1,56,386	13,348,862	1,62,226
From Indian Ports ...	30,620	372	12,440	151
GRAND TOTAL ...	12,898,965	1,56,758	13,361,302	1,62,377

The details of the supplies of European twist and yarn carried by internal routes and by sea during the past two years are given separately in the following statements :—

Exports by internal routes.

	1895-96.	1896-97.
	Mds.	Mds.
Bengal Proper	1,47,535	1,63,811
North-Western Provinces and Oudh	31,213	28,021
Assam	22,754	23,685
Bihar	7,882	8,788
Panjab	4,445	5,246
Central Provinces	3,457	3,698
Rajputana and Central India ...	945	990
Other Provinces	2,095	1,706
Total ...	2,20,326	2,35,945

Exports by sea.

	1895-96.		1896-97.	
	lbs.	Mds.	lbs.	Mds.
Burma ...	1,343,835	16,332	1,054,172	12,811
Orissa ...	845,400	10,274	541,800	6,584
Chittagong ...	122,623	1,490	149,688	1,818
Madras ...	214,790	2,610	115,890	1,409
Other Indian ports	930	11	720	9
Foreign ports ...	156,681	1,904	154,090	1,873
Total ...	2,684,259	32,621	2,016,270	24,504

INDIAN TWIST AND YARN.

Indian twist and yarn was exported from Calcutta by internal routes as follows :—

Trade blocks.	1895-96.	1896-97.
	Mds.	Mds.
Bihar	1,13,834	98,157
Bengal Proper	61,121	63,629
Chota Nagpur	22,036	19,254
Central Provinces	8,092	7,569
North-Western Provinces and Oudh	12,677	6,325
Panjab	425	388
Assam	682	304
Other places	84	12
Total ...	2,18,951	1,95,638

Indian twist and yarn from Calcutta was shipped to the following ports:—

Whither exported.	1895-96.		1896-97.	
1	2	3	4	5
	lbs.	Mds.	lbs.	Mds.
To Indian ports—				
Orissa	5,128,350	62,324	5,694,720	69,207
Burma	1,415,017	17,196	1,983,001	24,172
Madras	285,010	3,464	558,440	6,786
Chittagong	44,700	543	400	5
Other Indian ports ...	74,390	904	57,460	698
Total of Coasting trade ...	6,947,467	84,431	8,300,021	1,00,868
To Foreign ports ...	7,404,612	89,987	15,823,016	1,92,294
Grand Total ...	14,352,079	1,74,418	24,123,037	2,93,162

Cotton piece-goods (European).

The total value of the Calcutta trade in cotton piece-goods (European) during the past year, as compared with the trade of the previous year, is given below :—

	1895-96.	1896-97.
	Rs.	Rs.
Imports	12,61,02,799	14,22,96,119
Exports	13,06,43,542	12,76,78,780

The following comparative table shows the importation of European piece-goods from the different ports during the past two years :—

	Imports by sea.	
	1895-96.	1896-97.
	Rs.	Rs.
From Foreign ports—		
United Kingdom ...	12,42,21,037	14,10,72,500
Other Foreign ports ...	4,54,644	5,28,636
Total ...	12,46,75,681	14,16,01,136
From Indian ports—		
Bombay	10,95,361	3,88,007
Burma	2,28,285	1,71,134
Madras	24,985	11,041
Other Indian ports ...	11,458	16,914
Total ...	13,60,089	5,87,096
Grand Total ...	12,60,35,770	14,21,88,232

The distribution of the exports from Calcutta during the past two years is classified by provinces in the following statement:—

	Exports from Calcutta.	
	1895-96.	1896-97.
	Rs.	Rs.
To Bengal Proper ...	4,68,05,389	4,56,36,724
„ Bihar	3,12,40,645	3,14,31,418
„ North-Western Provinces and Oudh	2,47,43,347	2,37,53,903
„ Assam	1,03,78,337	1,15,10,851
„ Punjab	91,24,087	81,84,934
„ Burma	24,16,540	20,03,719
„ Chota Nagpur ...	22,16,945	18,60,094
„ Central Provinces ...	11,42,720	10,03,296
„ Rajputana and Central India	9,16,329	8,44,850
„ Orissa	6,64,825	6,50,414
„ Foreign ports ...	3,76,238	3,25,084
„ Madras	3,56,997	2,51,493
„ Bombay	1,48,025	1,36,520
„ Other Indian ports ...	52,481	28,375
„ Other places ...	60,637	57,105
Total ...	13,06,43,542	12,76,78,780

With an addition of 25 per cent. to the total clearances from shipboard and from bond on account of under-statement of values, insurance, landing charges, &c., &c., the value of the past year's import traffic would amount to Rs. 17,78,43,177. Of this amount, the value of piece-goods exported during the year was Rs. 12,76,78,780, as shown above. The value of the excess of imports over exports, therefore, amounted to Rs. 5,01,64,397, against Rs. 2,69,68,199 in 1895-96 and Rs. 4,11,48,610 in 1894-95.

INDIAN PIECE-GOODS.

The following statement shows the total value of Indian piece-goods carried to and from Calcutta during the past two years:—

	1895-96.	1896-97.
	Rs.	Rs.
Imports ...	52,12,959	71,29,937
Exports ...	7,56,686	10,40,667

INDIGO.

The imports and exports of indigo into and from Calcutta were as follows:—

	1895-96.	1896-97.
	Mds.	Mds.
Imports ...	1,54,677	1,53,506
Exports ...	1,54,229	1,49,995

The different provinces which contributed to the import trade are as follows:—

	1895-96.	1896-97.
	Mds.	Mds.
North-Western Provinces and Oudh ...	62,736	77,340
Bihar	79,665	67,472
Bengal Proper ...	12,126	7,731
Other places ...	150	963
Total ...	1,54,677	1,53,506

The abstract below gives the destination of the sea-borne exports from Calcutta during the past year as compared with 1895-96:—

	1895-96.		1896-97.	
	Cwts.	Mds.	Cwts.	Mds.
To Foreign Ports—				
United Kingdom	33,130	45,094	41,849	56,962
United States	17,148	23,340	20,445	27,827
Germany	14,648	19,937	10,974	14,936
France	17,021	23,167	10,604	14,433
Austria-Hungary	12,629	17,190	10,563	14,378
Turkey in Asia	1,398	1,903	1,508	2,052
Italy	2,741	3,731	2,925	3,981
Russia—Odessa	3,085	4,199	2,249	3,061
Greece	70	95	141	192
Egypt	86	117	106	144
Persia	125	170	16	22
Other Foreign Ports	9,633	13,112	7,621	10,374
Total ...	111,714	1,52,055	109,001	1,48,362
To Indian Ports ...	237	323	32	44
GRAND TOTAL ...	111,951	1,52,378	109,033	1,48,406

In the total exports of indigo to foreign countries there was a falling off of 2·43 per cent., due to a diminished supply to France, Germany, Holland, and Russia, though there was an advance in the amount shipped to the United Kingdom, the chief importing country, and the United States.

JUTE, RAW.

The subjoined statement shows the trade of Calcutta in raw jute during the past year as compared with the totals of the preceding year:—

	1895-96.	1896-97.
	Mds.	Mds.
Imports	2,39,69,288	2,41,51,064
Exports	1,56,68,573	1,49,54,094

The different districts from which raw jute was largely consigned for Calcutta during the past year as compared with 1895-96 are shown below, the percentages of the quantities imported by railway being also given:—

Names of supplying districts.	Total quantity imported in 1896-97.	Fluctuations as compared with 1895-96.		Percentage to total imports carried by rail.
		Increase.	Decrease.	
	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.	
Dacca ...	60,48,006	.....	8,30,061	27·28
Pabna ...	41,08,412	1,65,779	.....	28·88
Faridpur ...	33,03,857	.....	1,07,408	78·78
Rangpur ...	14,56,421	.....	4,64,779	73·73
Mymensingh ...	13,17,662	.....	12,738	29·98
24-Parganas ...	12,03,612	2,99,218	.....	·37
Nadia ...	8,44,675	1,11,542	.....	79·18
Hooghly ...	7,81,909	98,683	.....	·66
Rajshahi ...	7,49,564	.....	2,282	86·18
Purnea ...	7,42,766	2,55,042	.....	98·26
Jalpaiguri ...	5,98,581	1,22,503	.....	100·00
Jessore ...	5,03,295	88,505	.....	26·83
Khulna ...	4,90,817	57,730	.....	81·29
Tippera ...	4,56,412	1,73,430	.....	76·84
Bogra ...	3,62,269	1,22,473	.....	97·01
Dinajpur ...	2,80,190	18,843	.....	98·10
Murshidabad ...	1,99,349	10,817	.....	80·32
Other places ...	6,45,116	38,694	.....	34·01
Total ...	2,40,92,913	15,63,259	14,17,268	47·53

Net increase ... 1,45,991 maunds.

The sea-borne exports from Calcutta were distributed as follows:—

	1895-96.		1896-97.	
	Cwts.	Mds.	Cwts.	Mds.
To Foreign ports ...	11,360,396	1,54,62,761	10,822,422	1,47,80,519
„ Indian „ ...	34,305	46,693	5,406	7,358
Total ...	11,394,701	1,55,09,454	10,827,828	1,47,87,877

The exports of raw jute to foreign countries declined by 4·74 per cent., but in consequence of high prices the value of the trade was greater than in any of the previous three years. The exports to China, France, and Germany show an increase, the decrease in the amount shipped to other countries varying between ·8 and 72·3 per cent.

GUNNY-BAGS.

The following statement gives the total number of gunny-bags imported into, and exported from, Calcutta during the past year, as compared with the totals of the previous year:—

	1895-96.	1896-97.
	No.	No.
Imports ...	23,443,414	20,963,719
Exports ...	237,814,165	229,870,881

The great divergence in the figures between imports and exports is due partly to the outturn of the mills in Calcutta and the suburbs, which does not fall within the scope of registration. The statement below shows the different localities from which gunny-bags were largely sent to Calcutta during the last two years:—

DISTRICTS.	1895-96.			1896-97.		
	Power-loom.	Hand-made.	Total.	Power-loom.	Hand-made.	Total.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.
Pabna ...	9,222,410	10,600	9,233,010	7,052,800	10,117	7,062,917
24-Parganas ...	5,952,532	156,657	6,109,189	6,141,126	345,953	6,487,079
Hooghly ...	3,172,698	148,704	3,321,302	1,746,083	1,690,799	3,436,882
Jalpaiguri ...	...	1,911,315	1,911,315	.....	1,227,870	1,227,870
Dinajpur ...	...	687,885	687,885	.....	665,589	665,589
Darjeeling ...	...	567,525	567,525	.....	581,350	581,350
Purnea ...	...	329,935	329,935	.....	175,960	175,960
Rangpur ...	...	325,830	325,830	.....	77,735	77,735
Burdwan ...	...	165,752	165,752	.....	185,605	185,605
Other districts ...	...	791,671	791,671	.....	1,062,732	1,062,732
Total ...	18,347,540	5,695,874	23,443,414	14,940,009	6,023,710	20,963,719

The supply exported by sea during those years was destined as follows:—

WHITHER EXPORTED.	1895-96.			1896-97.		
	Power-loom.	Hand-loom.	Total.	Power-loom.	Hand-loom.	Total.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.
To Indian ports ...	48,904,337	1,929,280	50,833,617	48,090,270	754,050	48,844,320
„ Foreign „ ...	164,732,997	227,700	164,961,697	162,893,341	410,900	163,304,241
Total ...	213,638,334	2,156,980	215,795,314	210,983,611	1,164,950	212,148,561

The exports to foreign ports in the past year show a decline of 1·68 per cent. in comparison with 1895-96, which is attributable to commercial fluctuations: there is no actual diminution in the trade, which has steadily expanded since 1892-93. There have been increases in the trade with the United Kingdom, Germany, Egypt, and "other countries."

GUNNY-CLOTH.

The internal trade of Calcutta in gunny-cloth registered during the past two years is shown below:—

	1895-96.	1896-97.
	Pieces.	Pieces.
Imports	38,821	37,768
Exports	4,178	6,068

The total quantity of the sea-borne trade of Calcutta was as follows:—

	1895-96.	1896-97.
	Yds.	Yds.
Imports	48,623	42,398
Exports	125,579,755	179,477,163

The total imports by internal routes were 11,479 pieces of power-loom manufacture and 26,289 hand-made pieces. The sea-borne exports during the past two years were distributed as follows:—

WHITHER EXPORTED.	1895-96.			1896-97.		
	Power-loom.	Hand-loom.	Total.	Power-loom.	Hand-loom.	Total.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
	Yds.	Yds.	Yds.	Yds.	Yds.	Yds.
To Indian ports ...	11,424,017	153,500	11,577,517	10,094,154	97,200	10,191,354
„ Foreign „ ...	113,997,438	4,800	114,002,238	169,285,809	...	169,285,809
Total ...	125,421,455	158,300	125,579,755	179,379,963	97,200	179,477,163

Besides the registered supplies mentioned above, the traffic returns of the Nadia rivers show a large supply of power-loom gunny-cloth, amounting to 28,050 pieces, sent up-country direct from the jute mills without passing the Port Commissioners' wharves. The destination of these exports, as compared with the figures of the preceding year, was as follows:—

Importing districts.	Total of district.	
	1895-96.	1896-97.
	Pieces.	Pieces.
Bhagalpur	6,600	15,000
Darbhanga	17,633	11,300
Monghyr	8,625	1,200
Murshidabad	1,550	150
Other districts	3,425	400
Total ...	37,833	28,050

The number of jute mills worked by steam in the vicinity of Calcutta during the past year was 29, against 26 in the two previous years. The quantity of jute worked up in 1896-97 was 84,29,568 maunds, against 80,75,587 maunds in 1895-96 and 73,35,717 maunds in 1894-95.

WHEAT.

The wheat trade of Calcutta during the past year is compared below with the figures of the preceding year :—

	1895-96.	1896-97.
	Mds.	Mds.
Imports	35,38,126	23,02,705
Exports	15,72,925	2,60,156

The total supply brought to Calcutta from each province was—

	1895-96.	1896-97.
	Mds.	Mds.
North-Western Provinces and Oudh ...	22,13,756	8,21,407
Bihar	5,34,323	3,76,923
Central Provinces	53,094	2,08,168
Bengal Proper	5,14,502	2,06,714
Panjab	2,62,897	1,21,528
Foreign ports	57	5,36,554
Other places	19,497	31,411
Total ...	35,38,126	23,02,705

The destination of the exports from Calcutta by sea during the past two years was—

	1895-96.		1896-97.	
	Cwts.	Mds.	Cwts.	Mds.
To Foreign ports ...	1,011,934	13,77,355	74,107	1,00,868
„ Indian „ ...	66,285	90,221	28,981	39,446
Total ...	1,078,219	14,67,576	103,088	1,40,314

An abnormal decrease of 92·68 per cent. occurred in the export of wheat to foreign ports, the exports to Belgium, France, and Germany ceasing altogether, while the exports to the United Kingdom, which is the principal market for Indian wheat, decreased by 92·6 per cent. The short outturn of this crop during the past year, and the general scarcity of supplies, owing to previous unsatisfactory harvests, combined with the increasing demand for local consumption, kept up prices considerably above exporting limits. This condition of the market continued up to June, after which the gloomy agricultural outlook and rising prices stopped shipments altogether. The same causes led to the importation for the first time of 20,000 tons of Californian wheat.

GRAM AND PULSES.

Under this heading are included *matar* (*Pisum arvense*), *khesari* (*Lathyrus sativus*), *masuri* (*Ervum Lens*), *maskalai* (*Phaseolus Mungo*, variety *radiatus*), *mung* (*Phaseolus Mungo*, varieties green gram and *aureus*), *biti* or *chhola* (*cicere arietinum*), and *arhar* (*cajanus indicus*). The total trade of Calcutta in these grains registered during the past two years was—

	1895-96.	1896-97.
	Mds.	Mds.
Imports	49,88,704	49,23,471
Exports	27,08,326	28,04,895

The following abstract shows the provinces from which gram and pulses were largely sent to Calcutta during the past year as compared with 1895-96 :—

	1895-96.	1896-97.
	Mds.	Mds.
From Bengal Proper	21,54,122	31,96,217
„ Bihar	13,72,874	10,61,631
„ Madras	13,248	2,73,225
„ North-Western Provinces and Oudh	6,86,164	1,77,150
„ Orissa	1,78,999	1,53,553
„ Central Provinces	6,909	25,614
„ Burma	29,127	22,495
„ Panjab	5,24,965	6,922
„ Other places	22,296	7,665
Total ...	49,88,704	49,23,471

The total quantity exported by sea during the year as compared with the figures of the preceding year was as follows :—

	1895-96.		1896-97.	
	Cwts.	Mds.	Cwts.	Mds.
To Foreign ports ...	775,943	10,56,145	530,236	7,21,710
„ Indian „ ...	487,829	6,63,989	528,313	7,19,093
Total ...	1,263,772	17,20,134	1,058,549	14,40,803

RICE AND PADDY.

The traffic of Calcutta in rice and paddy during the past two years is shown below according to the several routes followed by the trade :—

SPECIFICATION OF ROUTES..		IMPORTS.		EXPORTS.	
		1895-96.	1896-97.	1895-96.	1896-97.
1		2	3	4	5
		Mds.	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.
By boat	Rice	93,96,594	77,64,620	2,99,920	5,30,760
	Paddy	9,21,970	10,79,996	4,03,745	6,00,497
„ Inland steamer	Rice	3,61,343	4,80,613	1,67,011	9,23,399
	Paddy	16,533	1,21,887	254	28,991
„ East Indian Railway	Rice	16,02,395	9,93,789	9,082	28,94,899
	Paddy	2,46,948	2,79,633	2,875	3,35,793
„ Eastern Bengal State Railway ...	Rice	5,57,278	3,33,969	72,334	5,08,965
	Paddy	2,604	3,482	9,607	5,05,575
„ Road	Rice	10,19,884	10,73,571	1,65,387	2,18,826
	Paddy	1,03,457	1,30,004	2,11,387	2,40,885
„ Sea	Rice	12,24,493	42,80,750	1,17,75,151	65,45,138
	Paddy	2,53,643	8,21,541	1,73,330	20,986
Total ...	Rice	1,41,61,987	1,49,27,312	1,24,88,885	1,16,21,987
	Paddy	15,45,155	24,36,543	8,01,198	17,32,727
Grand total in rice after converting paddy into rice, at the rate of 25 seers of rice to a maund of paddy		1,51,27,709	1,64,50,151	1,29,89,634	1,27,04,941

The abstract below gives the sources of supply, province by province, together with the channels through which the consignments were received during the past year in comparison with the totals of the year 1895-96 :—

PROVINCES.	By boat and road.		By rail and steamer.		Total.	
	1895-96.	1896-97.	1895-96.	1896-97.	1895-96.	1896-97.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.
From Bengal Proper	1,09,66,440	94,39,620	26,71,817	20,32,242	1,36,38,257	1,14,71,862
„ Burma	...	...	14,765	29,64,343	14,765	29,64,343
„ Orissa	68,685	1,38,248	13,66,230	17,91,646	14,34,915	19,29,894
„ Madras	...	...	1,276	39,707	1,276	39,707
„ Bihar	16,310	10,372	13,118	19,517	29,428	29,889
„ Assam	5,916	5,891	94	337	6,010	6,224
„ Central Provinces ...	...	...	463	4,246	463	4,246
„ Chota Nagpur	...	...	1,026	1,868	1,026	1,868
„ North-Western Provinces and Oudh	20	311	694	1,295	714	1,606
„ Other places	...	...	855	512	855	512
Total ...	1,10,57,371	95,94,442	40,70,338	68,55,709	1,51,27,709	1,64,50,151

The distribution of the export trade by sea during those years will be seen from the statements appended:—

Exports of rice from Calcutta by sea.

	1895-96.		1896-97.	
	Cwts.	Mds.	Cwts.	Mds.
To Indian ports, viz.—				
Madras	26,574	36,170	1,187	1,616
Other ports in Madras ...	778,602	10,59,764	86,745	1,18,070
Bombay	714,491	9,72,502	387,211	5,27,037
Burma	33,558	45,676	39,283	53,469
Other Indian ports ...	218,913	2,97,965	9,527	12,967
Total ...	1,772,138	24,12,077	523,953	7,13,159
To Foreign ports, viz.—				
United Kingdom ...	1,008,854	13,73,162	605,596	8,24,284
Other Foreign ports ...	5,870,139	79,89,912	3,679,123	50,07,695
Total ...	6,878,993	93,63,074	4,284,719	58,31,979
GRAND TOTAL ...	8,651,131	1,17,75,151	4,808,672	65,45,138

Exports of paddy from Calcutta by sea.

	Cwts.	Mds.	Cwts.	Mds.
To Indian ports ...	90,599	1,23,315	2,383	3,243
„ Foreign „ ...	36,746	50,015	13,036	17,743
Total ...	127,345	1,73,330	15,419	20,986

The exports of rice to foreign countries decreased by 37·71 per cent., in consequence of the famine in Upper India and Bihar. Ceylon and the United Kingdom, which are the principal markets for Bengal rice, took 68·36 per cent. and 39·97 per cent., respectively, less than in 1895-96; while Natal and the East Coast of Africa took larger quantities on account of the Indian immigrants and labourers settled there.

MISCELLANEOUS SPRING AND RAIN CROPS.

The staples comprised under this head are barley, *kodo*, *shama*, Indian-corn, oats, millets, and other crops which are reaped during the spring and rainy seasons. The total weight of these grains imported into and exported from Calcutta during the past two years was as follows:—

	1895-96.	1896-97.
	Mds.	Mds.
Imports	4,47,524	5,01,582
Exports	1,71,209	3,19,217

The imports of miscellaneous food-grains during the past two years were drawn from the following provinces:—

	1895-96.	1896-97.
	Mds.	Mds.
Bihar	2,47,623	2,96,994
Bengal Proper	1,55,464	1,08,132
Panjab	36,783	28,552
Madras	...	21,161
Bombay	257	9,584
North-Western Provinces and Oudh ...	4,005	4,366
Foreign ports	...	30,991
Other places	3,392	1,838
Total ...	4,47,524	5,01,582

The total exportation by sea is shown below:—

	1895-96.		1896-97.	
	Cwts.	Mds.	Cwts.	Mds.
To Foreign ports ...	90,578	1,23,287	83,038	1,13,024
„ Indian „ ...	31,381	42,713	37,064	50,447
Total ...	121,959	1,66,000	120,102	1,63,471

HIDES.

The following statement shows the trade of Calcutta in hides registered during the past two years:—

	1895-96.	1896-97.
	No.	No.
Imports	5,459,501	5,425,367
Exports	7,217,314	6,674,794

The subjoined table shows the principal provinces which contributed to the import trade during the past year, and the quantities imported as compared with the totals of the previous year:—

	1895-96.	1896-97.
	No.	No.
Bengal Proper	1,750,906	1,725,876
North-Western Provinces and Oudh ...	1,664,240	1,495,832
Bihar	1,070,648	957,400
Central Provinces	221,312	376,128
Panjab	163,232	256,176
Chota Nagpur	237,432	251,928
Orissa	165,125	188,107
Madras	53,675	66,662
Other places	132,931	107,261
Total ...	5,459,501	5,425,370

The bulk of the export trade was sea-borne, and its destination as follows:—

	1895-96.		1896-97.	
	No.	Cwts.	No.	Cwts.
To Foreign Ports—				
United Kingdom ...	1,310,353	90,610	810,929	54,894
Other Foreign ports ...	5,730,412	422,046	5,708,358	427,100
Total ...	7,040,765	512,656	6,519,287	481,994
To Indian ports ...	11,289	917	9,235	830
GRAND TOTAL ...	7,052,054	513,573	6,528,522	482,824

The exports of raw hides to foreign countries declined by 5·98 per cent., but the value of the total trade, owing to the brisk demand and short supplies and consequent rise in prices, was the highest yet recorded. The trade was, however, disturbed during the last quarter of the year by the prohibition of importation into certain countries on account of the outbreak of plague in Bombay and Karachi.

SALT.

The gross weight of the Calcutta traffic in salt during the past year as compared with the figures of the previous year was as follows:—

YEARS.	IMPORTS INTO CALCUTTA BY SEA.			EXPORTS FROM CALCUTTA AND HOOGHLY.							
				Inland exports.						Exports by sea.	GRAND TOTAL.
	From Foreign ports.	From Indian ports.	Total.	By the East Indian Railway.	By the Eastern Bengal State Railway.	By inland steamer.	By boat.	By road.	Total.		
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12
	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.
1895-96	93,14,650	4,19,661	97,34,311	38,11,784	13,04,978	11,49,404	23,48,939	46,003	86,61,108	2,63,592	89,24,709
1896-97	75,99,986	5,66,118	81,65,204	45,39,078	13,28,490	10,25,439	19,66,315	44,003	89,03,325	2,62,449	91,65,774

The different ports from which the supply was derived were:—

	Quantities in tons.		Quantities in Indian maunds.	
	1895-96.	1896-97.	1895-96.	1896-97.
Liverpool ...	215,765	162,607	58,73,613	44,26,516
Aden ...	28,723	39,639	7,81,897	10,79,069
Ras Rawayah ...	4,403	23,562	1,19,870	6,41,407
Hamburg ...	40,889	22,386	11,13,110	6,09,408
Bombay ...	15,342	19,908	4,17,629	5,41,946
Jeddah, Muscat, etc.	12,332	10,492	3,35,689	2,85,624
Muhammad Goul	26,563	8,989	7,23,115	2,44,707
Linga ...	3,656	6,465	99,534	1,75,984
Hanjam ...	9,838	5,010	2,67,801	1,36,371
Madras ...	75	888	2,032	24,172
Other places ...	1	...	21	...
Total ...	357,587	299,946	97,34,311	81,65,204

The distribution of the exports during the past year, as compared with 1895-96, is classified according to provinces in the following statement:—

	1895-96.	1896-97.
	Mds.	Mds.
Bengal Proper	45,22,722	46,82,280
Bihar	26,68,345	27,98,018
Assam	5,60,843	5,74,526
Chota Nagpur	4,22,929	4,20,437
North-Western Provinces and Oudh ...	4,53,641	4,16,451
Orissa	2,96,100	2,73,781
Other Provinces	120	281
Total ...	89,24,700	91,65,774

The aggregate quantity of salt on which duty was paid in Calcutta and the 24-Parganas during the past two years, as compared with the quantity sent to the interior from Calcutta, was as follows:—

	Total clearances.	Sent into the interior.
	Mds.	Mds.
1895-96	99,39,859	89,24,700
1896-97	97,11,678	91,65,774

SALTPETRE.

The import and export trade of Calcutta in saltpetre during the past year, as compared with the totals of 1895-96, was—

	1895-96.	1896-97.
	Mds.	Mds.
Imports	7,36,477	8,04,170
Exports	5,81,113	7,40,300

The statement below shows all the provinces from which the supply of saltpetre was derived during the past two years:—

	1895-96.	1896-97.
	Mds.	Mds.
Bihar	4,16,674	4,70,380
North-Western Provinces and Oudh ...	2,54,465	2,56,009
Panjab	63,635	76,356
Rajputana and Central India ...	1,390	1,363
Other places	313	62
Total ...	7,36,477	8,04,170

The destination of the export traffic by sea during the past two years was—

	1895-96.		1896-97.	
	Cwts.	Mds.	Cwts.	Mds.
To Foreign ports—				
United Kingdom ...	114,771	1,56,216	241,666	3,28,934
Other Foreign ports ...	303,591	4,13,221	277,756	3,78,057
Total ...	418,362	5,69,437	519,422	7,06,991
To Indian ports—				
Madras	1,582	2,153	3,315	4,512
Other Indian ports ...	747	1,017	10,530	14,332
Total ...	2,329	3,170	13,845	18,844
GRAND TOTAL ...	420,691	5,72,607	533,267	7,25,835

The chief cause of the increased trade was the fall in prices which ruled 25 to 30 per cent. below those of 1895-96. The shipments to the United Kingdom advanced by 110·56 per cent., and are the largest on record. There have been increases also in the exports to France and the United States, against decreases in those to Italy, Mauritius, China, the Straits Settlements, and other countries. An interesting feature in this trade is a shipment for the first time of 1,153 tons to Germany.

LINSEED.

The aggregate quantity of linseed carried to and from Calcutta during the past two years was as follows:—

	1895-96.	1896-97.
	Mds.	Mds.
Imports	43,02,055	38,47,360
Exports	39,46,250	39,36,453

The distribution of the imports during the past two years is classified by provinces in the following table:—

	1895-96.	1896-97.
	Mds.	Mds.
Bihar	22,62,611	24,97,086
North-Western Provinces and Oudh	11,17,900	7,42,610
Bengal Proper	6,74,810	4,86,074
Assam	9,476	47,399
Berar	55,498	34,122
Central Provinces	1,62,625	28,782
Other places	19,135	11,287
Total ...	43,02,055	38,47,360

The comparative statement below gives the destination of the sea-borne exports:—

	1895-96.		1896-97.	
	Cwts.	Mds.	Cwts.	Mds.
To Foreign ports—				
United Kingdom ...	2,116,259	28,80,464	1,793,772	24,41,523
Other Foreign ports ...	778,470	10,59,584	1,080,141	14,70,192
Total ...	2,894,729	39,40,048	2,873,913	39,11,715
To Indian ports ...	90	123	238	324
GRAND TOTAL ...	2,894,819	39,40,171	2,874,151	39,12,039

Linseed shows a slight decrease of ·71 per cent. in the exports to foreign ports in comparison with 1895-96, owing chiefly to reduced shipments to the United Kingdom, which is being now supplied, it is said, from the Black Sea ports and South America.

MUSTARD SEED.

The mustard seed trade of Calcutta during the past year, as compared with the figures of the previous year, is shown in the subjoined statement :—

	1895-96.	1896-97.
	Mds.	Mds.
Imports	26,96,519	26,46,185
Exports	5,84,553	8,04,197

The supplies during the past two years were obtained from the different provinces mentioned in the table below :—

	1895-96.	1896-97.
	Mds.	Mds.
Bihar	2,33,501	7,62,142
Assam	2,26,315	6,42,630
North-Western Provinces and Oudh	2,61,158	6,38,754
Bengal Proper	1,40,458	4,65,455
Rajputana and Central India ...	2,92,299	65,912
Panjab	10,31,372	24,019
Central Provinces	82,355	23,394
Bombay	3,80,775	4,037
Other places	48,286	20,642
Total ...	26,96,519	26,46,185

The total quantity exported by sea during the past two years was distributed as follows :—

	1895-96.		1896-97.	
	Cwts.	Mds.	Cwts.	Mds.
To Foreign ports—				
United Kingdom ...	89	121	20	27
Other Foreign ports ...	8,321	11,326	172,953	2,35,408
Total ...	8,410	11,447	172,973	2,35,435
To Indian ports ...	2,167	2,949	37,313	50,787
GRAND TOTAL ...	10,577	14,396	210,286	2,86,222

There was an increase in the total exports to foreign ports of 1956·75 per cent. as compared with 1895-96. That year, however, was quite abnormal in consequence of the very short crop, and the trade of 1896-97 is still considerably behind that of former years. For the second time in succession there were practically no exports to the United Kingdom or to France ; those to Belgium recovered fully, and those to Germany to a partial extent.

The past year, which was most unfortunate to the Indian agriculturist in regard to food-grains, affected him also in connection with seed crops. The area cropped with rape seed had been greatly curtailed owing to the lack of moisture in the soil, occasioned by the early cessation of the monsoon rains, which left the soil too dry for satisfactory germination. A few timely showers later in the year helped to improve the prospects of the growing crop, and a fairly good average harvest was reaped.

SILK, RAW.

The gross import and export traffic of Calcutta in raw silk, including cocoons, during the past two years was as follows :—

	1895-96.	1896-97.
	Mds.	Mds.
Imports	23,193	18,299
Exports	23,327	20,002

The sources of supply, district by district, are shown below :—

	1895-96.	1896-97.
	Mds.	Mds.
Murshidabad	8,842	7,913
Rajshahi	5,688	3,351
Midnapore	2,153	2,141
Singhbhum	1,254	1,281
Nadia	1,435	997
Birbhum	1,185	886
Sonthal Parganas	271	443
Other districts	2,365	1,287
Total ...	23,193	18,299

The sea-borne exports during the past year, as compared with the figures of the previous year, were distributed as follows:—

	1895-96.		1896-97.	
	lbs.	Mds.	lbs.	Mds.
To Foreign ports—				
United Kingdom ...	268,624	3,264	416,713	5,064
Other Foreign ports ...	1,190,749	14,471	776,064	9,432
Total ...	1,459,373	17,735	1,192,777	14,496
To Indian ports—				
Madras ...	208,914	2,539	222,640	2,706
Bombay ...	28,655	348	51,224	622
Burma ...	17,916	217	12,587	153
Other ports in Madras	13,491	164	10,338	126
Other Indian ports ...	7,821	95	12,862	156
Total ...	276,797	3,363	309,651	3,763
GRAND TOTAL ...	1,736,170	21,098	1,502,428	18,259

As regards foreign ports, the only increase was in the exports to the United Kingdom, the trade with which advanced by 55·15 per cent., and is the largest tabulated since 1892-93. On the other hand, the exports to France are the lowest on record during the five years.

The past year has been uneventful. The British manufacturers have been fairly employed, but have at no time bought much in advance of their actual requirements. The crops of the year seem to have been moderate. At one time very exaggerated estimates of the Japan crop were current, but these were subsequently modified, and in China severe storms reduced the original estimates considerably.

SUGAR.

The result of the sugar trade of Calcutta during the past two years is shown below :—

		1895-96.	1896-97.
		Mds.	Mds.
Imports ...	Refined ...	9,13,465	8,72,376
	Unrefined ...	12,53,823	12,10,680
Exports ...	Refined ...	4,92,844	4,69,366
	Unrefined ...	5,77,320	6,04,343

The abstract below shows the importation of sugar from the several provinces during the past two years:—

	Refined sugar.		Unrefined sugar.	
	1895-96.	1896-97.	1895-96.	1896-97.
	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.
Bengal Proper ...	1,08,533	1,05,450	8,22,119	8,35,723
Bihar	1,956	237	1,17,974	1,13,134
North-Western Provinces and Oudh ...	2,109	2,734	37,774	20,470
Madras	1,32,292	98,076	1	...
Bombay	523	842	3	...
Foreign ports ...	6,68,003	6,64,909	2,75,437	2,41,289
Other places ...	49	128	515	64
Total ...	9,13,465	8,72,376	12,53,823	12,10,680

The decrease shown above in the imports of refined and unrefined sugar from foreign ports was owing to smaller receipts from Hong-Kong, Java, and the Straits Settlements.

The sea-borne exports during the past two years were distributed as follows:—

Whither exported.	Refined Sugar.				Unrefined Sugar.			
	1895-96.		1896-97.		1895-96.		1896-97.	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
	Cwts.	Mds.	Cwts.	Mds.	Cwts.	Mds.	Cwts.	Mds.
To Foreign ports ...	2,375	3,233	13,228	18,005	49	67	6,370	8,670
„ Indian „ ...	52,175	71,016	41,010	55,819	14,935	20,328	14,407	19,609
Total ...	54,550	74,249	54,238	73,824	14,984	20,395	20,777	28,279

Tea, Indian.

The gross weight of Indian tea carried to and from Calcutta during the past two years was as follows:—

	1895-96.		1896-97.	
	Mds.	lbs.	Mds.	lbs.
Imports	14,93,193	122,868,453	16,17,939	133,133,275
Exports	16,36,341	134,647,519	17,73,471	145,932,171

The following statement shows the places of supply, province by province:—

	1895-96.		1896-97.	
	Mds.	lbs.	Mds.	lbs.
Assam	10,75,877	88,529,308	11,48,759	94,524,809
Bengal Proper ...	4,02,280	33,101,897	4,44,436	36,570,734
Panjab	4,791	394,231	5,921	487,214
Chota Nagpur ...	5,806	477,751	4,847	398,839
Bihar	648	53,321	761	62,619
North-Western Provinces and Oudh	3,112	256,073	516	42,449
Ohter places	679	55,872	12,719	1,046,611
Total ...	14,93,193	122,868,453	16,17,939	133,133,275

The statement below shows the destination of the quantity shipped from Calcutta by sea:—

	1895-96.		1896-97.	
	Mds.	lbs.	Mds.	lbs.
To Foreign ports—				
United Kingdom ...	14,71,205	121,059,183	16,11,451	132,599,398
Other Foreign ports ...	1,13,183	9,313,361	1,28,377	10,563,614
Total ...	15,84,388	130,372,544	17,39,828	143,163,012
To Indian ports—				
Bombay	47,218	3,885,409	26,276	2,162,138
Madras	293	24,076	704	57,934
Other Indian ports ...	1,728	142,168	2,029	166,974
Total ...	49,239	4,051,653	29,009	2,387,046
GRAND TOTAL ...	16,33,627	134,424,197	17,68,837	145,550,058

The increase of 9·81 per cent. in the exports of tea to foreign countries is due to larger consignments sent to all the importing countries except Australia. The trade with the United Kingdom, where by far the largest quantity of Indian tea is consumed, increased by 9·53 per cent., while that with the United States and other countries advanced by 36·43 and 82·15 per cent. respectively. The average price per pound in Calcutta was 8 annas 8 pies, against 8 annas 9 pies in 1895-96. The total exports of tea from Ceylon increased during the year by 11·6 per cent., and Ceylon tea appears to a considerable extent to have supplanted Indian tea in Australia. Transhipments of Indian tea, on the other hand, from the United Kingdom to the United States and Canada increased during the year by 35·8 per cent.—a result which is, no doubt, attributable to the exertions of the representatives of the Tea Associations.

TOBACCO.

The following statement gives details of the total quantity of tobacco brought to and carried from Calcutta by all routes during the past two years:—

	1895-96.	1896-97.
	Mds.	Mds.
Imports	5,98,332	6,54,894
Exports	4,33,727	4,91,708

The different provinces from which tobacco was imported are specified below:—

	1895-96.	1896-97.
	Mds.	Mds.
Bengal Proper	3,99,610	5,09,727
Bihar	1,31,222	1,17,894
North-Western Provinces and Oudh	14,443	5,087
Panjab	6,368	4,085
Madras	4,204	3,884
Burma	32,665	2,816
Orissa	1,607	2,390
Other places	8,213	9,031
Total ...	5,98,332	6,54,894

The details in respect of the exports by sea are given in the following table:—

	1895-96.		1896-97.	
	lbs.	Mds.	lbs.	Mds.
To Indian ports—				
Burma ...	11,354,880	1,37,993	12,983,250	1,57,783
Madras ...	63,221	768	105,150	1,278
Bombay ...	20,428	249	7,333	89
Other Indian ports ...	2,056,727	24,995	2,117,898	25,738
Total ...	13,495,256	1,64,005	15,213,631	1,84,888
To Foreign ports—				
United Kingdom ...	50,747	616	54,198	659
Other Foreign ports...	785,659	9,548	1,935,766	23,525
Total ...	836,406	10,164	1,989,964	24,184
GRAND TOTAL ...	14,331,662	1,74,159	17,203,595	2,09,072

LAC.

The exports of lac increased in quantity but decreased in value in consequence of the lower prices resulting from the existence of heavy stocks and the absence of a demand for the finer qualities. Raw cotton and raw silk both show a decline, the year not having been favourable for these products.

METALS.

Metals advanced by ·3 per cent. only, there being a marked decrease in the importation of wrought copper from the United Kingdom, China, and Japan, although there was an increase in the amount imported from Australia (caused by the unusually large demand for copper by the Mint throughout the year) and from other countries.

MINERAL OILS.

There was a falling off of 13·8 per cent. in mineral oil, owing mainly to smaller receipts from the United States. Russian oil shows a slight decrease, but the quantity imported was double of that received from the United States. Sumatra oil has appeared in the market. It is about 2 annas a case cheaper than Russian oil; the quantity is good, and as soon as the packing is improved, it is expected to be a formidable competitor.

MACHINERY AND MILL-WORKS.

The improvement of 28·5 per cent. in machinery and mill-work is almost wholly attributable to the large extensions in the jute-manufacturing trade during the year.

WOOLLEN GOODS.

There was an increase of 25·4 per cent. in the total imports of woollen goods, but after a bad season, such as that of 1895-96, this cannot be regarded as a sign that business has improved.

WINES AND LIQUEURS.

There was an advance of 7·4 per cent. in the total imports of ale, beer, and porter, and of 2·6 per cent. in spirits, while the importation of wines decreased by 9 per cent. More brandy, whisky, and gin were imported, and liqueurs show a slight increase, but there was a remarkable decrease in the imports of champagne, claret, port and sherry. Wines other than these, however, increased by 7,125 gallons, or 17·8 per cent., the largest imports being shown by Australian wines, which appear to be rapidly coming into favour.

HARDWARE AND CUTLERY.

Hardware and cutlery show an increase of 9·1 per cent., all of which came from the United Kingdom, while the imports from Germany and Austria-Hungary, the chief continental sources of supply, fell off appreciably.

OTHER ARTICLES.

In regard to other articles, the rise of 23 per cent. in agricultural implements, due to the demand for use on famine relief works, is noticeable, as well as the fall of 34·9 per cent. in umbrellas, which is due partly to famine and high prices affecting the demand, and partly also to the fact that umbrella cloth and fittings can be imported and made up locally, so as to undersell the imported article by about 30

per cent. The imports of matches fell by 40 per cent., owing to large stocks of Swedish matches being held in the country, and to the fact that these are both cheaper and better than those made in Japan. The trade in country-made matches is said to be practically extinct.

TREASURE.

The importation of gold increased by over 35½ lakhs, and that of silver by more than 6¼ lakhs. There were no exports of gold during the year, but the exports of silver rose by nearly 21⅓ lakhs.

INLAND AND SEA-BORNE TRADE OF CHITTAGONG.

The total quantity of merchandise imported into, and exported from, Chittagong by country boats registered during the past two years, was as follows:—

	1895-96.	1896-97.
	Mds.	Mds.
Imports	10,92,904	5,37,393
Exports	4,14,723	4,56,356
Total ...	15,07,627	9,93,749

The total value of the above trade during the past two years is shown below, compared with the sea-borne trade of Chittagong:—

		Imports.	Exports.	Total.
		Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Inland trade ...	1895-96 ...	36,22,329	23,91,284	60,13,613
	1896-97 ...	28,38,297	25,91,732	54,30,029
Sea-borne trade ...	1895-96 ...	1,47,13,111	1,29,70,370	2,76,83,481
	1896-97 ...	1,19,55,526	98,47,730	2,18,03,256

The total quantity and value of the inland and sea-borne trade in the principal staples, both as regards imports and exports, are shown below:—

NAME OF STAPLE.	IMPORTS INTO CHITTAGONG—						EXPORTS FROM CHITTAGONG—					
	BY COUNTRY BOATS.		BY COASTING AND FOREIGN VESSELS.		TOTAL.		BY COUNTRY BOATS.		BY COASTING AND FOREIGN VESSELS.		TOTAL.	
	Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13
	Mds.	Rs.	Mds.	Rs.	Mds.	Rs.	Mds.	Rs.	Mds.	Rs.	Mds.	Rs.
Cotton, raw ... 1895-96	16,463	2,67,524	912	5,046	17,375	2,72,570	1,210	19,662	60,017	10,26,586	61,227	10,46,248
1896-97	1,594	23,312	2,336	12,381	3,990	35,693	3,300	48,262	27,010	4,42,945	30,310	4,91,207
Cotton twist and yarn 1895-96	...	...	1,851	1,24,887	1,851	1,24,887	1,337	76,710	59	2,371	1,396	79,081
1896-97	...	...	2,545	2,08,461	2,545	2,08,461	3,153	1,76,568	28	1,206	3,181	1,77,774
Cotton piece-goods 1895-96	...	16,726	...	13,34,046	...	13,50,772	...	5,36,841	...	2,859	...	5,39,700
1896-97	...	14,859	...	11,88,187	...	12,03,046	...	47,909	...	2,808	...	50,717
Jute, raw ... 1895-96	1,907	8,105	12,20,782	64,89,809	12,22,689	64,97,914	...	...	12,36,630	71,85,972	12,36,630	71,85,972
1896-97	3,110	13,606	8,91,937	50,35,238	8,95,047	50,48,844	...	...	9,10,946	60,49,335	9,10,946	60,49,335
Gunny-bags ... 1895-96	...	...	...	1,03,675	...	1,03,675	...	...	...	14,653	...	14,653
1896-97	...	...	...	13,669	...	13,669	...	...	...	8,383	...	8,383
Rice 1895-96	3,01,985	9,43,703	4,562	10,545	3,06,547	9,54,248	500	1,562	4,27,197	12,61,501	4,27,697	12,63,063
1896-97	17,426	76,239	79,041	2,66,825	96,467	3,43,064	1,407	6,156	61,183	2,46,301	62,590	2,52,457
Paddy 1895-96	2,25,394	3,94,440	7,946	9,394	2,32,440	4,03,834	...	...	2,68,007	4,14,931	2,68,007	4,14,931
1896-97	99,565	2,48,912	1,20,317	...	2,19,882	2,48,912	21,531	53,827	7,761	18,405	29,292	72,232
Hides and skins 1895-96	47,837	1,51,729	314	8,326	48,151	1,60,049	...	...	5,364	1,90,950	5,364	1,90,950
1896-97	7,056	1,78,170	59	...	7,115	1,78,170	475	11,994	4,561	2,03,922	5,036	2,15,916
Oils 1895-96	8,236	85,963	1,25,764	7,47,089	1,34,000	8,33,052	31,541	3,29,209	26,923	1,37,957	58,464	4,67,166
1896-97	6,071	66,022	1,08,728	...	1,14,799	66,022	18,795	2,15,216	9,046	44,398	27,841	2,59,614
Metals and manufactures of metals 1895-96	2,981	24,518	13,389	1,19,210	16,370	1,43,728	14,820	2,58,073	877	18,743	15,697	2,76,816
1896-97	3,140	23,462	18,553	...	21,693	23,462	26,510	5,90,082	455	12,083	26,965	6,02,115
Salt 1895-96	...	...	3,69,296	2,71,556	3,69,296	2,71,536	2,79,532	8,23,537	71,649	71,743	3,51,181	9,45,280
1896-97	...	...	56,622	...	56,622	...	3,02,605	10,59,117	1,08,589	1,04,714	4,11,194	11,63,831
Mustard and rape seed 1895-96	2,086	9,117	11,086	50,997	13,170	60,114	350	1,532	10	60	360	1,592
1896-97	4,032	17,136	12,318	...	16,350	17,136	783	3,328	...	...	783	3,328
Spices 1895-96	29,130	4,84,432	4,980	55,173	34,110	5,39,605	1,196	30,920	876	6,463	2,072	37,383
1896-97	52,571	10,08,333	3,751	...	56,322	10,08,333	3,999	74,099	2,990	27,507	6,989	1,01,606
Sugar 1895-96	49,088	2,27,309	40,274	3,67,449	89,362	5,94,758	13,327	77,120	335	1,359	13,662	78,479
1896-97	1,14,477	4,75,255	39,046	...	1,53,523	4,75,255	14,455	73,592	126	969	14,581	74,561
Tea 1895-96	338	13,351	23	1,218	361	14,569	...	...	11,775	5,20,255	11,775	5,20,255
1896-97	...	...	6	...	6	...	...	...	13,745	6,27,836	13,745	6,27,836
Tobacco 1895-96	8,528	81,016	15,335	1,59,157	23,863	2,40,173	1,453	13,804	129	1,397	1,582	21
1896-97	9,280	60,320	11,247	...	20,527	60,320	10,948	71,162	630	6,828	11,578	77,99

Cotton, raw.

The outturn in the Hill Tracts was very large, but the falling off in the imports by country boats was due to the diversion of the traffic to road routes, and large quantities were carried by bullock carts, which escaped registration.

Jute, raw.

The jute crop was short in Chittagong and the surrounding districts. A large fire also destroyed a great deal of raw jute intended for shipment from the Chittagong port, for which three or four vessels had been chartered. There was therefore a large decrease in the shipments to foreign countries in comparison with the preceding year, as the following figures will show:—

Exports to Foreign Countries from Chittagong.

			1895-96.	1896-97.
Quantity	...	Mds.	12,28,480	8,68,025
Value	...	Rs.	71,41,842	58,27,480

Rice and paddy.

The amount of rice and paddy imported into Chittagong by country boats showed a heavy decline of 2,84,559 maunds and 1,25,829 maunds respectively over the figures for the previous year. As in 1895-96, this falling off is attributed to short and bad crops in Chittagong, Noakhali, and the adjacent districts. The following statement shows the total imports of rice and paddy into Chittagong by country boats:—

		1895-96.	1896-97.
		Mds.	Mds.
Rice	....	3,01,985	17,426
Paddy	...	2,25,394	99,565

Imports of food-grains into Chittagong by sea were unusually large, and demonstrate that the shortness of crops was considerable. Most of the grain consisted of rice and paddy, the quantity of which rose from 8,529 cwts. to 146,467 cwts. The rice was chiefly received from Burma.

The quantity of rice sent to foreign countries from Chittagong during the past two years was as follows:—

			1895-96.	1896-97.
Rice	...	Cwts.	133,311	22,748
		Mds.	1,81,351	30,962

The falling off amounted to 83 per cent. on the figures for the previous year. The decrease was shared by all countries, but was greatest in the West Indies and Mauritius.

According to the coasting trade returns, the quantities of rice and paddy exported to the different ports in India from Chittagong were as follows:—

			1895-96.	1896-97.
Rice	...	Cwts.	180,548	22,202
		Mds.	2,45,746	30,229
Paddy	...	Cwts.	196,903	5,702
		Mds.	2,68,007	7,761

The decline was general. To Madras there was a falling off, namely, from 310,196 cwts. to 18,423 cwts., while to Bombay and Indian ports "not British" the exports were nil during the year under report.

Salt.

The total quantity of salt exported to the different districts from Chittagong by country boats is shown below:—

Destination.	1895-96.	1896-97.
	Mds.	Mds.
To Chittagong ...	1,90,730	2,89,666
„ Noakhali ...	15,068	6,089
„ Dacca (Narayanganj)	71,658	...
„ Other districts ...	2,076	6,850
Total ...	2,79,532	3,02,605

Besides these supplies, the quantity of salt shipped for Narayanganj by sea-going vessels was 2,504 maunds, against 71,658 maunds in 1895-96 and 42,738 maunds in 1894-95.

SEA-BORNE TRADE OF ORISSA.

The total value of the sea-borne trade of the Orissa ports during the past two years, exclusive of Government transactions, is shown in the subjoined statement:—

Ports.			Imports.	Exports.	Total.
1			2	3	4
			Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Cuttack * ...	1895-96 ...	Foreign ...	3,21,300	22,05,882	25,27,182
		Coasting ...	4,761	7,73,073	7,77,834
	1896-97 ...	Foreign ...	23,588	23,33,197	23,56,785
		Coasting ...	42,286	2,09,268	2,51,554
Balasore ...	1895-96 ...	Foreign ...	92,096	3,69,969	4,62,065
		Coasting ...	59,94,021*	50,14,468	1,10,08,489
	1896-97 ...	Foreign ...	103	4,51,272	4,51,375
		Coasting ...	65,41,657	35,68,677	1,21,10,334
Puri ...	1895-96 ...	Foreign ...	.....	6,03,464	6,03,464
		Coasting ...	65,128	36,114	1,01,242
	1896-97 ...	Foreign ...	.....	4,50,458	4,50,458
		Coasting ...	1,327	8,033	9,360
Total ...	1895-96 ...	Foreign ...	4,14,396	31,79,315	35,92,711
		Coasting ...	60,63,910	58,23,655	1,18,87,565
	1896-97 ...	Foreign ...	23,691	32,34,927	32,58,618
		Coasting ...	65,85,270	57,85,978	1,23,71,248

* The figures for 1895-96 have been altered in accordance with the corrections made by the Collector of Customs.

Imports.

The chief articles of merchandise in the import traffic were—

Principal Articles.		Quantity.				Value.	
		English weight.		Indian weight.		1895-96.	1896-97.
		1895-96.	1896-97.	1895-96.	1896-97.		
1		2	3	4	5	6	7
				Mds.	Mds.	Rs.	Rs.
Cotton twist and yarn.	European ... lbs.	634,000	361,200	7,705	4,390	5,43,330	3,16,900
	Indian ... ,,	4,683,100	4,617,800	56,912	56,118	16,35,438	15,79,951
Cotton piece-goods.	European ... Rs.	...	...	...	...	5,38,439	5,20,795
	Indian ... ,,	...	...	...	...	69	...
Gunny-bags ...	... No.	1,430,804	1,834,824	...	...	3,18,486	3,81,583
Metals ...	... Cwt.	13,448	23,317	18,304	31,737	3,74,683	4,34,579
Oils	... Gals.	1,011,045	927,427	1,10,583	101,436	5,74,717	4,77,892
Ghee	... lbs.	52,508	67,817	638	823	20,346	18,933
Spices	... ,,	6,739,878	1,381,590	81,908	16,791	6,15,293	1,75,281
Betel-nuts ...	... ,,	5,798,099	4,746,092	70,463	57,678	5,04,798	4,18,635
Salt	... Cwt.	254,640	245,500	3,46,593	3,34,140	3,36,428	3,53,768
Treasure ...	... Rs.	...	...	...	...	1,75,202	3,12,652

Exports.

The quantity and value of the principal articles exported from the Orissa ports are given below:—

Principal Articles.	Quantity.				Value.	
	English weight.		Indian weight.		1895-96.	1896-97.
	1895-96.	1896-97.	1895-96.	1896-97.		
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
			Mds.	Mds.	Rs.	Rs.
Rice ... ...Cwts.	2,239,216	1,866,912	30,47,822	25,41,075	71,38,522	67,95,285
Paddy ... ... „	201,155	457,057	2,73,794	6,22,105	2,96,188	8,25,318
Hides ... ... No.	175,686	164,185	...	...	3,17,912	3,48,709
Lac, stick and other kinds ...Cwts.	1,228	1,063	1,671	1,447	24,958	24,077
Oil-seeds ... ... „	39,393	7,200	53,618	9,800	1,06,671	33,069
Jute, raw ... ... „	9,653	11,333	13,139	15,425	44,530	68,636
Timber and sleepers ...C. tons	...	425	...	...	12,381	17,143
Silver (treasure) ... ... Rs.	...	...	...	...	3,39,263	1,95,182

COUNTRY BOAT TRAFFIC ON THE NADIA RIVERS.

The total quantity and value of the trade carried by country boats on the Nadia rivers during 1896-97 is compared below with the figures of the preceding year:—

	Down-stream.		Up-stream.		Total.	
	Weight.	Value.	Weight.	Value.	Weight.	Value.
	Mds.	Rs.	Mds.	Rs.	Mds.	Rs.
1895-96	36,99,760	1,45,54,255	17,63,230	57,07,676	54,62,990	2,02,61,931
1896-97	29,05,427	1,22,93,363	15,16,182	49,52,345	44,21,609	1,72,45,708

The number of laden boats which passed down and up the Nadia rivers during 1896-97 was 17,108, against 19,159 in 1895-96.

The quantities and values of the chief articles of traffic carried downwards during the past two years were as follows:—

Principal Staples.		Down-stream traffic registered at—						Proportion of Calcutta traffic to the total trade.		
		Jangipur.	Nadia.	Kishanganj.	Hanskhali.	Total.		Into Calcutta.	Into other places.	Total.
						Quantity.	Value.			
1		2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
		Mds.	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.	Rs.	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.
Jute, raw	1895-96	80,099	2,17,350	22,837	1,15,279	4,35,565	18,51,151	3,42,443	93,022	4,35,565
	1896-97	71,439	2,12,618	14,811	1,38,750	4,37,618	19,14,579	3,29,181	1,08,437	4,37,618
Wheat	1895-96	1,42,805	2,90,800	3,245	34,337	4,71,187	13,54,663	4,60,381	10,806	4,71,187
	1896-97	54,094	89,534	...	4,376	1,48,004	5,92,016	1,36,821	11,183	1,48,004
Rice, not in the husk...	1895-96	31,754	1,90,300	...	1,40,921	3,62,975	11,34,297	3,20,579	42,396	3,62,975
	1896-97	19,794	1,17,219	50	95,693	2,32,756	10,18,307	1,72,791	59,965	2,32,756
Do., in the husk ...	1895-96	4,399	4,275	2,185	235	11,094	19,414	3,050	8,044	11,094
	1896-97	2,190	3,950	180	52	6,372	15,936	1,995	4,377	6,372
Gram and pulses ...	1895-96	1,58,149	2,63,975	26,286	2,36,229	6,84,639	17,97,177	6,54,040	30,599	6,84,639
	1896-97	1,00,704	3,63,369	30,415	3,39,478	8,33,966	28,14,635	7,97,375	36,591	8,33,966

Principal Staples.	Down-stream traffic registered at—						Proportion of Calcutta traffic to the total trade.		
	Jangipur.	Nadia.	Kishanganj.	Hanskhali.	Total.		Into Calcutta.	Into other places.	Total.
					Quantity.	Value.			
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.	Rs.	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.
Other spring and rain crops	1895-96 58,931	69,900	975	3,241	1,33,047	2,32,882	1,30,605	2,442	1,33,047
	1896-97 12,779	64,856	50	1,127	78,814	1,37,924	74,554	4,260	78,814
Linseed	1895-96 3,33,068	1,26,175	2,716	30,623	4,92,582	20,93,474	4,90,581	2,001	4,92,582
	1896-97 86,599	82,634	6,040	19,324	1,94,597	8,27,037	1,88,373	6,224	1,94,597
Mustard and rape seed	1895-96 86,990	6,225	...	2,641	95,856	4,19,370	65,281	30,575	95,856
	1896-97 1,22,088	14,035	...	2,985	1,39,108	5,91,209	95,380	43,728	1,39,108
Other oil-seeds	1895-96 59,199	...	...	326	59,525	1,93,538	59,400	125	59,525
	1896-97 30,959	1,400	...	895	33,344	1,25,137	33,239	105	33,344
Ghi	1895-96 7,149	2,275	...	25	9,449	3,51,975	8,195	1,254	9,449
	1896-97 7,323	2,725	...	9	10,057	3,25,595	8,934	1,123	10,057
Saltpetre	1895-96 504	...	...	...	504	3,780	504	...	504
	1896-97 484	...	...	...	484	3,509	484	...	484
Other saline substances	1895-96 1,44,066	1,150	2,180	...	1,47,396	8,10,678	1,35,401	11,995	1,47,396
	1896-97 86,788	550	1,100	560	88,998	4,89,489	73,579	15,419	88,998
Sugar, refined	1895-96 7,769	...	...	...	7,769	77,690	4,346	3,423	7,769
	1896-97 5,678	325	...	55	6,058	59,060	4,519	1,539	6,058
Do., unrefined ...	1895-96 13,268	75	165	772	14,280	64,260	5,735	8,545	14,280
	1896-97 8,645	50	195	3,619	12,509	51,600	2,868	9,641	12,509
Silk, raw (Indian) ...	1895-96 254	...	...	...	254	1,24,705	110	144	254
	1896-97 292	...	...	...	292	1,48,628	102	190	292
Manufactures of silk (Indian)*	1895-96 10,747	...	...	...	...	10,747	...	10,747	10,747
	1896-97 5,844	...	...	...	...	5,844	...	5,844	5,844
Hides †	1895-96 ...	1,800	...	...	1,800	4,191	1,800	...	1,800
	1896-97 ...	2,400	...	...	2,400	5,550	2,400	...	2,400
Tobacco, unmanufactured	1895-96 28,369	19,440	...	10	47,819	4,54,281	19,389	28,430	47,819
	1896-97 31,429	30,280	...	53	61,762	4,01,403	17,680	44,082	61,762
Timber	1895-96 620	...	100	186	906	1,699	140	766	906
	1896-97 21,444	455	...	107	22,006	44,012	21,531	475	22,006

* Manufactures of silk are shown according to value in rupees. † Hides are shown according to number.

The following statement shows all the principal articles of traffic carried up-stream during the past two years:—

Principal Staples.	Up-stream traffic registered at—						Proportion of Calcutta traffic to the total trade.		
	Jangipur.	Nadia.	Kishanganj.	Hanskhali.	Total.		From Calcutta.	From other places.	Total.
					Quantity.	Value.			
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.	Rs.	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.
Coal and coke	1895-96 1,18,129	1,09,575	...	21,125	2,48,829	1,55,518	1,26,525	1,22,304	2,48,829
	1896-97 1,15,013	1,54,895	...	22,875	2,92,783	1,82,989	1,57,015	1,35,768	2,92,783
Cotton twist and yarn (European)	1895-96 177	...	...	20	197	11,303	20	177	197
	1896-97 ...	55	...	15	70	3,920	70	...	70
Rice, not in the husk ...	1895-96 74,756	71,250	340	4,775	1,51,621	4,73,815	2,697	1,42,924	1,51,621
	1896-97 12,435	76,480	175	17,705	1,06,795	4,67,228	18,009	88,786	1,06,795
Do., in the husk ...	1895-96 1,363	16,050	98,670	25,083	1,41,166	2,47,040	36,264	1,04,902	1,41,166
	1896-97 3,993	50,377	22,305	69,035	1,13,710	3,59,275	83,674	60,036	1,43,710
Iron and its manufactures	1895-96 83	3,800	6	2,100	6,745	36,255	4,489	2,256	6,745
	1896-97 805	4,295	...	1,887	6,987	34,935	4,417	2,570	6,987
Salt	1895-96 40,143	2,54,825	...	76,765	3,80,733	11,89,791	3,64,522	16,211	3,80,733
	1896-97 15,350	1,52,760	...	96,071	2,46,181	9,34,633	2,51,041	13,140	2,64,181
Cotton piece-goods (European)*	1895-96 33,656	...	...	1,210	...	34,866	1,210	33,656	34,866
	1896-97 14,900	...	...	...	...	14,900	...	14,900	14,900
Gunny-bags*	1895-96 7,387	...	...	100	7,487	1,980	1,150	6,337	7,487
	1896-97 30,252	3,825	...	150	34,227	9,291	9,350	24,877	34,227
Gunny-cloth*	1895-96 49,636	4,325	...	...	53,961	2,76,545	37,833	16,128	53,961
	1896-97 8,100	27,050	...	...	35,150	1,91,128	28,050	7,100	35,150

* Piece-goods are shown according to value in rupees, gunny-bags in number, and gunny-cloth in pieces.

TRAFFIC CARRIED BY INLAND STEAMERS ON THE GANGES, THE BHAGIRATHI, THE JALANGHI, AND THE HOOGHLY RIVERS, AS WELL AS ALONG THE MIDNAPORE CANAL AND THE ORISSA COAST CANAL.

The total weight and value of merchandise carried by inland steamers along these routes to and from Calcutta registered during the past two years was as follows:—

	1895-96.		1896-97.	
	Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.
	Mds.	Rs.	Mds.	Rs.
Imports ...	13,84,050	1,07,36,060	9,88,129	90,79,515
Exports ...	8,48,210	1,20,34,890	10,73,037	1,40,59,902
Total ...	22,32,260	2,27,70,950	20,61,166	2,31,39,417

The following table shows all the principal staples carried to and from Calcutta by this route during the past year, as compared with the figures of the previous year:—

List of Articles.	Imports into Calcutta.		List of Articles.	Exports from Calcutta.	
	Quantity.	Value.		Quantity.	Value.
1	2	3	4	5	6
	Mds.	Rs.		Mds.	Rs.
Cotton, raw ... 1895-96	2,145	34,856	Coal and coke ... 1895-96	28,304	17,690
1896-97	3,327	48,657	1896-97	70,146	43,841
Cotton piece-goods, Indian. 1895-96	2,490	1,79,436	Twist and yarn, European. 1895-96	29,456	16,90,038
1896-97	2,238	1,78,481	1896-97	33,388	18,69,728
Indigo 1895-96	1,312	3,29,312	Piece-goods, European. 1895-96	57,388	41,89,324
1896-97	842	1,81,030	1896-97	60,988	44,55,936
Jute, raw ... 1895-96	21,795	2,629	Turmeric 1895-96	9,911	43,360
1896-97	20,850	91,219	1896-97	9,770	42,744
Wheat 1895-96	52,015	1,49,543	Gunny-bags ... 1895-96	7,040	68,640
1896-97	14,208	56,832	1896-97	10,029	1,02,796
Rice 1895-96	3,42,914	10,71,606	Gram and pulse ... 1895-96	15,824	41,538
1896-97	4,72,796	20,68,482	1896-97	20,487	69,144
Paddy 1895-96	16,532	28,931	Leather, manufactured. 1895-96	634	1,37,736
1896-97	1,21,887	3,04,717	1896-97	624	1,37,280
Gram and pulse ... 1895-96	1,14,693	3,01,069	Liquors 1895-96	1,674	91,837
1896-97	93,541	3,15,701	1896-97	1,688	84,987
Hides of cattle ... 1895-96	11,660	2,17,168	Brass and copper... 1895-96	62,204	18,59,282
1896-97	7,140	1,32,089	1896-97	64,694	22,15,128
Brass and copper 1895-96	66,792	26,13,737	Iron 1895-96	21,422	1,15,143
1896-97	64,277	28,27,297	1896-97	31,110	1,65,708
Provisions, other kinds. 1895-96	48,357	4,59,392	Other metals ... 1895-96	17,883	2,01,184
1896-97	25,631	2,43,493	1896-97	16,291	1,83,273
Saltpetre ... 1895-96	2,425	18,187	Oil, kerosine ... 1895-96	91,414	3,65,656
1896-97	1,024	7,424	1896-97	58,337	2,47,932

List of Articles.	Imports into Calcutta.		List of Articles.	Exports from Calcutta.	
	Quantity.	Value.		Quantity.	Value.
1	2	3	4	5	6
	Mds.	Rs.		Mds.	Rs.
Other saline substances. 1895-96	14,900	81,950	Other oils ... 1895-96	23,997	2,87,004
1896-97	13,832	76,076	1896-97	14,694	1,68,981
Linseed ... 1895-96	5,85,269	24,87,393	Provisions, other kinds. 1895-96	33,421	3,17,500
1896-97	50,921	2,16,413	1896-97	42,794	4,06,542
Mustard seed ... 1895-96	5,326	23,301	Salt 1895-96	1,71,163	5,34,884
1896-97	5,215	22,163	1896-97	1,55,162	5,43,066
Castor ,, ... 1895-96	3,539	11,502	Mustard seed ... 1895-96	14,366	62,851
1896-97	984	3,690	1896-97	13,818	58,726
Poppy ,, ... 1895-96	2,848	18,156	Other oilseeds ... 1895-96	984	2,524
1896-97	3,176	17,071	1896-97	935	2,688
Other oilseeds ... 1895-96	6,667	28,738	Sugar, refined ... 1895-96	24,066	2,40,660
1896-97	828	2,381	1896-97	24,235	2,36,290
Silk, raw ... 1895-96	3,699	18,82,791	Do., unrefined ... 1895-96	20,763	93,434
1896-97	2,674	13,61,066	1896-97	21,757	89,747
Silk piece-goods, Indian. 1895-96	72	70,344	Betel-nuts ... 1895-96	15,984	95,904
1896-97	300	2,92,200	1896-97	17,192	1,13,896
Betel-nuts ... 1895-96	36	216	Spices, other kinds 1895-96	8,056	1,00,700
1896-97	58	384	1896-97	8,071	1,00,887
Spices, other kinds 1895-96	3,253	40,662	Tobacco 1895-96	16,633	1,58,047
1896-97	2,590	32,374	1896-97	30,225	1,96,508
Sugar, refined ... 1895-96	6,463	64,030	Wool, manufactured, Indian. 1895-96	24	3,192
1896-97	5,642	55,009	1896-97	17	2,558

BOAT TRAFFIC ON THE MIDNAPORE AND HIJILI CANALS.

The total quantity and value of the country boat traffic registered on the Midnapore and Hijili Canals during the past two years were as follows:—

Names of Canals.	Down.		Up.		Total.	
	Weight of goods registered by weight.	Value of all articles of trade.	Weight of goods registered by weight.	Value of all articles of trade.	Weight of goods registered by weight.	Value of all articles of trade.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
	Mds.	Rs.	Mds.	Rs.	Mds.	Rs.
Midnapore ... 1895-96	19,97,860	58,03,556	7,19,763	26,60,949	27,17,623	84,64,505
1896-97	22,78,837	81,73,863	10,00,451	31,76,688	32,79,288	1,13,50,551
Hijili ... 1895-96	11,21,667	30,86,091	4,04,494	24,06,350	15,26,161	54,92,441
1896-97	17,95,540	64,95,312	3,83,976	20,43,341	21,79,516	85,38,653
Total ... 1895-96	31,19,527	88,89,647	11,24,257	50,67,299	42,43,784	1,39,56,946
1896-97	40,74,377	1,46,69,175	13,84,427	52,20,029	54,58,804	1,98,89,204

The quantities and values of the important articles of traffic carried over these canals during the past two years are given in the subjoined statement :—

Chief Articles of Traffic.		Registered on the Midnapore Canal.	Registered on the Hijili Canal.	Grand Total.		Proportion of the Calcutta trade to the total traffic.	
				Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.
1		2	3	4	5	6	7
		Mds.	Mds.	Mds.	Rs.	Mds.	Rs.
Coal and coke	1895-96	76,345	39,280	1,15,625	72,266	1,14,845	71,778
	1896-97	2,96,041	70,825	3,66,866	2,29,652	3,62,335	2,26,459
Cotton twist and yarn (European)	1895-96	2,785	400	3,185	1,82,739	3,185	1,82,739
	1896-97	760	5,165	5,925	3,81,800	5,925	3,31,800
Jute, raw	1895-96	8,101	25,964	34,065	1,44,776	32,521	1,38,214
	1896-97	10,971	21,244	32,215	1,39,570	28,951	1,26,661
Vegetables and all kinds of fresh fruits	1895-96	56,614	10,841	67,455	3,03,547	61,929	2,78,680
	1896-97	36,274	8,541	44,815	2,01,667	35,147	1,58,161
Rice, in the husk	1895-96	9,48,854	4,21,186	13,70,040	23,97,570	5,11,181	8,94,567
	1896-97	9,03,876	7,87,355	16,91,231	42,28,077	8,52,229	21,30,572
Do., not in the husk ...	1895-96	5,73,367	6,53,699	12,27,066	38,34,581	11,66,153	36,44,228
	1896-97	7,34,606	9,74,924	17,09,530	74,79,193	15,96,500	69,84,688
Gram and pulses	1895-96	1,60,707	3,900	1,64,607	4,32,093	1,61,815	4,24,764
	1896-97	1,98,686	500	1,99,186	6,72,252	1,92,290	6,48,978
Brass, unwrought... ...	1895-96	20	...	20	490	...	...
	1896-97	115	...	115	3,910	100	3,400
Do., wrought	1895-96	4,380	1,470	5,850	2,36,925	5,705	2,31,052
	1896-97	5,922	105	6,027	2,65,188	5,945	2,61,580
Oil, kerosine	1895-96	41,066	55,878	96,944	3,87,776	15,505	62,020
	1896-97	45,143	52,385	97,528	4,14,294	20,560	87,380
Provisions other than ghi	1895-96	17,015	...	17,015	1,61,643	16,728	1,58,916
	1896-97	12,820	191	13,011	1,23,604	12,195	1,15,852
Salt	1895-96	1,93,305	1,38,770	3,32,075	10,37,734	3,31,614	10,36,294
	1896-97	1,84,295	1,04,155	2,88,450	10,09,574	2,87,685	10,06,897
Linseed	1895-96	6,175	...	6,175	26,244	6,155	26,159
	1896-97	1,125	...	1,125	4,781	1,125	4,781
Mustard seed	1895-96	24,279	200	24,479	1,07,096	24,115	1,05,503
	1896-97	26,045	12,120	38,165	1,65,231	37,720	1,63,322
Sugar, unrefined	1895-96	73,361	28,882	1,02,243	4,60,093	92,744	4,17,348
	1896-97	86,927	25,335	1,12,262	4,63,081	96,117	3,96,482
Tobacco	1895-96	1,533	89,735	91,268	8,68,276	88,786	8,44,697
	1896-97	4,363	45,569	49,932	3,24,557	45,502	2,95,763
Timber	1895-96	84,725	12,030	96,755	1,81,415	53,016	99,405
	1896-97	1,05,924	17,024	1,22,948	2,45,896	52,882	1,05,764
		Rs.	Rs.				
Cotton piece-goods (European)	1895-96	...	4,31,500	...	4,31,500	...	4,31,125
	1896-97	6,400	4,00,200	...	4,06,600	...	4,06,600
Cotton piece-goods (Indian)	1895-96	89,550	...	...	89,550	...	89,550
	1896-97	1,09,000	...	...	1,09,000	...	1,09,000
		No.	No.	No.		No.	
Hides, raw	1895-96	5,310	9,800	15,110	35,178	14,640	34,084
	1896-97	15,513	6,425	21,938	50,732	21,938	50,732

BOAT TRAFFIC ON THE ORISSA CANALS.

The amount of traffic carried by country boats on the Orissa canals was as follows :—

Orissa Canals.	Weight of goods registered by weight.		Value of all articles of trade.	
	1895-96.	1896-97.	1895-96.	1896-97.
1	2	3	4	5
	Mds.	Mds.	Rs.	Rs.
Down traffic ...	11,66,973	9,73,047	38,40,523	42,10,362
Up „ ...	3,94,628	4,43,259	30,91,055	46,65,552
Total ...	15,61,601	14,16,306	69,31,578	88,75,914

The principal articles of commerce registered are shown in the following statement :—

Names of Articles.	Quantity.		Value.	
	1895-96.	1896-97.	1895-96.	1896-97.
1	2	3	4	5
	Mds.	Mds.	Rs.	Rs.
Cotton twist and yarn (European)	...	5,300	...	2,96,800
Turmeric	600	2,005	2,625	8,772
Rice, in the husk	75,146	17,092	1,31,505	42,730
Do., not in the husk	9,67,679	8,48,975	30,23,997	37,14,266
Gram and pulses	40,388	11,900	1,06,019	40,162
Oil, kerosine	75,505	66,150	3,14,020	2,81,137
Salt	15,420	15,900	48,188	55,650
Other oilseeds	16,290	5,350	46,834	15,381
Other spices	2,02,385	3,14,055	25,29,812	39,25,687
Sugar, unrefined	44,637	23,875	2,00,866	98,484
Timber	5,267	11,316	9,876	22,692

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BOAT TRAFFIC ON THE ORISSA COAST CANAL.

The amount of traffic carried by country boats on this canal during the past two years is shown in the following tables:—

	1895-96.		1896-97.	
	Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.
	Mds.	Rs.	Mds.	Rs.
Down ...	12,67,181	28,90,207	12,54,005	37,13,159
Up ...	4,36,332	19,71,124	4,84,046	18,60,782
Total ...	17,03,513	48,61,331	17,38,051	55,73,941

The chief articles of merchandise are detailed below :—

Names of Articles.	1895-96.				1896-97.			
	Downward traffic.		Proportion relating to the Calcutta traffic.		Downward traffic.		Proportion relating to the Calcutta traffic.	
	Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
	Mds.	Rs.	Mds.	Rs.	Mds.	Rs.	Mds.	Rs.
Jute, raw	16,827	71,515	15,740	66,895	9,790	42,831	7,280	31,850
Vegetables and all kinds of fresh fruits	4,010	18,045	...	...	7,937	35,716	150	675
Rice, not in the husk...	3,04,410	9,51,281	2,63,360	8,23,000	1,95,165	8,53,584	1,55,825	6,81,734
Do., in the husk	8,15,530	14,27,177	7,98,170	13,96,797	9,67,445	24,18,612	8,34,830	20,87,075

Names of Articles.	1895-96.				1896-97.			
	Upward traffic.		Proportion relating to the Calcutta traffic.		Upward traffic.		Proportion relating to the Calcutta traffic.	
	Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
	Mds.	Rs.	Mds.	Rs.	Mds.	Rs.	Mds.	Rs.
Coal and coke	20,355	12,722	19,745	12,341	46,950	29,344	46,630	29,144
Cotton twist and yarn (European)	4,620	2,65,072	4,620	2,65,072	2,140	1,19,840	2,140	1,19,840
Cotton piece-goods (European) ...	...	1,50,100	...	1,49,300	...	1,19,800	...	1,19,800
Rice, not in the husk...	1,71,280	5,35,250	...	...	79,572	3,48,128	...	...
Do., in the husk	25,025	43,794	...	...	1,39,565	3,48,913	...	...
Gram and pulses	4,506	11,828	3,480	9,135	3,445	11,627	1,300	4,387
Oil, kerosine	42,915	1,71,660	42,670	1,70,680	49,108	2,08,709	45,938	1,95,236
Salt	53,805	1,68,141	53,665	1,67,703	39,335	1,37,673	38,195	1,33,682
Betel-nuts	1,180	7,080	1,100	6,600	...	...	...	...
Sugar, unrefined	17,610	79,245	15,745	70,853	16,740	69,052	13,645	56,236
Tobacco	38,400	3,64,800	38,915	3,61,143	37,220	2,41,930	37,190	2,41,735

TRAFFIC CARRIED BY INLAND STEAMERS ON THE BRAHMAPUTRA AND MEGHNA RIVERS.

The following comparative statement shows the total weight of the trade of Calcutta with the interior carried by inland steamers along the Brahmaputra and Meghna rivers during the past two years :—

		Imports into Calcutta from—				Exports from Calcutta to—			
		Northern Bengal block.	Eastern Bengal block.	Dacca block.	Total.	Northern Bengal block.	Eastern Bengal block.	Dacca block.	Total.
1		2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
		Mds.	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.
Vid Brahmaputra	1895-96	34,05,313	...	...	34,05,313	7,62,711	...	...	7,62,711
	1896-97	37,79,675	...	...	37,79,675	8,18,696	...	...	8,18,696
Vid Meghna	1895-96	...	1,02,449	69,35,700	70,38,149	...	54,409	15,08,445	15,62,854
	1896-97	...	1,04,144	63,58,898	64,63,042	...	3,43,445	18,23,498	21,66,943
Total	1895-96	34,05,313	1,02,449	69,35,700	1,04,43,462	7,62,711	54,409	15,08,445	23,25,565
	1896-97	37,79,675	1,04,144	63,58,898	1,02,42,717	8,18,696	3,43,445	18,23,498	29,85,639

The following statement shows the quantities and values of all the chief articles of internal trade carried by the river steamer companies to and from Calcutta during the past two years:—

Articles.		Downward traffic into Calcutta.		Upward traffic from Calcutta.		Total.	
		Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.
1		2	3	4	5	6	7
		Mds.	Rs.	Mds.	Rs.	Mds.	Rs.
Cotton, raw	1895-96	42,678	6,93,518	1,066	17,322	43,744	7,10,840
	1896-97	45,119	6,59,865	125	1,828	45,244	6,61,693
Cotton twist, European	1895-96	2	115	34,457	19,76,970	34,459	19,77,085
	1896-97	...	...	44,892	25,13,952	44,892	25,13,952
Cotton piece-goods, European	1895-96	12	876	2,78,932	2,03,62,036	2,78,944	2,03,62,912
	1896-97	20	1,461	2,42,796	1,77,39,281	2,42,816	1,77,40,742
Wheat	1895-96	2,569	7,886	562	1,616	3,131	9,002
	1896-97	4,024	16,096	486	1,944	4,510	18,040
Rice, not in the husk	1895-96	24,399	76,247	7,471	23,347	31,870	99,594
	1896-97	14,512	63,490	1,87,627	8,20,868	2,02,139	8,84,358
Gram and pulses	1895-96	16,425	43,116	42,630	1,11,904	59,055	1,55,020
	1896-97	34,140	1,15,222	13,704	46,251	47,844	1,61,473
Hides of cattle, &c.	1895-96	94,677	17,63,359	41	764	94,718	17,64,123
	1896-97	90,771	16,79,263	32	1,010	90,803	16,80,273
Skins of sheep, &c.	1895-96	4,156	1,10,134	1,582	41,923	5,738	1,52,057
	1896-97	7,680	1,84,320	117	4,231	7,797	1,88,551
Jute, raw	1895-96	98,12,441	4,17,02,274	125	531	98,12,566	4,17,03,405
	1896-97	94,72,129	4,14,40,564	15,984	69,930	94,88,113	4,15,10,494
Gunny-bags and cloth	1895-96	2,24,212	21,86,067	6,977	68,026	2,31,189	22,54,093
	1896-97	2,03,616	20,87,064	10,363	1,05,196	2,13,879	21,92,260
Linseed	1895-96	8,513	36,180	...	...	8,513	36,180
	1896-97	8,808	37,434	2	8	8,810	37,442
Mustard seed	1895-96	33,985	1,48,684	173	757	34,158	1,48,684
	1896-97	1,52,675	6,48,869	301	1,279	1,52,976	6,50,148
Salt	1895-96	...	...	7,18,366	22,44,894	7,18,366	22,44,894
	1896-97	...	...	7,54,589	26,41,061	7,54,589	26,41,061
Sugar, refined	1895-96	659	6,590	15,531	1,55,310	16,190	1,61,900
	1896-97	...	...	26,367	2,57,978	26,367	2,57,978
Do., unrefined	1895-96	5	22	31,244	1,40,598	31,249	1,40,620
	1896-97	...	...	29,960	1,23,585	29,960	1,23,585
Tobacco	1895-96	5,005	47,958	6,108	63,959	11,113	1,11,917
	1896-97	12,569	81,698	6,065	39,927	18,634	1,21,625

The total quantity and value of the external trade of Bengal with Assam carried by inland steamers along the Brahmaputra and the Upper Meghna rivers during the past two years is compared in the following table :—

		Vid Meghna.		*Vid* Brahmaputra.		Total.	
		Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.
1		2	3	4	5	6	7
		Mds.	Rs.	Mds.	Rs.	Mds.	Rs.
Imports from Assam	1895-96	7,44,410	1,91,80,978	31,79,934	2,95,68,299	39,24,344	4,87,49,277
	1896-97	7,04,134	1,89,66,618	35,25,712	3,16,08,205	42,29,846	5,05,74,823
Exports to Assam ...	1895-96	7,00,857	94,02,712	25,92,642	1,98,77,990	32,93,499	2,92,80,612
	1896-97	8,85,912	1,06,56,062	29,20,515	2,23,84,616	38,06,427	3,30,40,678
Grand Total ...	1895-96	14,45,267	2,85,83,690	57,72,576	4,94,46,199	72,17,843	7,80,29,889
	1896-97	15,90,046	2,96,22,680	64,46,227	5,39,92,821	80,36,273	8,36,15,501

The principal staples registered are specified in the abstract below:—

Articles.	External trade of Bengal with Assam.					
	Imports into Bengal from Assam.		Exports from Bengal to Assam.		Total.	
	Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
	Mds.	Rs.	Mds.	Rs.	Mds.	Rs.
Cotton, raw ... 1895-96	13,673	82,038	338	5,493	14,011	87,531
1896-97	14,541	80,885	187	2,735	14,728	83,620
Cotton twist (European) ... 1895-96	...	...	22,753	13,05,454	22,753	13,05,454
1896-97	...	...	23,559	13,19,304	23,559	13,19,304
Ditto (Indian) ... 1895-96	12	303	1,003	29,087	1,015	29,390
1896-97	12	300	539	13,475	551	13,775
Cotton piece-goods (European) ... 1895-96	5	357	1,42,195	1,03,80,235	1,42,200	1,03,80,592
1896-97	14	1,023	1,57,527	1,15,09,317	1,57,541	1,15,10,340
Ditto (Indian) 1895-96	155	6,219	1,254	90,367	1,409	96,586
1896-97	92	3,541	864	68,904	956	72,445
Wheat 1895-96	...	...	5,457	15,689	5,457	15,689
1896-97	230	575	4,978	19,912	5,208	20,487
Rice, not in the husk ... 1895-96	247	741	7,11,087	22,22,146	7,11,334	22,22,887
1896-97	951	3,804	12,42,855	54,37,491	12,43,806	54,41,295
Gram and pulses ... 1895-96	826	3,201	3,68,195	9,66,512	3,69,021	9,69,713
1896-97	229	1,087	3,35,563	11,32,525	3,35,792	11,33,612
Other food-grains ... 1895-96	...	...	292	511	292	511
1896-97	...	...	609	1,119	609	1,119
Hides of cattle ... 1895-96	2,541	35,892	207	3,910	2,748	39,802
1896-97	1,717	33,481	4	74	1,721	33,555
Jute, raw 1895-96	2,76,068	11,73,289	40	170	2,76,108	11,73,459
1896-97	2,28,292	9,84,510	222	971	2,28,514	9,85,481
Gunny-bags and cloth ... 1895-96	1,262	12,304	7,610	73,198	8,872	85,502
1896-97	1,368	14,022	9,908	1,01,557	11,276	1,15,579
Linseed 1895-96	1,810	7,693	193	820	2,003	8,513
1896-97	21,493	96,718	95	404	21,588	97,122
Mustard seed ... 1895-96	3,53,842	15,48,059	194	848	3,54,036	15,48,907
1896-97	6,30,151	25,99,372	19	81	6,30,170	25,99,453
Salt 1895-96	...	...	4,01,522	12,54,756	4,01,522	12,54,756
1896-97	...	...	4,26,341	14,92,193	4,26,341	14,92,193
Silk, raw 1895-96	530	1,27,730	40	20,360	570	1,48,090
1896-97	95	16,150	4	2,036	99	18,186
Sugar, refined ... 1895-96	...	...	37,075	3,70,750	37,075	3,70,750
1896-97	...	...	43,622	4,25,314	43,622	4,25,314
Do., unrefined ... 1895-96	409	2,607	30,942	1,39,240	31,351	1,41,847
1896-97	6	36	24,015	99,062	24,021	99,098
Tea, Indian 1895-96	10,72,643	4,38,44,283	16	632	10,72,659	4,38,44,915
1896-97	11,47,662	4,44,71,302	25	925	11,47,687	4,44,72,827
Tobacco 1895-96	51	765	37,278	3,67,022	37,329	3,67,787
1896-97	152	1,538	24,074	1,66,605	24,226	1,68,143

TRADE OF BENGAL WITH ASSAM CARRIED BY COUNTRY BOATS.

The amount of traffic between Bengal and Assam carried by country boats along the Brahmaputra and Meghna rivers is shown in the following statement:—

External trade of Bengal with Assam.		Registered at Bhairab Bazar on the Meghna.		Registered at Dhubri on the Brahmaputra.		Total.	
		Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.
1		2	3	4	5	6	7
		Mds.	Rs.	Mds.	Rs.	Mds.	Rs.
Imports from Assam ...	1895-96 ...	48,96,078	83,94,545	13,94,051	53,10,064	62,90,129	1,37,04,609
	1896-97 ...	45,07,701	87,01,402	14,48,327	55,28,103	59,56,028	1,42,29,505
Exports to Assam ...	1895-96 ...	13,08,417	69,06,375	2,69,374	15,68,213	15,77,791	84,74,588
	1896-97 ...	15,33,686	80,74,433	2,57,031	14,92,683	17,90,717	95,67,116
Grand Total ...	1895-96 ...	62,04,495	1,53,00,920	16,63,425	68,78,277	78,67,920	2,21,79,197
	1896-97 ...	60,41,387	1,67,75,835	17,05,358	70,20,786	77,46,745	2,37,96,621

The following statement shows those articles of traffic which were most largely carried by these routes:—

Imports from Assam.						Exports to Assam.					
Articles.		Registered at Bhairab Bazar.	Registered at Dhubri.	Total.	Value.	Articles.		Registered at Bhairab Bazar.	Registered at Dhubri.	Total.	Value.
1		2	3	4	5	6		7	8	9	10
		Mds.	Mds.	Mds.	Rs.			Mds.	Mds.	Mds.	Rs.
Lime and limestone ...	1895-96	13,36,025	...	13,36,025	5,04,349	Cotton twist and yarn (European)	1895-96	157	70	227	13,023
	1896-97	15,20,656	...	15,20,656	5,17,023		1896-97	148	11	165	9,240
Canes and rattans ...	1895-96	12,870	18,055	30,925	77,312	Cotton piece-goods (European)	1895-96	1,079	65	1,144	83,512
	1896-97	10,561	16,680	27,241	91,938		1896-97	1,348	10	1,358	99,219
Cotton, raw	1895-96	7,807	20,337	28,144	1,68,864	Ditto (Indian)	1895-96	1,979	2	1,981	1,42,755
	1896-97	740	20,590	21,330	1,18,647		1896-97	2,857	...	2,857	2,27,846
Jute, raw	1895-96	20,755	79,998	1,00,753	4,28,200	Turmeric	1895-96	4,578	240	4,818	21,079
	1896-97	42,808	1,27,069	1,69,877	7,32,594		1896-97	5,811	25	5,836	25,533
Rice, in the husk	1895-96	16,00,543	65,740	16,66,283	22,91,140	Wheat	1895-96	4,540	301	4,841	13,918
	1896-97	16,81,150	1,37,144	18,18,294	46,59,377		1896-97	3,818	127	3,945	15,780
Do., not in the husk ...	1895-96	8,120	1,527	9,647	28,941	Gram and pulse	1895-96	1,63,803	8,880	1,72,683	4,53,293
	1896-97	8,807	5,499	14,306	57,224		1896-97	2,25,307	12,575	2,37,882	8,02,852
Hides of cattle	1895-96	13,589	3,595	17,184	2,42,724	Rice, not in the husk ...	1895-96	32,931	55,565	88,496	2,76,551
	1896-97	17,320	5,321	22,641	4,41,499		1896-97	99,376	26,123	1,25,499	5,49,057
Mats	1895-96	1,20,197	...	120,197	6,00,985	Iron	1895-96	1,983	3,681	5,664	30,44
	1896-97	1,36,437	4	1,36,441	6,82,205		1896-97	6,298	5,272	11,770	64,30
Potatoes	1895-96	6,659	5	6,663	16,658	Oil	1895-96	1,33,630	30,802	1,64,432	10,14,39
	1896-97	11,655	...	11,655	34,965		1896-97	1,73,845	37,494	2,11,339	13,8,199
Dried fish	1895-96	49,975	363	50,338	3,83,827	Potatoes	1895-96	16,295	11,872	28,167	70,418
	1896-97	[illegible]	4487	73,196	4,20,877		1896-97	19,036	5,555	24,597	92,216
Linseed	1895-96	5,650	2,016	7,666	32,580	Cocoanuts	1895-96	12,221	432	12,653	30,841
	1896-97	23,653	2,803	26,456	1,19,052		1896-97	18,626	15,110	33,736	83,497
Mustard seed	1895-96	12,521	2,11,969	2,24,490	9,82,144	Dried fruits and nuts ...	1895-96	14,144	11,253	25,397	3,17,463
	1896-97	17,226	2,70,096	2,87,322	11,85,204		1896-97	19,076	14,959	34,035	3,91,402
Til or jinjili	1895-96	1,117	8,614	9,731	46,655	Provisions, all other kinds	1895-96	61,421	13,882	75,303	7,15,378
	1896-97	5,529	16,795	22,324	1,11,620		1896-97	37,352	8,038	45,990	4,36,904
Spices, other than betel-nuts	1895-96	22,803	361	23,164	46,748	Salt	1895-96	2,14,641	28,572	2,43,213	7,60,041
	1896-97	22,655	604	23,259	50,119		1896-97	1,94,080	21,881	2,15,961	7,55,864
Stone and marble ...	1895-96	3,89,754	...	3,89,754	1,21,798	Betel-nuts	1895-96	11,105	3,814	14,919	89,574
	1896-97	2,97,760	...	2,97,760	61,800		1896-97	14,364	2,910	17,274	1,14,440
Timber	1895-96	1,040	4,00,502	4,81,542	7,22,313	Spices, other than betel-nuts	1895-96	1,09,225	4,112	1,13,337	11,28,948
	1896-97	2,012	7,16,110	7,18,122	10,77,183		1896-97	1,17,267	3,216	1,20,483	12,32,488
		No.	No.	No.		Sugar, refined	1895-96	32,108	3,400	35,508	3,55,080
Oranges	1895-96	40,893,650	...	40,893,650	1,27,792		1895-97	41,385	2,429	43,814	4,27,187
	1896-97	31,286,715	...	31,286,715	1,17,325	Do., unrefined	1895-96	1,90,767	28,531	2,19,298	9,86,840
							1896-97	2,52,954	36,215	2,89,169	11,92,822
						Tobacco	1895-96	76,264	32,947	1,09,211	10,47,034
							1896-97	89,001	32,333	1,21,334	7,90,251

STATEMENT OF BENGAL RAILWAY TRAFFIC.

The total quantity and value of the inter-provincial trade between Bengal and other provinces in India, carried by rail, during the past two years were as follows:—

	1895-96.		1896-97.	
	Quantity. Mds.	Value. Rs.	Quantity. Mds.	Value. Rs.
Imports into Bengal ...	1,35,95,602	12,11,48,459	1,11,51,996	13,17,54,909
Exports from Bengal ...	2,26,63,558	9,65,22,682	2,71,64,380	12,10,31,299
Total ...	3,62,59,160	21,76,71,141	3,83,16,376	25,27,86,208

The abstract below shows, province by province, the sources of supply and the places of destination in respect of the above traffic:—

Imports into Bengal.

Whence imported.		Total. Mds.	Percentage borne to total trade.
N.-W. Provinces and Oudh	1895-96	86,93,210	63·79
	1896-97	71,37,637	64·000
Panjab	1895-96	26,93,165	19·81
	1896-97	7,53,205	6·76
Central Provinces ...	1895-96	13,26,387	9·76
	1896-97	19,97,747	17·91
Rajputana and Central India	1895-96	7,29,163	5·36
	1896-97	2,09,805	1·88
Other external blocks	1895-96	1,73,677	1·28
	1896-97	10,53,602	9·45
Total ...	1895-96	1,35,95,602	100
	1896-97	1,11,51,996	100

Exports from Bengal.

Whither exported.		Total. Mds.	Percentage borne to total trade.
N.-W. Provinces and Oudh	1895-96	87,71,460	82·82
	1896-97	2,24,40,809	82·61
Panjab	1895-96	16,65,922	7·35
	1896-97	20,10,120	7·40
Central Provinces ...	1895-96	15,60,247	6·89
	1896-97	14,52,189	5·35
Rajputana and Central India	1895-96	5,56,059	2·45
	1896-97	8,52,330	3·13
Other external blocks	1895-96	1,09,870	·49
	1896-97	4,08,932	1·51
Total ...	1895-96	2,25,63,558	100
	1896-97	2,71,64,380	100

The quantities and values of the principal articles imported into, and exported from, Bengal, during the past year are compared below with the figures of the preceding year. Columns are also added to show the proportion borne by the trade of Calcutta as a seaport.

Chief Staples of Traffic.		Imports into Bengal.		Exports from Bengal.		Calcutta Traffic included in columns 2 to 5.			
		Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.	Imports. Quantity.	Imports. Value.	Exports. Quantity.	Exports. Value.
1		2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
		Mds.	Rs.	Mds.	Rs.	Mds.	Rs.	Mds.	Rs.
Coal and coke	1895-96	1,730	1,290	1,38,39,915	36,49,947	...	...	2,783	1,740
	1896-97	86,567	62,677	1,08,38,556	67,74,096	104	26	444	277
Cotton, raw	1895-96	9,22,311	1,45,40,244	2,274	36,952	8,21,034	1,2[illegible]1,031	1,378	22,393
	1896-97	8,88,529	1,39,32,608	2,372	34,690	7,42,829	1,[illegible]9,724	1,588	23,224
Cotton twist and yarn (European) ...	1895-96	1,398	92,374	40,072	22,99,181	895	53,951	40,067	22,98,844
	1896-97	1,414	91,689	38,501	21,56,056	724	40,624	37,858	21,20,048
Ditto (Indian) ...	1895-96	23,095	5,13,807	26,273	7,61,917	1,792	61,604	21,278	6,17,662
	1896-97	75,645	25,01,939	18,766	4,69,150	16,846	5,86,378	14,227	3,55,675
Cotton piece-goods (European)	1895-96	1,384	68,108	5,93,547	3,60,46,303	252	16,467	5,92,781	3,60,06,962
	1896-97	1,866	89,907	5,53,980	3,39,44,612	643	38,455	5,53,107	3,39,00,452
Ditto (Indian) ...	1895-96	54,445	18,25,357	10,933	5,29,128	24,573	8,89,282	6,992	3,63,377
	1896-97	68,296	23,02,224	9,752	5,98,846	31,273	11,27,837	7,317	4,57,909
Indigo	1895-96	64,555	1,20,92,924	1,364	3,42,364	62,757	1,17,65,864	1,248	3,13,243
	1896-97	78,098	1,38,38,391	1,390	2,98,850	77,983	1,38,68,140	1,300	2,79,500
Wheat	1895-96	26,07,965	70,55,613	1,38,739	3,98,875	24,79,092	67,13,585	14	49
	1896-97	12,26,648	48,40,675	90,454	3,61,816	11,52,860	45,49,958	11,709	46,836
Rice, in the husk	1895-96	10,967	21,933	85,464	1,49,559	...	...	505	884
	1896-97	4,922	12,227	4,04,595	10,11,484	342	855	1,97,674	4,94,184
Do., not in the husk ...	1895-96	99,959	3,45,741	9,86,385	30,82,453	1,277	4,879	4,722	14,756
	1896-97	1,27,615	5,19,939	38,74,852	1,69,52,476	5,500	22,687	21,79,580	95,35,662
Gram and pulse	1895-96	1,37,053	35,05,118	6,61,883	17,37,443	12,27,969	31,16,408	2,628	6,899
	1896-97	2,35,279	7,90,693	35,60,991	1,20,18,344	2,08,775	7,04,571	4,72,072	15,93,243
Jowar and bajra	1895-96	3,344	7,212	2,365	19,315	2,558	5,478	...	...
	1896-97	1,328	3,847	1,21,907	3,65,721	546	1,521	20,618	61,854
Other food-grains	1895-96	1,19,306	2,42,378	9,00,183	15,75,320	40,640	84,790	1,201	2,102
	1896-97	1,17,528	3,77,158	20,89,827	36,57,197	33,077	1,13,897	1,08,741	1,90,296

Chief Staples of Traffic.		Imports into Bengal.		Exports from Bengal.		Calcutta Traffic included in columns 2 to 5.			
		Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.	Imports.		Exports.	
						Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.
1		2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
		Mds.	Rs.	Mds.	Rs.	Mds.	Rs.	Mds.	Rs.
Hides of cattle	1895-96	2,97,225	97,50,213	16,124	3,07,086	2,65,975	91,39,476	14,888	2,83,567
	1896-97	3,01,018	96,29,823	12,916	2,47,206	2,75,297	91,41,069	11,284	2,12,317
Gunny-bags and cloth ...	1895-96	31,792	3,16,004	5,30,199	51,69,440	1,667	16,023	3,47,301	33,86,185
	1896-97	71,557	7,13,387	3,29,615	33,78,353	1,658	16,406	1,70,935	17,51,776
Shell-lac	1895-96	98,546	57,15,492	681	25,878	98,490	57,12,244	399	15,162
	1896-97	1,65,196	95,78,088	1,206	49,596	1,65,129	95,74,225	444	18,259
Copper, unwrought ...	1895-96	146	5,011	10,272	3,88,976	78	2,507	10,239	3,87,887
	1896-97	467	17,195	6,850	2,25,194	354	13,131	6,776	2,22,761
Brass, ditto ...	1895-96	81	2,553	2,563	62,794	7	196	2,496	61,152
	1896-97	738	23,597	4,646	1,57,964	598	19,105	4,418	1,50,212
Copper, wrought ...	1895-96	743	30,018	3,557	1,29,831	201	8,506	3,336	1,21,764
	1896-97	851	36,572	10,806	4,16,028	645	27,795	10,599	4,08,058
Brass, ditto	1895-96	30,327	10,64,895	12,364	5,00,743	6,981	2,47,231	5,029	2,03,675
	1896-97	31,539	11,08,110	16,127	7,09,588	7,511	2,65,358	5,816	2,55,904
Iron	1895-96	38,862	2,38,299	6,64,049	35,69,264	25,069	1,61,442	5,81,377	31,24,901
	1896-97	1,23,610	7,64,173	6,60,957	34,10,301	43,861	2,99,977	6,14,000	31,74,996
Oil, kerosine	1895-96	89	538	7,77,508	31,10,032	8	48	9,713	38,852
	1896-97	1,806	10,521	6,22,802	26,46,907	...	...	8,362	35,538
Linseed	1895-96	15,37,329	70,19,193	480	2,040	13,26,140	60,68,483	64	272
	1896-97	9,62,386	39,68,907	1,733	7,578	8,01,229	33,04,084	...	...
Rape and mustard seed ...	1895-96	26,68,172	84,85,688	1,098	4,804	16,65,334	68,47,599	185	809
	1896-97	8,56,694	37,25,931	2,829	12,022	7,49,313	32,57,817	2	8
Opium	1895-96	56,201	1,65,44,336	6	1,842	51,360	1,50,99,553	...	...
	1896-97	77,254	2,61,26,199	69	20,700	68,032	2,30,62,848	...	...
Ghi	1895-96	2,07,211	68,84,771	840	31,290	1,78,834	59,65,784	19	708
	1896-97	1,98,300	55,50,806	2,714	87,866	1,74,554	48,71,088	41	1,327
Salt	1895-96	92,573	3,05,744	4,62,875	14,46,485	2,689	9,562	4,53,734	14,17,919
	1896-97	3,81,023	12,45,823	4,22,225	14,77,787	664	2,176	4,16,732	14,58,561
Saltpetre	1895-96	3,20,033	27,27,137	33	623	3,19,490	27,22,182	74	555
	1896-97	3,35,729	26,61,103	140	1,014	3,33,728	26,44,094	103	746
Silk, raw	1895-96	132	46,406	3,339	16,91,984	91	30,245	1,244	6,25,629
	1896-97	181	60,706	2,336	11,91,664	79	27,006	989	5,06,041
Do., manufactured ...	1895-96	175	1,15,883	1,012	9,68,159	117	77,163	470	4,38,625
	1896-97	82	55,466	1,031	10,02,324	75	50,036	545	5,28,960
Sugar, refined	1895-96	18,539	2,48,847	65,815	6,58,150	467	6,151	61,220	6,12,200
	1896-97	44,134	5,38,488	28,869	2,81,472	494	6,271	29,706	2,70,133
Do., unrefined	1895-96	2,18,245	10,65,450	2,57,139	11,57,126	38,125	1,86,072	29,041	1,30,685
	1896-97	1,32,802	8,26,024	3,47,060	14,31,621	20,518	92,314	30,136	1,24,310
Tea, Indian	1895-96	8,194	2,66,071	1,748	69,046	7,910	2,55,446	1,656	65,411
	1896-97	6,837	1,77,469	3,310	1,22,470	6,741	1,74,825	3,222	1,19,214
Tobacco	1895-96	38,096	2,75,795	1,35,214	13,50,003	20,378	1,46,269	3,647	73,361
	1896-97	21,082	1,79,922	2,82,078	19,53,127	8,213	64,964	3,626	66,900

In connection with the internal traffic of the Lower Provinces carried by rail between the several trade blocks contained therein during the past two years, the subjoined statement shows the gross traffic carried both ways:—

Whence exported.		Into the Bihar block.	Into the Western Bengal block.	Into the Eastern Bengal block.	Into the Northern Bengal block.	Into the Dacca block.	Into the Calcutta block.	Into the Chota Nagpur block.	Total.
1		2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
		Mds.	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.
Bihar block	1895-96	...	51,79,269	19,45,583	3,63,930	10,401	77,88,942	2,89,858	1,55,82,983
	1896-97	...	53,20,297	4,48,652	3,30,153	5,713	90,77,286	3,07,333	1,55,39,429
Western Bengal block...	1895-96	20,06,152	...	68,47,413	2,69,800	4,019	3,47,09,918	2,84,358	4,41,21,660
	1896-97	30,16,029	...	1,47,30,258	5,09,217	11,658	3,33,41,964	3,55,297	5,19,64,423
Eastern ditto ...	1895-96	3,37,583	2,22,270	...	5,55,265	35,337	69,97,256	25,426	82,23,087
	1896-97	3,55,059	3,34,820	...	9,43,806	72,373	76,58,232	30,329	93,94,609
Northern ditto ...	1895-96	1,21,696	4,23,700	10,01,596	...	12,524	64,04,753	434	79,64,700
	1896-97	1,79,065	4,97,879	11,78,679	...	25,055	68,09,986	711	86,91,375
Dacca block	1895-96	823	527	1,40,632	4,510	...	22,75,965	10	24,22,472
	1896-97	833	333	3,28,763	9,296	...	26,53,677	...	29,92,002
Calcutta do.	1895-96	46,32,117	22,04,909	21,69,823	24,33,634	6,54,169	...	5,21,072	1,27,21,724
	1896-97	59,33,529	24,09,311	34,53,756	32,13,766	8,53,202	...	10,82,159	1,69,95,723
Chota Nagpur block ...	1895-96	7,04,512	37,20,878	12,35,350	48,894	4,451	52,92,430	...	1,10,06,515
	1896-97	12,01,386	27,88,435	15,00,823	51,249	3,069	72,25,912	...	1,27,70,874
Total ...	1895-96	78,08,388	1,18,51,553	1,33,40,394	36,81,633	7,70,901	6,34,69,264	11,21,158	10,20,43,141
	1896-97	1,07,35,401	1,13,51,075	2,16,40,531	51,07,487	9,71,070	6,67,67,042	17,75,829	11,83,48,435

The net traffic, and the proportion of the Calcutta traffic to the total trade, may be seen from the figures given in the statement appended:—

	Total traffic.		Calcutta traffic.		Proportion of the Calcutta traffic to the total trade.	
	1895-96.	1896-97.	1895-96.	1896-97.	1895-96.	1896-97.
	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.	Per cent.	Per cent.
Downward traffic ...	8,46,54,299	9,42,94,120	6,34,69,264	6,67,67,012	74·97	70·81
Upward ,, ...	1,73,88,842	2,40,54,315	1,27,21,724	1,69,95,723	73·16	70 66
Total ...	10,20,43,141	11,83,48,435	7,61,90,988	8,37,62,765	74·67	70·78

The abstract below shows the quantity and value of the principal articles of traffic conveyed downwards and upwards and the proportion borne by the Calcutta traffic to the total trade:—

Names of Articles.	Down Traffic.		Up Traffic.		Calcutta Traffic included in columns 2 to 5.			
					Down.		Up.	
	Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
	Mds.	Rs.	Mds.	Rs.	Mds.	Rs.	Mds.	Rs.
Coal and coke 1895-96	5,31,95,042	3,32,46,901	20,27,795	12,67,372	3,78,40,868	2,36,50,543	43,384	27,115
1896-97	5,90,85,867	3,69,28,666	20,60,269	12,87,668	3,87,73,394	2,42,33,371	47,272	29,545
Cotton, raw 1895-96	38,171	6,20,279	10,578	1,71,892	33,970	5,52,013	9,840	1,59,900
1896-97	43,308	6,33,380	5,414	79,180	40,578	5,93,453	4,861	71,092
,, twist, European 1895-96	1,687	1,08,267	1,08,401	62,19,507	1,887	1,08,266	1,08,380	62,18,303
1896-97	33	1,848	1,21,286	67,92,016	30	1,680	1,21,141	67,83,896
,, ,, Indian ... 1895-96	64,335	18,65,715	2,09,244	60,68,076	64,261	18,63,569	1,95,332	56,64,628
1896-97	63,299	15,82,475	1,88,129	47,03,225	63,082	15,77,050	1,79,139	44,78,475
,, piece-goods, European 1895-96	674	33,527	14,14,056	7,03,29,014	507	25,207	14,11,236	7,01,89,415
1896-97	1,447	73,164	13,45,508	6,82,62,937	1,360	68,782	13,44,588	6,82,16,592
,, piece-goods, Indian 1895-96	9,971	4,03,051	4,594	2,70,626	4,406	1,78,614	4,095	1,69,850
1896-97	10,800	5,89,862	8,995	5,14,062	4,161	2,27,582	4,535	2,70,690
Indigo 1895-96	89,905	2,25,66,155	589	1,47,839	89,892	2,25,62,892	577	1,44,827
1896-97	74,113	1,59,34,295	224	48,160	74,105	1,59,32,575	224	48,160
Wheat 1895-96	4,95,714	14,25,178	11,691	33,611	4,79,646	13,78,982	5,719	16,442
1896-97	4,10,709	16,42,836	4,391	17,564	3,88,231	15,52,924	1,556	6,224
Rice, in the husk ... 1895-96	5,81,861	10,18,257	38,122	66,713	2,49,552	4,36,716	11,977	20,960
1896-97	13,62,613	34,06,532	6,97,757	17,44,392	2,82,773	7,06,932	6,43,694	16,09,235
,, not in the husk ... 1895-96	24,31,394	75,98,107	6,67,130	20,84,781	21,58,396	67,44,988	76,694	2,39,669
1896-97	19,07,791	83,46,585	28,79,026	1,25,95,739	13,22,258	57,84,879	12,24,284	53,56,242
Jowar and bajra ... 1895-96	828	1,708	67	138	469	967	...	...
1896-97	610	1,830	77	231	...	...	22	66
Gram and pulses ... 1895-96	24,70,929	64,86,188	2,38,342	6,25,648	20,51,242	53,84,510	1,47,038	3,85,975
1896-97	29,16,538	98,43,316	2,74,084	9,25,033	25,73,345	86,85,039	70,552	2,38,113
Other food-grains ... 1895-96	4,18,592	7,32,536	4,020	7,035	3,11,273	5,44,728	1,474	2,580
1896-97	4,56,554	7,98,969	34,305	60,034	3,83,569	6,71,246	19,181	33,567
Hides of cattle ... 1895-96	3,93,233	1,01,69,022	2,220	44,385	3,89,069	1,00,86,149	1,157	24,492
1896-97	3,25,567	81,33,106	2,796	58,840	3,23,565	80,95,381	1,671	37,879
Jute, raw 1895-96	1,16,14,787	4,93,62,845	13,740	58,395	1,08,40,594	4,60,72,525	7,751	32,942
1896-97	1,24,61,459	5,45,18,883	11,008	46,160	1,14,46,278	5,00,77,466	3,544	15,505
Gunny bags and cloth ... 1895-96	4,24,426	41,38,154	2,75,767	26,88,728	3,97,111	38,71,832	2,36,396	23,04,861
1896-97	3,35,994	34,43,938	3,55,444	36,43,300	3,01,958	30,95,069	2,87,460	29,46,465
Stick-lac 1895-96	55,198	10,83,261	5,393	1,05,837	35,562	6,97,904	1,156	22,687
1896-97	50,663	10,13,260	6,091	1,21,820	36,845	7,36,910	1,200	24,000
Shell-lac 1895-96	61,941	23,53,758	1,979	75,202	61,883	23,51,554	172	6,536
1896-97	81,253	33,41,530	1,157	47,581	81,225	33,40,378	1,020	41,947
Copper, unwrought ... 1895-96	31	1,023	2,906	95,898	7	231	2,906	95,898
1896-97	61	2,006	1,324	43,526	53	1,742	1,321	43,428
Brass, ,, ... 1895-96	138	3,381	3,410	83,545	28	686	3,370	82,565
1896-97	164	5,576	5,683	1,93,222	113	3,842	5,658	1,92,372
Copper, wrought ... 1895-96	368	13,432	2,498	94,177	265	9,672	2,440	89,060
1896-97	229	8,816	7,016	2,70,136	14	5,390	7,002	2,69,577
Brass, ,, ... 1895-96	28,212	11,42,586	64,371	26,07,026	26,066	10,55,673	60,882	24,65,721
1896-97	27,213	11,97,372	49,560	21,80,640	23,953	10,53,932	46,739	20,56,516
Iron 1895-96	1,80,567	9,70,548	8,87,589	47,70,791	1,00,463	5,39,988	8,51,813	45,78,495
1896-97	2,95,789	15,25,708	18,09,903	86,85,345	2,45,952	12,76,289	16,72,424	79,86,416
Other metals 1895-96	35,282	3,96,923	65,244	7,33,995	26,816	3,01,680	61,118	6,87,578
1896-97	26,385	2,96,831	84,491	9,50,523	22,349	2,51,426	78,509	8,83,226
Oil, kerosine 1895-96	8,400	33,300	6,96,526	27,86,104	517	2,068	85,105	3,40,660
1896-97	8,227	34,965	9,48,123	40,29,522	110	467	3,42,636	14,56,203

Names of Articles.	Down Traffic.		Up Traffic.		Calcutta Traffic included in column 2 to 5.			
					Down.		Up.	
	Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
	Mds.	Rs.	Mds.	Rs.	Mds.	Rs.	Mds.	Rs.
Linseed 1895-96	19,78,643	84,09,223	12,862	54,663	19,06,812	81,03,951	5,450	23,162
Linseed 1896-97	27,33,599	1,16,17,795	37,807	1,60,679	25,97,146	1,10,37,870	23,233	98,740
Rape and mustard seed ... 1895-96	4,32,187	18,95,193	2,19,713	9,61,245	2,76,500	12,09,687	1,85,959	8,13,571
Rape and mustard seed ... 1896-97	13,75,888	58,47,523	1,60,548	6,82,329	10,01,428	42,56,069	81,510	3,46,417
Opium 1895-96	58,107	1,78,38,849	445	1,36,615	57,551	1,76,68,157	445	1,36,615
Opium 1896-97	66,562	1,99,68,600	418	1,25,400	66,286	1,98,85,800	416	1,24,800
Ghi 1895-96	44,283	16,49,542	9,628	3,58,643	27,760	10,34,060	8,450	3,14,763
Ghi 1896-97	57,343	18,56,480	7,894	2,55,568	34,311	11,10,819	6,948	2,24,941
Salt 1895-96	44,327	1,38,522	46,95,331	1,46,74,472	40,165	1,25,359	46,86,661	1,46,45,816
Salt 1896-97	11,473	40,155	54,98,936	1,92,46,275	424	1,484	54,78,368	1,91,74,288
Saltpetre 1895-96	4,16,344	31,22,580	6,587	49,403	4,13,617	31,02,127	6,587	49,403
Saltpetre 1896-97	4,70,332	34,09,906	11,155	80,873	4,69,418	34,03,280	11,133	80,714
Silk, raw 1895-96	22,330	1,13,65,970	1,005	5,11,545	16,319	83,06,371	540	2,74,860
Silk, raw 1896-97	21,008	1,06,97,632	860	4,37,740	12,919	65,80,331	384	1,95,456
Silk, manufactured, Indian 1895-96	908	8,87,116	159	1,55,343	817	7,98,209	41	40,057
Silk, manufactured, Indian 1896-97	1,991	19,39,234	32	31,168	1,988	19,36,312	25	24,350
Stone and lime 1895-96	20,12,994	32,71,115	53,162	86,389	15,56,825	25,29,841	25,566	41,545
Stone and lime 1896-97	17,01,102	23,39,015	66,115	90,908	12,18,631	16,75,418	40,183	55,252
Sugar, refined 1895-96	7,616	76,160	1,62,719	16,27,190	4,969	49,690	1,61,277	16,12,770
Sugar, refined 1896-97	18,444	1,79,829	1,52,503	14,86,904	15,997	1,55,971	1,51,768	14,79,738
,, unrefined 1895-96	6,03,559	27,16,016	3,53,202	15,89,409	2,87,999	12,95,996	2,48,809	11,19,600
,, unrefined 1896-97	4,99,511	20,60,483	3,33,464	13,75,539	3,20,232	13,20,957	2,40,535	9,92,207
Tea, Indian 1895-96	3,99,167	1,57,67,097	1,044	41,238	3,99,150	1,57,66,425	1,020	40,290
Tea, Indian 1896-97	4,49,818	1,66,43,266	905	33,485	4,49,794	1,66,42,378	882	32,634
Tobacco 1895-96	6,46,463	63,51,982	49,890	5,27,028	3,18,984	31,74,528	31,323	3,41,847
Tobacco 1896-97	7,00,946	48,15,688	45,805	3,42,780	4,00,952	27,93,739	30,665	2,32,046

EXTERNAL TRADE OF BENGAL WITH NEPAL, TIBET, SIKKIM, AND BHUTAN.

The system under which the trade of Bengal with Nepal, Tibet, Sikkim, and Bhutan is registered remained unchanged during the year under review, and was carried on at 41 stations on the northern frontier of the Lower Provinces between the districts of Champaran and Jalpaiguri, as noted below:—

For the registration of the Nepal trade	34	posts.
Ditto ditto Tibet and Sikkim trade ...	4	,,
Ditto ditto Bhutan trade	3	,,
Total ...	41	

The total value of the registered trade of Bengal with these States during the past year is compared below with the figures of the preceding year:—

Whence imported or whither exported.	Total value of imports into British territory.	Total value of exports from British territory.	Total value of traffic registered.
1	2	3	4
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Nepal 1895-96	1,23,60,815	1,04,37,062	2,27,97,877
Nepal 1896-97	1,44,49,393	1,21,74,517	2,66,23,910
Tibet and Sikkim 1895-96	10,92,098	7,82,841	18,74,939
Tibet and Sikkim 1896-97	13,45,087	7,29,096	20,74,183
Bhutan 1895-96	1,29,856	1,36,077	2,65,933
Bhutan 1896-97	1,19,713	1,44,471	2,64,184
Total ... 1895-96	1,35,82,769	1,13,55,980	2,49,38,749
Total ... 1896-97	1,59,14,193	1,30,48,084	2,89,62,277

The aggregate value of the trade with these four States in 1896-97 improved by 16·13 per cent. in comparison with 1895-96, and by 20·03 per cent. in comparison with 1894-95. The past year's trade with Nepal showed an increase of 16·78 per cent. as compared with 1895-96, and that with Tibet and Sikkim of 10·63 per cent., while that with Bhutan remained practically stationary.

Trade between Nepal and other Provinces of India through Bengal.

The figures given above relating to the Nepal trade include statistics of the trade between that State and other provinces in British India which passed through the registration stations in Bengal. The total value of this traffic during the past year, as compared with the figures of the preceding year, was as follows:—

Years.	Imports into other provinces from Nepal.	Exports from other provinces to Nepal.
	Rs.	Rs.
1895-96	44,205	2,64,448
1896-97	41,307	2,85,757

The "imports into other provinces from Nepal" remained nearly the same as in the preceding year, but as regards the "exports from other provinces to Nepal" the figures under European cotton piece-goods rose from Rs. 27,800 to Rs. 51,852, the chief sources of supply being Fyzabad (Rs. 31,935 against Rs. 3,900) and Gorakhpur (Rs. 15,600 against Rs. 5,200): increases are also observable under Indian piece-goods, "other kinds," of animals, raw cotton, saline substances other than saltpetre, and unrefined sugar, but there was a large falling off in the exports of salt from Jeypur in Rajputana, namely, Rs. 22,238, against Rs. 70,286 in 1895-96.

In the case of the other three frontier States, no trade is carried on through Bengal with other provinces.

Trade with China through Tibet.

The trade with Tibet and Sikkim includes articles sent to, and received from, China, through Buxa, in Jalpaiguri, the only station in Bengal at which trade with China is registered as such. Under the orders of the Government of India, goods in transit to and from China *vid* Tibet are to be registered as trade with Tibet, mention being made in the annual report of the commodities declared for export to China or as coming from China.

Trade between Bengal and Nepal.

Last year all the stations for the registration of traffic with Nepal were kept open throughout the year, with the exception of Patardewa in the Purnea district, which remains closed from June to November on account of the cessation of trade during the rains, and Sukiapukri and Karjulia in the Darjeeling district, which are closed for the same reason from 15th June to 15th September. The following is an abstract of the total value of the trade registered during the past two years:—

Years.	Imports from Nepal.	Exports to Nepal.	Total.
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
1895-96 ...	1,23,16,610	1,01,72,614	2,24,89,224
1896-97 ...	1,44,08,086	1,18,88,760	2,62,96,846

The aggregate value of the past year's trade increased by 16·93 per cent. and 22·65 per cent. in comparison with 1895-96 and 1894-95 respectively. The import trade showed an advance of Rs. 20,91,476 on the returns of the previous year, and of Rs. 14,13,614 on those of 1894-95. In the export trade the figures exhibited an advance of Rs. 17,16,146 as compared with 1895-96, and of Rs. 34,42,749 as compared with 1894-95.

Compared with 1895-96, the largest increase in the import traffic was under silver (Rs. 32,17,259), hides (31,718 pieces), skins, saltpetre, linseed,

mustard seed, and timber, and the largest decrease under food-grains (4,12,296 maunds); while in the export traffic the articles showing an advance are European piece-goods (Rs. 1,17,751 in value), salt (60,519 maunds), unrefined sugar (11,459 maunds), tobacco (12,774 maunds), iron and betelnuts: articles which show a large decrease are silver (Rs. 4,31,298) and fresh fruits and vegetables.

The usual comparative statement showing the total quantity and value of all the principal staples carried both ways during the past two years is appended. The figures are exclusive of the registered trade with other British provinces which passed through Bengal.

Articles.		Quantity.			Value.		
		Imports.	Exports.	Total.	Imports.	Exports.	Total.
1		2	3	4	5	6	7
					Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Cattle ...	No. 1895-96	40,751	5,733	46,484	10,67,833	1,50,095	12,17,928
	No. 1896-97	39,142	16,727	55,869	9,47,349	3,99,013	13,46,362
Sheep and goats ...	,, 1895-96	26,881	34,325	61,206	84,912	1,08,207	1,93,119
	,, 1896-97	29,924	42,093	72,017	89,772	1,26,279	2,16,051
Cotton, raw	Mds. 1895-96	893	3,490	4,383	16,745	65,443	82,188
	Mds. 1896-97	1,614	4,210	5,824	29,532	76,885	1,06,417
Cotton piece-goods (European) ...	,, 1895-96	...	...	...	...	23,30,978	23,30,978
	,, 1896-97	...	25,864	25,864	...	24,48,729	24,48,729
Ditto (Indian) ...	,, 1895-96	...	...	...	507	2,65,366	2,65,873
	,, 1896-97	302	4,705	5,007	18,985	2,72,142	2,91,127
Other fibres than jute, raw	,, 1895-96	34,770	31	34,801	1,99,673	173	1,99,846
	,, 1896-97	30,221	40	30,261	1,52,646	228	1,52,874
Fresh fruits and vegetables ...	,, 1895-96	32,169	47,228	79,397	1,46,861	2,15,922	3,62,783
	,, 1896-97	31,922	38,235	70,157	1,18,173	1,49,598	2,67,771
Wheat ...	,, 1895-96	56,293	791	57,084	1,54,808	2,177	1,56,985
	,, 1896-97	44,111	385	44,496	1,20,451	1,060	1,21,511
Gram and pulse ...	,, 1895-96	1,79,414	11,383	1,90,797	4,48,538	28,460	4,76,998
	,, 1896-97	1,58,919	14,067	1,72,986	3,97,298	35,172	4,32,470
Other spring crops ...	,, 1895-96	1,31,100	2,359	1,33,459	3,27,752	5,900	3,33,652
	,, 1896-97	1,13,184	1,927	1,15,111	2,82,964	4,822	2,87,786
Rice, husked ...	,, 1895-96	7,61,696	646	7,62,342	21,91,831	1,901	21,93,732
	,, 1896-97	6,90,970	631	6,91,601	18,12,533	1,690	18,14,223
Do., unhusked ...	,, 1895-96	9,91,522	354	9,91,876	17,93,919	634	17,94,553
	,, 1896-97	7,09,656	1,383	7,11,039	11,67,788	2,212	11,70,000
Other rain crops ...	,, 1895-96	2,79,957	79	2,80,036	5,59,914	158	5,60,072
	,, 1896-97	2,70,946	783	2,71,729	5,41,892	1,566	5,43,458
Hides of cattle ...	No. 1895-96	67,731	...	67,731	2,30,137	...	2,30,137
	No. 1896-97	99,449	...	99,449	3,43,286	...	3,43,286
Skins of sheep, goats and other small animals ...	,, 1895-96	66,725	...	66,725	1,07,799	...	1,07,799
	,, 1896-97	85,151	...	85,151	1,40,356	...	1,40,356
Brass and copper ...	Mds. 1895-96	176	14,526	14,702	7,426	5,30,200	5,37,626
	Mds. 1896-97	205	14,520	14,725	7,714	5,43,941	5,51,655
Iron ...	,, 1895-96	171	17,954	18,125	1,403	1,46,518	1,47,921
	,, 1896-97	187	21,360	21,547	1,577	1,79,057	1,80,634
Opium ...	,, 1895-96	62	...	62	63,860	...	63,860
	,, 1896-97	97	...	97	1,03,014	...	1,03,014
Ghi ...	,, 1895-96	4,961	5	4,966	1,64,750	177	1,64,927
	,, 1896-97	5,664	12	5,676	1,87,100	390	1,87,490
All other kinds of provisions ...	,, 1895-96	57,281	83,709	1,40,990	8,10,866	11,69,618	19,80,484
	,, 1896-97	46,318	81,533	1,27,851	5,66,707	9,98,892	15,65,599
Salt ...	,, 1895-96	151	1,74,632	1,74,783	569	6,54,871	6,55,440
	,, 1896-97	140	2,35,151	2,35,291	525	8,81,817	8,82,342
Saltpetre ...	,, 1895-96	15,276	...	15,276	1,05,637	...	1,05,637
	,, 1896-97	21,753	...	21,753	1,52,271	...	1,52,271
Linseed ...	,, 1895-96	2,13,380	124	2,13,504	9,91,294	573	9,91,867
	,, 1896-97	2,33,749	99	2,33,848	11,10,309	471	11,10,780
Mustard seed ...	,, 1895-96	1,36,117	728	1,36,845	5,18,113	3,243	6,21,356
	,, 1896-97	1,47,769	931	1,48,700	6,74,680	4,270	6,78,950

Articles.		Quantity.			Value.		
		Imports.	Exports.	Total.	Imports.	Exports.	Total.
1		2	3	4	5	6	7
					Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Silk, manufactured	Mds. 1895-96	...	...	...	17,798	37,209	55,007
	1896-97	...	64	64	4,801	32,824	37,625
Betelnuts	... ,, 1895-96	33	23,971	24,004	352	2,54,765	2,55,117
	1896-97	...	26,917	26,917	...	2,82,631	2,82,631
Spices	... ,, 1895-96	10,330	23,839	34,169	2,88,351	6,41,880	9,30,231
	1896-97	6,604	26,111	32,715	2,02,917	7,95,078	9,97,995
Sugar, refined	... ,, 1895-96	84	11,294	11,378	1,071	1,40,000	1,45,071
	1896-97	...	15,129	15,129	...	1,91,055	1,91,055
Do., unrefined	... ,, 1895-96	54	48,243	48,297	232	2,21,018	2,21,250
	1896-97	2	59,702	59,704	10	2,74,159	2,74,169
Tobacco	... ,, 1895-96	65,090	43,937	1,09,027	5,12,120	3,56,618	8,68,738
	1896-97	64,816	56,711	1,21,527	5,40,463	4,89,563	10,30,026
Timber	... ,, 1895-96	52,856	...	52,856	1,30,360	...	1,30,360
	1896-97	70,383	...	70,383	1,84,719	...	1,84,719
Wool, manufactured	,, 1895-96	...	...	...	24,519	73,752	98,271
	1896-97	589	377	966	25,616	51,401	77,017
Silver	... Rs. 1895-96	...	...	...	6,79,160	8,32,209	15,11,369
	1896-97	...	...	...	38,96,419	4,01,611	42,98,030

Trade between Bengal and Tibet and Sikkim.

The traffic between Bengal and Tibet and Sikkim continued to be registered during the past year at the four stations of Pedang, Ranjit, Laba, and Singla in the Darjeeling district. All these stations were kept open throughout the year. A re-arrangement of these stations, however, is under the consideration of Government. After consulting the Political Officer of Sikkim and the Deputy Commissioner of Darjeeling, the Commissioner of the Rajshahi Division made the following recommendations regarding the registration of this trade:—

(1) that the trade with Tibet be registered at Guntak and Yatung, instead of at the existing stations under the control of the Deputy Commissioner;

(2) that the registration of the Sikkim trade, which is very small, be abandoned; and

(3) that the stations maintained for the registration of the trade of Bengal with Tibet and Sikkim be abolished.

The Government of Bengal has accepted the first proposal as providing amply for the registration of the Tibet trade. With regard to the second proposal, the Commissioner has been informed that a record of the trade across the frontier is required both by the Government of India and by Her Majesty's Secretary of State to complement the monthly accounts of the foreign trade of the Empire, and that therefore this trade should continue to be registered for some time to come. In connection with the third proposal, it has been pointed out to the Commissioner that Pedang and Laba are two of the stations at which a portion of the Bhutan traffic is intercepted, and a record of the traffic with that State would become imperfect if those two stations were abolished, and a report has accordingly been called for by Government on the question which, if any, of the existing registration stations are actually required for the registration of the trade between Bengal and Sikkim and Bhutan.

The total value of the past year's traffic with Tibet is compared below with that of the preceding year:—

	Trade with Tibet.	
	1895-96.	1896-97.
	Rs.	Rs.
Imports into British territory ...	6,25,543	5,89,181
Exports from ditto ...	3,48,985	3,11,194
Total ...	9,74,528	9,00,375

The decrease in the aggregate value of goods registered was Rs. 74,153, or 7·61 per cent. as compared with the previous year, and Rs. 2,48,775, or 21·65 per cent. as compared with 1894-95. No Tibetan woollen manufactures or silver was imported during the year under review: the other noticeable fluctuations are a decrease under raw wool, animals for sale, and yak-tails, against an increase under musk, Indian and Chinese woollen manufactures. In the export trade a falling off is shown in the traffic in European cotton goods, brass and copper, rice, miscellaneous rain crops, and sugar; while there were increases under silver, indigo, tobacco, and "all other articles of merchandise, manufactured." In 1895-96 the value of European woollen manufactures exported to Tibet was Rs. 46,937, but during 1896-97 it fell to Rs. 26,974. The following statement shows the principal commodities imported from, and exported to, Tibet during the past two years:—

Imports from Tibet.

	1895-96. Rs.	1896-97. Rs.		1895-96. Rs.	1896-97. Rs.
Wool, raw	4,43,898	4,36,180	Horses, ponies, and mules	58,364	28,294
Musk	46,625	63,000	Wool, manufactured (Indian)	8,007	19,381
Yak-tails	42,619	36,190	Do., manufactured (Chinese)	...	4,001

Exports to Tibet.

	1895-96. Rs.	1896-97. Rs.		1895-96. Rs.	1896-97. Rs.
Silver	96,650	1,13,800	Brass and copper	16,647	10,148
Indigo	19,816	48,495	Provisions (other than ghi) ...	5,221	3,470
Cotton piece-goods (European)	99,986	42,455	Other kinds of dyeing materials	3,080	3,362
Wool, manufactured (European)	46,937	26,974	Earthenware and porcelain ...	3,200	1,760
Tobacco	10,771	21,592	Cotton twist and yarn (European)	7,376	1,081
Other articles of merchandise, manufactured	9,070	21,278	Other rain crops	4,034	776
Iron	9,827	11,090	Sugar, refined	2,029	382
			Rice, husked	2,113	127

In accordance with the instructions of the Government of India, referred to in paragraph 5 of this report, the articles of trade that passed through Tibet to and from China during the past two years, and registered at Buxa on the borders of the Jalpaiguri district, are specified below:—

Articles.	Total imports, including China		Imports from China.		Articles.	Total exports, including China.		Exports to China.	
	1895-96	1896-97.	1895-96.	1896-97.		1895-96.	1896-97.	1895-96.	1896-97.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
Tea, foreign .... Mds.	30	18	12	18	Cotton twist and yarn (European). Mds.	176	...	2	...
					Cotton twist and yarn (Indian). „	39	....	3	...
Wool, manufactured. Rs.	9,608	23,382	6,702	4,750	Cotton piece-goods (European). Rs.	99,986	42,455	2,315	2,337
					Brass and copper Mds.	455	271	12	15
					Iron ... ... „	1,196	1,313	86	42
					Silk, manufactured (Indian). Rs.	1,472	660	757	660
					Betelnuts ... Mds.	11	...	11	...
					Sugar, refined ... „	159	...	45	...
					Do., unrefined „	151	66	96	66
					Tobacco ... „	1,330	2,459	189	205
					All other articles of merchandise—				
					Manufactured ... Rs.	...	21,278	...	270
					Unmanufactured „	...	260	...	260

The results of the past year's transactions with Sikkim are compared below with those of the previous year:—

	Trade with Sikkim.	
	1895-96.	1896-97.
	Rs.	Rs.
Imports into British territory ...	4,66,555	7,55,906
Exports from ditto ...	4,33,856	4,17,902
Total ...	9,00,411	11 73,808

The trade with Sikkim is rapidly expanding, the aggregate value of the past year's traffic being 30·36 per cent. greater than that of 1895-96 and 61·93 per cent. greater than that of 1894-95. The improvement in the imports into British territory was chiefly under spices (other than betelnuts), provisions (other than ghi), timber and horses, ponies and mules: on the other hand, the articles which showed a marked decrease were fresh fruits and vegetables, cattle, raw cotton, and Indian woollen manufactures. In the exports to Sikkim the largest advance was under provisions (other than ghi): there were small decreases under European cotton piece-goods and woollen manufactures. The following table shows the chief articles imported from, and exported to, that State during the past two years:—

Imports from Sikkim.

	1895-96.	1896-97.		1895-96.	1896-97.
	Rs.	Rs.		Rs.	Rs.
Timber	45,000	1,68,363	Hides of cattle	14,423	11,028
Other rain crops	1,30,130	1,38,659	Ghi	9,624	8,872
Spices (other than betelnuts) ...	59,404	90,398	Horses, ponies and mules ...	2,354	6,077
Gram and pulse	55,227	47,091	Cotton piece-goods (Indian) ...	6,027	5,411
Fresh fruits and vegetables ...	66,742	39,023	Brass and copper	3,908	4,798
Provisions (other than ghi) ...	11,220	27,842	Rice, husked	3,280	2,410
Cattle	24,324	16,912	Cotton, raw	16,581	1,734
Sheep and goats	16,374	15,924	Wool, manufactured (Indian) ...	2,630	590

Exports to Sikkim.

	1895-96.	1896-97.		1895-96.	1896-97.
	Rs.	Rs.		Rs.	Rs.
Rice, husked	53,940	56,893	Cotton twist and yarn (European)	16,552	13,494
Cotton piece-goods (European)...	80,060	52,722	Vegetable oil	9,554	11,749
Salt	34,484	38,067	Brass and copper	10,953	9,710
Provisions (other than ghi) ...	14,934	37,791	Sugar, unrefined	8,172	9,563
Cattle	35,557	31,767	Cotton twist and yarn (Indian) ..	8,135	7,589
Tobacco	28,447	28,070	Fresh fruits and vegetables ...	5,166	6,606
Silver	31,245	24,698	Iron	3,923	5,442
Cotton piece-goods (Indian) ...	23,601	23,790	Spices (other than betelnuts) ...	8,813	5,207
Mineral oil	16,285	19,557	Woollen piece-goods (European)	5,455	420
Other kinds of living animals...	15,070	18,580			

Trade between Bengal and Bhutan.

The registration of traffic crossing the frontier between Bengal and Bhutan was carried on during the past year at the same five stations as in previous years, namely, at Buxa, Hantupara and Ambari in the Jalpaiguri district, and at Pedang and Laba in the Darjeeling district. Hantupara and Ambari were closed during the rainy season, viz., from April to October, and the other stations remained open the whole year. Buxa continued to be the most important registering station. The total value of the trade registered during the past two years is given below:—

	Imports from Bhutan.	Exports to Bhutan.	Total.
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
1895-96	1,29,856	1,36,077	2,65,933
1896-97	1,19,713	1,44,471	2,64,184

The decrease in the trade last year was entirely in imports, and was due chiefly to a falling off in the supplies of Indian woollen manufactures and cotton piece-goods: there were no imports of raw wool during the year, while the articles which showed an improvement were wax, musk, and horses, ponies and

mules. The Deputy Commissioner of Jalpaiguri states that the decrease under wool, raw and manufactured, cotton piece-goods, and yak-tails is due to a fall in the demand for those articles in the plains. Regarding exports, the Deputy Commissioner writes:—

"The increase in traffic may be attributed to the growing appreciation of the articles amongst the Bhutias, to the facilities offered to them for obtaining their supplies at the foot of the hills by establishing markets, and at the fairs opened every year by Government at Falakata and Alipur, and also to the fact that the articles are sold at higher rate to the Bhutias than to the local purchasers."

In the export trade the largest decreases were under European cotton piece-goods and twist and yarn, and the articles which showed the largest increase were betelnuts, tobacco, European woollen manufactures, and brass and copper. Regarding twist and yarn, it is explained that the decrease may be attributed to the small hand-loom manufacture of coarse cloths by Bhutia women, and also to the fact that they prefer to purchase ready-made cloths instead of buying cotton twist and weaving their own cloths, as the mill-made cloths cost less than those which the women make for themselves. The principal articles imported from Bhutan during the past year are compared below with the figures of the previous year:—

Imports from Bhutan.

	1895-96.	1896-97.		1895-96.	1896-97.
	Rs.	Rs.		Rs.	Rs.
Wool, manufactured (Indian) ...	39,296	15,120	Ghi	6,012	7,190
Wax	23,625	29,859	Cattle	6,064	7,029
Musk	15,388	18,572	Cotton piece-goods (Indian) ...	7,323	3,902
Horses, ponies and mules ...	14,552	17,518	Yak-tails	1,035	605
Fresh fruits and vegetables ...	11,836	13,296	Wool, raw	2,304	...

A similar statement shows the more important articles exported to Bhutan during those years:—

Exports to Bhutan.

	1895-96.	1896-97.		1895-96.	1896-97.
	Rs.	Rs.		Rs.	Rs.
Cotton piece-goods (European) ...	36,731	30,937	Brass and copper	2,521	6,000
Betelnuts	26,201	30,600	Sugar, unrefined	2,919	4,180
Tobacco	10,746	23,366	Cotton twist and yarn (European)	7,997	3,772
Silk, manufactured (Indian) ...	14,268	14,626	Cotton piece-goods (Indian) ...	2,375	2,815
Rice, husked	15,651	13,169	Rice, unhusked	1,208	556
Iron	7,089	6,444	Provisions (other than ghi) ...	1,511	237
Wool, manufactured (European) ...	4,598	6,028			

PUBLIC WORKS.

Buildings and Roads.

THE outlay of the year 1896-97 on Civil and Military Works in Bengal amounted to Rs. 88,95,988. The expenditure under the various service heads is shown in the following table, compared with the grants of the year:—

SERVICE HEADS.	ORIGINAL WORKS.		REPAIRS.		TOTAL.	
	Grant.	Outlay.	Grant.	Outlay.	Grant.	Outlay.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
Imperial.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Military works—*						
Works	40,600	42,466	29,800	25,723	70,400	68,189
Establishment	...	...	...	...	13,700	4,784
Tools and plant	...	...	...	...	900	280
Total Military Works ...	...	...	...	...	85,000	73,253
Civil Works—						
Works ... Civil Buildings ...	4,83,700	4,75,215	1,18,000	1,16,020	6,01,700	5,91,235
Works ... Miscellaneous Public Improvements.	...	...	...	...	...	...
Establishment	...	...	...	...	1,23,500	1,16,636
Tools and Plant	...	...	...	...	8,000	7,484
Suspense Accounts	...	...	...	...	...	—2,129
Expenditure in England ...	...	...	...	...	—20,000	—23,790
Loss by exchange	...	...	...	...	—13,200	—15,722
Total Civil Works ...	...	...	...	...	7,00,000	6,73,714
Total Imperial ...	...	...	...	...	7,85,000	7,46,967
Provincial.						
Famine Relief Works—						
Civil Buildings	...	2,445	...	...	9,34,800	2,445
Communications	...	1,19 178	...	...		1,19,178
Miscellaneous Public Improvements.	...	89,727	...	...		89,727
Establishment	...	...	...	...		27,842
Tools and Plant	...	...	...	...		32,739
Suspense	...	...	...	...		16,365
Total Famine Relief Works ...	...	...	...	...	9,34,800	2,83,296
Civil Works—						
Civil buildings	18,06,400	15,50,614	3,16,800	3,15,707	21,23,200	18,66,321
Communications	1,60,000	1,72,039	5,87,400	5,85,905	7,47,400	7,57,944
Miscellaneous Public Improvements.	46,400	27,104	60,000	55,341	1,06,400	82,445
Establishment	...	...	...	...	7,15,200	7,40,152
Tools and Plant	...	...	...	...	24,800	20,375
Suspense Accounts	...	...	...	...	...	57,338
Total Civil Works ...	...	...	...	...	37,17,000	35,24,575
Total Provincial ...	...	...	...	...	46,51,800	38,12,871
Local Funds.						
Incorporated Local Funds ...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Excluded Local Funds	6,110	183	3,980	2,833	(a)12,260	(a)3,758
District Road Funds	...	13,71,715	...	21,85,400	...	(a)43,13,504*
Contributions—						
Civil Works Imperial ...	...	...	9,469	9,378	9,469	9,378
Civil Works Provincial ...	29,113	7,731	3,747	1,448	32,860	(a)9,510
Total contributions ...	...	...	...	...	42,329	18,888
Total Local Funds ...	...	...	...	...	...	43,36,150
GRAND TOTAL ...	...	...	...	...	...	88,95,988

(a) Inclusive of the charges for Establishment and Tools and Plant.

* { Expenditure on works in the districts not subject to the operations of the Bengal Local Self-Government Act — Rs. 2,91,694
{ Expenditure on works in the districts subject to the operations of the Bengal Local Self-Government Act — 40,21,810
Total ... 43,13,504

IMPERIAL WORKS.

The more important works executed during the year are grouped under departmental heads.

Postal and telegraph.

The work of constructing the first storey of a new building in Koela Ghat Street, Calcutta, for the accommodation of the office of the Comptroller of Post Offices was taken in hand and completed by the end of February, when it was decided to proceed with the whole scheme for a four-storeyed structure. The expenditure during the year was Rs. 1,84,592, against an allotment of Rs. 1,84,596. The building forms an extension of the one now occupied by a portion of the Comptroller's office, with which it will be identical in style.

The want of a public clock in front of the General Post Office, Calcutta, having been strongly represented, the purchase and erection of a tower clock at an estimated cost of Rs. 11,602 was sanctioned, and a tender submitted by Messrs. Lund and Blockley of Bombay, amounting to Rs. 11,250, accepted. The work was commenced in January 1897 and completed by the close of the year, with the exception of a few petty items, which were finished shortly after. The expenditure during the year was Rs. 10,000.

The construction of a new Telegraph Office building at Comilla was sanctioned at a cost of Rs. 16,646. The allotment, including compensation for land, was Rs. 16,000, of which a sum of Rs. 2,193 only was spent during the year, owing to the site for the building not having been finally settled.

The construction of a combined Post and Telegraph Office at Puri, estimated to cost Rs. 12,084, was sanctioned in December 1896, and Rs. 5,000 were allotted for expenditure during the year. The whole of the grant was utilized, and good progress was made with the building.

The existing Post Office building at Balasore, owing to its being in a dangerous condition, had to be abandoned, and the construction of a new building was sanctioned. The work was commenced in July 1896, but the heavy rains of February 1897 interfered with brick manufacture, and operations were stopped in consequence. Against the estimated amount of Rs. 12,174, an expenditure of Rs. 9,869 was incurred during the year.

The building of a combined Post and Telegraph Office at Kushtia was finished and made over to the Postal Department on 22nd January 1897, the expenditure incurred during the year being Rs. 3,607.

The construction of a combined Post and Telegraph Office at Govindpur, and the making of additions and alterations to the combined Post and Telegraph Office at Purulia, both begun in 1895-96, were completed during the year at a cost of Rs. 3,959 and Rs. 2,467, respectively.

Opium.

The construction of two abkari sheds, a chest shed, and leaf godown at Gulzarbagh, in the Patna Opium Factory, which were in progress in the year 1895-96, was completed during the year. The total cost of the buildings has been Rs. 7,164 in the case of the abkari sheds, Rs. 31,086 in that of the chest shed, and Rs. 51,012 in that of the leaf godown. Certain additions and alterations to the malkhana were also executed at a cost of Rs. 6,525.

Towards the end of the year sanction was given to the construction of opium buildings at Bettiah. These were put in hand, and, with the exception of the two bungalows for the residence of the Sub-Deputy and Assistant Sub-Deputy Opium Agents, were practically completed. The expenditure incurred on the buildings was Rs. 26,223.

The construction of opium godowns and subsidiary buildings at Lakhiserai was continued during the year and completed at an expenditure of Rs. 22,710, against the estimated cost of Rs. 22,706, in addition to which two masonry wells were sunk at a cost of Rs. 1,410 under sanction of a separate estimate.

Salt.

The necessity of certain additions and alterations to the buildings in the Salkea Salt Golahs having been admitted, a sum of Rs. 7,132 was sanctioned. The work was commenced in April 1896 and completed in June at a cost of Rs. 6,472. It was decided to pave the floor of the stacking verandah with Indian patent stone, and Rs. 8,109 were sanctioned for the purpose. The work was put in hand in April 1896 and completed in October 1896 at a cost of Rs. 7,892.

Viceregal buildings.

The accommodation in the furniture godown in the kitchen compound in Government Place, Calcutta, being insufficient it was decided to construct a new godown. The work was put in hand in July 1896 and completed in October at a cost of Rs. 11,266, against the sanctioned estimate of Rs. 11,180. Grenades and extinctors, to be kept as a safeguard against fire, were supplied at an estimated cost of Rs. 5,042, and quarters for the grooms employed by the officers of His Excellency the Viceroy's staff and a cook-room for the Inspector in charge of the police guard were built, a sum of Rs. 3,079 being spent on these additions during the year.

Other departments.

As the arrangement for the supply of water to the latrines and lavatories in the Imperial Secretariat, Treasury, Central Press, and Legislative Department buildings, by means of several hand-pumps, was found to be altogether inefficient, it was decided to supply water for flushing and other purposes to all these buildings by means of a rotary pump worked by an oil-engine. The work was put in hand in February 1897, and about one-third of it carried out before the end of the year, an expenditure of Rs. 4,007 being incurred out of the sanctioned estimate of Rs. 11,971.

With a view to widening Council House Street, in connection with a municipal scheme for improving the road, it was decided to demolish the portion of the Foreign Office building jutting beyond the prescribed line of the street. The work was commenced in May 1896 and completed in December at a cost of Rs. 17,223, against an estimate of Rs. 17,490. As ultimately decided by Government, a strip of land measuring 2 cottas 10 chitaks and 1 s. foot was made over to the Calcutta Municipality, in consideration of their paying compensation to the extent of Rs. 20,000 on account of the land and cost of setting back the building.

Two rooms on the ground-floor of the Treasury Buildings, Calcutta, were provided with record-racks at a cost of Rs. 5,608, against a sanctioned estimate of Rs. 5,962, and the fittings in the lavatories for European assistants in these buildings were remodelled at a cost of Rs. 5,607, against the sanctioned estimate of Rs. 5,649.

The work of constructing a closed-in verandah on the south side of the Paper Currency Office, to provide sufficient accommodation for the examination and counting of coin, was commenced in February 1896, and completed during the year at a cost of Rs. 4,502, against an estimated expenditure of Rs. 4,747.

Military.

In September 1895 a proposal for the establishment of a depôt at Balasore for the proof of projectiles, fuses, etc., in India under the Ordnance Department was sanctioned by the Government of India, and plans and estimates for the buildings, etc., required for the depôt were prepared by the Executive Engineer, Balasore Division, and sanctioned. A sum of Rs. 32,000 was provided in the budget for these works, but only Rs. 19,970 were expended.

The old quarters occupied by the military students attached to the Medical College, Calcutta, being condemned as unsuitable and unsatisfactory, it was decided to dismantle them and build new ones in their place; and as the site they occupied was required for new Medical College buildings, other land had to be acquired for these quarters. A plot on the north side of Colootollah Street and south of the Eden Hindu Hostel was taken up, and an expenditure of Rs. 85,428 incurred upon it from Provincial funds, but the final adjustments had not been made before the end of the year.

PROVINCIAL WORKS.

The table below shows the outlay that has been incurred in 1896-97 under each department of the Administration:—

Civil Buildings.	Original Works.	Repairs.	Total.
1	2	3	4
Provincial Services (Imperial.)	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Collectors' and Magistrates' Courts	62,724	43,960	1,06,684
Circuit-houses			
Judges' Courts	1,88,147	63,856	2,52,003
Munsifs' Courts			
Subdivisional Courts			
Subdivisional Residences			
High Court buildings	5,555	2,723	8,278
Small Cause Court buildings	95	—13,761	—13,666
Excise buildings	65,955	135	66,090
Residence for Local Government	77,990	36,292	1,14,282
Secretariat Offices	49,682	16,545	66,227
Board of Revenue buildings	173	353	526
Stamps and Stationery	3,288	10,002	13,290
Museum buildings	1,05,797	15,123	1,20,920
Monuments and Antiquities	203	4,653	4,856
Ecclesiastical. Churches	15,339	4,489	19,828
Ecclesiastical. Burial-grounds	3,663	4,265	7,928
Ecclesiastical. Lord Bishop's Palace	160	753	913
Provincial Services (Provincial).			
Jails ... Central Jails	1,04,141	10,888	1,15,029
Jails ... District „	89,020	41,393	1,30,413
Jails ... Lock-ups	4,246	8,776	13,022
Police	79,574	27,971	1,07,545
Educational. Government Colleges	1,22,724	19,563	1,42,287
Educational. Ditto Schools	3,95,455	17,927	4,13,382
Medical. Hospitals and Dispensaries	3,24,518	28,542	3,53,060
Medical. Medical Colleges and Schools	2,07,186	4,203	2,11,389
Medical. Lock-hospitals	1,804	4,448	6,252
Medical. Lunatic Asylums	1,350	5,613	6,963
Customs buildings	20,310	3,460	23,770
Miscellaneous. Registration	75,514	877	76,391
Miscellaneous. Public Works buildings	1,030	9,685	10,715
Miscellaneous. Miscellaneous or General	13,508	38,369	51,877
Total Civil Buildings ...	20,19,151	4,11,103	24,30,254

The following were the more important works carried out from Provincial funds during the year :—

New boys' school at Kurseong.

The project for constructing an entirely new school at Kurseong to accommodate 200 boys, the present Dow Hill buildings being required for use as a school for girls, was sanctioned at an estimated cost of Rs. 2,76,592; the work, which was started in 1895, was continued during the year under review. The main building, stewards' quarters, and subsidiary buildings were completed, but, owing to changes made in the design of the head-master's house, work on this structure was not finished, and for the same reason the play-shed was not begun.

Eden Hindu Hostel building.

The work of erecting buildings for the additional accommodation required in connection with the Eden Hindu Hostel, which was in progress during 1895-96, was completed during the year at a total expenditure of Rs. 2,38,613.

Presidency General Hospital.

The scheme for re-constructing the Presidency General Hospital buildings was under consideration, and an estimate amounting to Rs. 1,92,385 was sanctioned for acquiring the *busti* land on the east side for the extension of the hospital compound, and the ground was being cleared.

New hospital at Bhawanipur.

The construction of the South Suburban Hospital at Bhawanipur, which was reported to be approaching completion at the end of 1895-96, was completed during 1896-97 at a total cost of Rs. 1,33,166.

Hostel at the Calcutta Madrassa.

The erection of a residential block to serve as quarters for students attending the Calcutta Madrassa, which was in progress in 1895-96, was completed during the year at a total outlay of Rs. 69,735. The land for the Hostel was acquired for Rs. 36,478.

Out-patient department, Medical College, Calcutta.

The accommodation for out-patients in the Medical College Hospital being very unsatisfactory, it was decided to construct a new dispensary, designed to form an extension of the old building known as Chooni Lal Seal's Dispensary. The work was taken in hand in February 1897, and a sum of Rs. 27,198 expended on it by the end of the year.

Out-patient department, Campbell Hospital, Sealdah.

Extensions were also in progress in connection with the Out-patients' Department in the Campbell Hospital, Sealdah, an estimate amounting to Rs. 63,564 having been sanctioned for the purpose. It was decided to divide the whole dispensary into two sides so as to separate the males and females. The building was started in November 1896, and at the close of the year the expenditure amounted to Rs. 21,595. The land required for the extension was acquired for Rs. 20,739.

Removal of courts and offices to Chinsura.

Orders were issued during the year for the removal of the Civil and Criminal Courts from Hooghly and the Commissioner's head-quarters from Burdwan to Chinsura, the necessary additions and alterations being made to the barrack buildings at the latter place for their accommodation. The work was started towards the close of the year, and the expenditure up to end of March 1897 amounted to Rs. 30,187.

Electric lighting at Alipore.

The electric light installation for Belvedere and the Alipore Jail was completed during the year by Messrs. Osler & Co., and the expenditure amounted to Rs. 46,702, against the sanctioned estimate of Rs. 61,618. It was arranged that the balance should be paid during 1897-98 after the six months' trial prescribed in the contract has been made and shown to be satisfactory. The installation at present provides for 143 sixteen candle-power incandescent lamps in the Alipore Jail, 376 lamps of similar candle-power in Belvedere, and 4 fifty candle-power lamps in the Belvedere grounds.

Buxar Jail improvements.

The water-supply scheme for the Buxar Central Jail made fair progress during the year. The work cost Rs. 21,273 up to the end of the year, and its completion was delayed owing to want of funds. In the case of the two new double-storeyed

wards in this Jail, the masonry work of one was completed up to first-floor joist-level, and the joists were fixed and brick arches over one room built. In the second ward the masonry was carried up 14 feet high. The expenditure to the end of the year on these two wards was Rs. 24,050.

Reconstruction of the Deputy Commissioner's Cutcherry at Darjeeling.

The cutcherry building at Darjeeling, which provided accommodation for the treasury and offices under the Deputy Commissioner, was destroyed by fire on the 2nd January last, and it became necessary practically to reconstruct the whole of the building, with the exception of the walls. In carrying this out the use of timber, except in the verandahs, is being avoided as much as possible, in order that the risk of damage by fire will hereafter be slight. The estimated cost of reconstruction and necessary repairs, including the housing of the several offices temporarily in sheds while the work being carried on, is about Rs. 80,000; the work is almost completed.

Collectors' and Magistrates' Courts.

An estimate amounting to Rs. 48,926 for a new Magistrate's Court at Burdwan was sanctioned late in the year. The foundations were begun and Rs. 7,123 spent on the collection of materials.

To provide proper accommodation for the treasury and tauzi departments of the Collectorate at Rangpur, a new building on the type of that recently erected at Monghyr was sanctioned at a cost of Rs. 31,372, which amount was placed at the disposal of the District Board; bricks had to be manufactured in the first instance, and on this the expenditure up to 31st March was Rs. 3,864 only.

As the accommodation in the Collectorate at Muzaffarpur had proved insufficient, the construction of a separate record-room was sanctioned during the year, and provision was made for the erection of iron record-racks in the Collector's offices and library. Work was commenced in December, and the racks completed before the end of the year, while the new record-room was more than half done. The expenditure stood at Rs. 14,831.

The construction of a new treasury building at Monghyr, which had been in hand since February 1895, was completed in August 1896 at a cost of Rs. 19,420. On its completion it was found that space for the payees of money into the treasury was neither conveniently arranged nor sufficient, and to remedy this it was decided to add a verandah in front of the treasurer's room. The work was started in February, and a small expenditure of Rs. 200 was incurred, against the estimate of Rs. 1,287.

Judges' Courts.

The work of making additions and alterations to the Judge's Court at Jessore, and supplying six iron record-racks, estimated to cost Rs. 6,209, could not be completed during the year. The racks only were finished at a cost of Rs. 4,224. The Second Sub-Judge's Court-room at Muzaffarpur was converted into a record-room, and iron racks were erected in it at a cost of Rs. 3,120. The construction of additional record-racks in the District Judge's office at Chittagong was completed at a cost of Rs. 2,601. A portico to protect carriages from the weather was added to the Judge's Court-house at Dinajpur at an outlay of Rs. 1,590. The drainage of the Judge's Court-house compound at Gaya was improved at a cost of Rs. 1,376.

Munsifs' Courts.

The treble Munsifi at Howrah, the construction of which was taken in hand in 1895-96, was in progress during the year; a second storey was determined upon to provide accommodation for all the Civil Courts in the station. The work was nearly finished. The expenditure up to 31st March 1897 amounted to Rs. 61,279, against an estimate of Rs. 64,661. The double-storeyed building to accommodate the eight Civil Courts at Barisal in the Backergunge district was completed during the year at an expenditure of Rs. 36,430, excluding the value of English stores supplied to the District Board by Government and the pay of the temporary supervising establishment. The construction of the treble munsifi at Jahanabad was taken up in January 1895, but it was stopped during the rains of that year to see if any settlement in the building would take place. The building was almost completed by the end of March 1897, the total expenditure on the building up to that period being Rs. 27,000 approximately. To replace the thatched munsifi at Jhenida in the Jessore district,

burnt down in 1895, it was decided to construct a single munsifi of a permanent type with a separate corrugated-iron record-room. An estimate amounting to Rs. 15,326 was sanctioned, but only brick manufacture could be arranged for during the year. The construction of a single munsifi at Daltonganj was sanctioned at an estimated cost of Rs. 9,570, and materials to the value of Rs. 310 were collected at site; record-racks were also obtained from the Dehri Workshops. The construction of a single munsifi with record-room at Madhipura was sanctioned in February 1895 at an estimated cost of Rs. 8,380, and the work was completed. Sanction was accorded to the construction of a building for the accommodation of the Court of the Additional Munsif at Kaliganj, at an estimated cost of Rs. 4,763, but the work was stopped, as it was decided to abolish the Kaliganj munsifi. Expenditure to the extent of Rs. 2,189 was incurred. The Munsif's Court-house at Hatia in the district of Noakhali being in danger of being washed away by the Kalai river, it has been re-erected on a new site about five miles from the river. A sum of Rs. 4,228 was sanctioned for the work, including Rs. 279 for the acquisition of land, out of which Rs. 2,124 were expended.

Subdivisional Courts.

The Subdivisional Court buildings at Netrokona, in the district of Mymensingh, which were completed in March 1896, were destroyed by fire on the 26th April 1896. Plans and an estimate amounting to Rs. 17,605 for new masonry buildings to replace them have been submitted for sanction, and in the meanwhile temporary sheds have been constructed to accommodate the Subdivisional Court and offices at a cost of Rs. 403. An estimate for constructing a Subdivisional Court-house at Patuakhali, to cost Rs. 16,733, was sanctioned late in the year, but no progress could be made for want of bricks. An estimate for the construction of a Subdivisional Court-house at Jamalpur in the district of Mymensingh was sanctioned in October 1893, but the work which was carried out by the District Board was not completed till the year under review at a cost of Rs. 8,373. Subdivisional Court buildings were constructed at Kishoreganj, in the district of Mymensingh, similar to those at Jamalpur and Netrokona. The work was completed during the year at a cost of Rs. 8,344. The construction of a subdivisional office and residence at Kurigram was sanctioned in June 1895, and the collection of materials started, but the question of using one of the three courts in the new Munsifi as a subdivisional court having been raised, the work of construction was postponed pending final orders. The total expenditure was Rs. 5,537, of which Rs. 1,453 were spent during the year. The project for extending the Subdivisional Court buildings at Sitamarhi, which was put in hand in 1895-96, was completed during 1896-97 at a cost of Rs. 4,625. The work of altering the ground-floor of the Barakoti at Sirajganj after its purchase by Government, in order to adapt it to the requirements of the several offices which are located in the building, was carried on to completion at an expenditure of Rs. 2,730.

Circuit-houses and dâk bungalows.

Additions and alterations to the circuit-house at Barisal were carried out at an expenditure of Rs. 3,421. Stabling and servants' quarters for the circuit-house at Mymensingh were provided at an estimated cost of Rs. 1,941. The old inspection bungalow at Cox's Bazar, which was destroyed by fire on the 26th May 1896, was reconstructed during the year, an estimate amounting to Rs. 1,910 having been sanctioned for the work.

High Court buildings.

A portico was constructed over the Judges' private entrance at the south-west corner of the High Court, Calcutta, and gangways were fixed to the record-racks in the List and Accounts Department for Rs. 1,502 and Rs. 852 respectively. Alterations costing Rs. 1,640 were also carried out in the roof of one of the rooms on the top floor of the north side, to render it cool and habitable.

Excise.

Government having decided upon the construction of central godowns for the storage of ganja at Naugaon in the Rajshahi district, plans and estimates for the work were prepared and sanctioned during the year for Rs. 63,740. Bricks have had to be specially made, as none were available, and an expenditure of Rs. 26,387

was incurred by the close of the year on their manufacture, and on the purchase and collection of other materials and of the necessary ironwork.

Work on the construction of two ganja godowns, a weighing shed, and guard-house at Naugaon, which was sanctioned in 1894 for Rs. 15,428, was continued, and the buildings completed in July 1896 at a total cost of Rs. 14,844. One of these golas is to be utilized in connection with the scheme for constructing central golas referred to above.

At the Russa distillery, the construction of two still-sheds and one vat-shed was carried out. The work was commenced in November 1896 and completed in March 1897; Rs. 24,350 were expended on it during the year.

Secretariat offices.

The old Government buildings on the Mount Pleasant site at Darjeeling having been condemned for various reasons, it was determined to dismantle them and to construct a new office building to provide accommodation for all the Secretariat offices and also that of the Executive Engineer of the Division. The work, which is estimated to cost Rs. 53,365, was retarded owing to the delay in the supply and delivery of the ironwork from Calcutta. The remodelling of the old Cutcherry at Darjeeling with the view of giving suitable accommodation to the Secretariat establishment, which was formerly housed in the old office at Mount Pleasant, was carried out at a cost of Rs. 10,760.

Museum buildings.

The necessary fittings for the new east block of the Indian Museum were supplied during the year at an expenditure of Rs. 28,318, against the sanctioned estimate of Rs. 30,609, and the building was made over to the officers of the Museum and the Geological Survey Department for occupation. The show cases for the Economic Court, commenced in 1895-96, were completed during the year at a cost of Rs. 33,277, against an estimate of Rs. 33,321. A separate building containing a gallery for the reception of Asoka casts and inscriptions was constructed in the compound to the south of the Museum at a cost of Rs. 11,090. The unsightly sheds along the Chowringhee front of the Museum were dismantled and an iron railing with gates erected in their place at a cost of Rs. 7,646, the means of communication between the main and Sudder Street buildings being also improved at an outlay of Rs. 3,677.

Monuments and antiquities.

Estimates for repairing two separate portions of the walls and bastions of the old Monghyr Fort were sanctioned for Rs. 2,799 and Rs. 2,000 respectively. Both sets of repairs were in progress, and the expenditure against each stood at Rs. 2,732 and Rs. 1,500 respectively. In the district of Burdwan the tombs of the late Nawab Kutubuddin and Sher Afghan were repaired and put in order at a cost of Rs. 197. The tower and mosque at Pandua and the mosque and tombs at Trebeni, in the district of Hooghly, were cleared of jungle and repaired at a cost of Rs. 228. The Mahadeo Temple at Rajgir, in the district of Patna, was brought on the books of this Department for repairs.

Churches and cemeteries.

The project for increasing the accommodation in St. Andrew's Church, Darjeeling, by the addition of two transepts, estimated to cost Rs. 24,875, of which the sum of Rs. 11,340 represents the share payable by Government, was sanctioned in the previous year, and some materials were then collected. The work, which was nearly finished by the 31st March 1897, would have been completed but for the difficulty in obtaining the heavy *sál* timbers required for the roof trusses.

Jails.

The second of the new two-storeyed barracks in the Bhagalpur Central Jail was completed, and the third on a revised design was commenced during the year, the material for their construction being manufactured at site: the work was carried out as far as possible by jail labour. Cubicles were ordered for the first two completed barracks and were partly fitted up. An upper storey having been added to the jail barrack at Comilla increasing its capacity so as to hold 300 prisoners, it was considered desirable that the ground space within the enclosure should be increased by throwing back the compound wall on all sides. A sum of Rs. 5,576 was expended during the year on the collection of materials.

The renewal of the corrugated-iron roof of the old Jail Hospital at Dinajpur, which was sanctioned at an estimated cost of Rs. 4,308, though carried out in the main before the 31st March 1896, was completed shortly after that date. The construction of a workshed in the jail at Mymensingh, which was sanctioned in May 1895 at an estimated cost of Rs. 3,439, was completed for Rs. 3,386. An estimate amounting to Rs. 2,560 for improving and extending the accommodation in the subsidiary jail at Beguserai was sanctioned in June 1896, and the work put in hand in August of the same year. It was, however, stopped upon a representation of the Magistrate relative to the amount of space allowed, after an expenditure of Rs. 920 had been incurred.

Certain additions and alterations, mainly for improving the ventilation, were decided upon in the Presidency Jail and were carried out to the main ward and the hospital at a cost of Rs. 11,930. A new cook-shed was also erected in the Jail, and Rs. 6,316 were spent on it during the year, against the estimated amount of Rs. 8,593.

With a view to improving the sanitary condition of the Rangpur Jail, a scheme for throwing back certain of the enclosure walls, so as to enlarge the compound was sanctioned at a cost of Rs. 10,220. Bricks had to be manufactured for the work, and when the year closed Rs. 6,023 had been spent, the walls not being quite completed.

Very good progress was made with the jail works at Angul. The terraced roofs of the civil ward and solitary cells were completed, as also the thatched roofs of the workshed, hospital and female ward. Materials were also collected for roofing in the remaining buildings. The woodwork in the doors of all the buildings was almost completed, and the floors in nearly all cases were finished.

A new engine for the Jute Mill in the Alipore Jail was set up at a cost of Rs. 6,135, and a latrine was constructed in the female ward.

In connection with the Hazaribagh Central Jail a scheme for distributing drinking-water by means of pipes, after it is filtered and boiled, was sanctioned in January 1897 for Rs. 10,676, and materials at a cost of Rs. 5,000 were collected during the year. The scheme provides for a supply of water being obtained from a deep well in the jail to be sunk near the female ward. This well was carried to a depth of 47 feet, 15 feet being through rock, but little, if any, increase in the supply has been secured by deepening, and another source will probably have to be searched for. A scheme by which water is pumped from the Ganges river direct and carried by pipes to the filter and boiler and then distributed throughout the Monghyr Jail was completed in May at a cost of about Rs. 2,057. The necessity of a supply of drinking-water to the Comilla Jail had been long felt, and it was decided to draw water from the Dharmosagar, which is the biggest reserved tank in the station of Comilla, and an estimate for this work, amounting to Rs. 1,907, was sanctioned in February 1897; Rs. 900 were spent in the collection of materials and in digging trenches to lay the pipes.

As additional space was required for the workshops in the Alipore Reformatory, it was decided to build an upper storey to the existing southern range of workshops, similar to the one in the northern range. The work was put in hand in October 1896 and completed in March 1897 at a cost of Rs. 11,797, against the sanctioned estimate of Rs. 12,093. The extra accommodation thus given is nearly 3,000 square feet. A latrine was also constructed at a cost of Rs. 3,300.

Police.

The premises No. 16, Watgunge Street, Calcutta, were purchased by Government for Rs. 33,869 for the accommodation of the Watgunge thana.

The new police-station at Khaje Kalan, in Patna City, was completed during the year at a cost of Rs. 6,733. The work of constructing, at a cost of Rs. 2,811, an additional barrack in the police reserve at Puri, which was sanctioned in February 1897, was in progress at the end of the year, and the allotment of Rs. 1,500 was expended. A bungalow for the residence of the European Inspector of Police at Govindpur was built at a cost of Rs. 2,336, and a well sunk in the compound at a cost of Rs. 597.

Colleges and schools.

As the accommodation in the Calcutta Medical College for instruction in chemistry was considered unsatisfactory, it was decided to construct a new building with proper class and lecture rooms, besides accommodation for the Chemical Examiner

and his office and laboratories. The work was put in hand shortly before the close of the year, and a sum of Rs. 21,291 was expended on it.

A project was prepared in consultation with Professor Bose for improvements in the Physical Laboratory at the Presidency College, and was sanctioned for Rs. 15,946. The steel dome for the observatory with all instruments was being arranged for by the College authorities from Europe. The work, which was started in November 1896, was in progress, and Rs. 7,862 were spent during the year, against an allotment of Rs. 9,486.

The foremen's quarters at the Sibpur Engineering College, the construction of which was commenced in 1895-96, were completed during the year at an outlay of Rs. 20,385. Certain additional works were carried out in the College at a cost of Rs. 4,226. The construction of a dynamo-room with electric light plant in connection with the College, undertaken on a contract by Messrs. Martin & Co., was also in progress at the close of the year.

The need of making certain additions and alterations to the boarders' quarters in the Bethune College having been urged by the Lady Principal, a project was prepared to provide for the construction of a two-storeyed verandah on the south side supported on cast-iron columns with a portico. The work was started in September 1896, and was three-fourths completed at an outlay of Rs. 13,122. The floor of the College building was laid with Indian patent stone, and rain-water down pipes were provided in the quadrangle at a total outlay of Rs. 3,457.

The provision of the requisite fittings for the new Science class building attached to the Dacca College was sanctioned at an estimated cost of Rs. 10,991, and work was taken in hand before the end of January. A sum of Rs. 6,104 allotted for the work was expended during the year.

The construction of a new zilla school building at Malda at an estimated cost of Rs. 13,000, of which sum Rs. 5,000 were contributed by Government, and the balance (Rs. 8,000) is to be met from school funds and private subscriptions, was in progress; but owing to the failure of the contractor and to changes in the District Board's engineering staff, the work, which was sanctioned in 1894, was not quite completed when the year closed. The expenditure incurred was Rs. 10,088. The new additions to the zilla school at Chapra, consisting of two wings and a gallery, which were commenced in 1895-96, were practically completed during 1896-97 at a cost of Rs. 12,738. Special repairs to the northern half of the Gaya Zilla School, which was destroyed by fire, were completed at a cost of Rs. 6,172. Two additional rooms were added to the zilla school building at Dinajpur at a cost of Rs. 4,870, and were occupied in the month of February 1897. The addition of verandahs and certain alterations were carried out to the zilla school building at Monghyr at an expenditure of Rs. 4,760. An estimate for constructing additional rooms to the zilla school building at Purnea, amounting to Rs. 4,400, was practically completed by the close of the year.

The acquisition of a piece of land for extending the Rajshahi College compound was sanctioned for Rs. 3,476 in August 1896, and the compound of the College was enclosed by a wire fence at an estimated cost of Rs. 1,520. An estimate, amounting to Rs. 4,938, was sanctioned in August 1895, for constructing a Hindu hostel with separate dining-room, cook-room, and latrine for the Chittagong College.

Hospitals and dispensaries.

Some further improvements, including the extension of the verandah on the south side of the European male ward, were carried out in the Calcutta Medical College Hospital at an aggregate cost of Rs. 5,826. The defective drainage in the Campbell Hospital compound was improved for Rs. 5,163, at which place also the latrine attached to the small-pox ward was remodelled for Rs. 587, and a cowshed was built at a cost of Rs. 5,157. There being no proper mortuary in connection with the Medical College Hospital, it was decided to construct a new building for the purpose. The work was put in hand in March 1897, and about one-third of it completed before the end of the year at a cost of Rs. 3,999, against an allotment of Rs. 4,000.

Mortuaries were also constructed during the year at Nasirabad, Noakhali, Jahanabad, Sasaram, Samastipur, Ranchi, Hazaribagh, Serampore, Hooghly and Bankura.

Registration.

The rooms which were in the occupation of the office of the Registrar of Assurances, Calcutta, in the ground-floor of Writers' Buildings, being considered unsuitable, it was decided to add an upper storey to the west range of the new public offices in Dalhousie Square for the Registrar's Office. The work was put in hand in April 1896 and completed in January 1897 at a cost of Rs. 52,969, against the sanctioned estimate of Rs. 55,030.

The accommodation for records in the Faridpur Registration Office being insufficient, an estimate amounting to Rs. 2,591 was sanctioned for adding two rooms on the north side. There was some delay in the supply of bricks from the jail, but the work was in hand at the close of the year. An additional room with verandah was constructed in the Sub-Registry Office building at Noakhali to provide extra accommodation at a cost of Rs. 3,824. At Lalganj, in the district of Muzaffarpur, a building was constructed for the accommodation of the office of the Registrar of Mutations at a cost of Rs. 2,560.

Customs.

A scheme for providing separate accommodation for the jetty appraisers of the Calcutta Custom House was put in hand in April 1896 and completed in July at a cost of Rs. 4,484. The new building has been constructed on a site set apart by the Port Commissioners free of cost, and will be maintained by the Public Works Department.

Miscellaneous.

A new tahsil office building at Mainaguri was completed during the year at an expenditure of Rs. 6,612, against the estimate of Rs. 6,845.

The elephant shed at Jalpaiguri was found to be in an unsound state, and an estimate for its renewal was sanctioned for Rs. 2,540 and taken in hand departmentally: an excess over the estimate was caused by using wood in stock at a higher rate than that provided for in the estimate.

The construction of a residence for the Civil Medical Officer at Jalpaiguri was sanctioned in August 1896, and was practically completed at the close of the year at an expenditure of Rs. 6,000. With the view of putting the Deputy Commissioner's residence at Jalpaiguri into thorough repair after its purchase by Government from the Cooch Behar State, an estimate amounting to Rs. 3,518 was sanctioned, and the necessary work was done during the year at a small saving of Rs. 41.

As there was no convenient residential accommodation for the students attending the Veterinary Institute at Belgachia, it was decided to construct a double-storeyed building with necessary out-offices. The work was put in hand in October 1896, and two-thirds of it completed at an outlay of Rs. 25,746, against the allotment of Rs. 26,200. The building will accommodate 35 students and the Superintendent. Land had to be taken up for the building at a cost of Rs. 4,350.

An estimate, amounting to Rs. 15,828, was sanctioned for the construction of a drain from Laheria Sarai to the Kumla river for the improvement of the land on which the Government buildings stand. The work was virtually completed during the year.

The encroachments of the river Brahmaputra towards the civil station of Mymensingh having rendered the Municipal road and Collectorate very unsafe, attempts were made on a small scale by the Municipality to protect the road, but owing to paucity of funds had been abandoned. Government has since taken up the matter to ensure the safety of the public buildings, and an estimate, amounting to Rs. 5,599, having been sanctioned for protective measures in January 1897, the work was in progress.

A sluice in connection with the silt beds was constructed at the Akra Brick Factory at a cost of Rs. 7,375. The pitching of the slope of the river bank near the Nawab's Palace at Murshidabad, which was as usual, found necessary for protective purposes, was carried out during the year at a cost of Rs. 5,449.

The plot of land in Alipore known as Begumbari, lying on the east side of the road leading to Belvedere, being subject to submersion during the rains, it was proposed by the Zoological Garden Committee to improve it by raising

and draining the area, and Government was asked to undertake the work. An estimate, amounting to Rs. 5,036, was sanctioned, and the suggested improvements were carried out at a cost of Rs. 4,913.

In November 1896 an estimate, amounting to Rs. 1,714, was sanctioned for the construction of two plague hospital sheds in the Diamond Harbour camping ground, and in December a second estimate for Rs. 430 was sanctioned for two additional sheds for the Hospital Assistant. These sheds were taken in hand and completed with all possible despatch. In February 1897 it was decided to stop all pilgrimages from Bombay on account of the plague, and urgent orders were received to construct temporary sheds at Diamond Harbour for the accommodation of 1,000 pilgrims, as it was proposed to form a camp and place of embarkation at that place for such of them as would be likely to make their way to Calcutta and proceed from there to Mecca. This pilgrimage from India was eventually put a stop to. An expenditure of Rs. 4,962 was incurred in the erection of the sheds, exclusive of the cost of the iron tanks purchased for the storage of water.

Contribution works.

The construction of the General Hospital building at Chittagong, the estimated cost of which is Rs. 63,306, including the cost of the subsidiary buildings, was completed during the year. It was reported last year that the construction of the Dufferin ward in the compound of the Mitford Hospital, Dacca, had been taken up in April 1894, and that there was considerable delay in the acquisition of the land. The women's ward had been finished, and the matrons' ward has now been completed; the sanctioned estimate for this work is Rs. 17,196, and the total expenditure up to the end of the year was Rs. 14,258. An office for the Settlement Department was built at Bhadrak at a cost of Rs. 6,024, including charges for establishment, tools, and plant.

Communications.

One of the principal works under communications has been the construction of a new road half-a-mile in length through the Beechwood estate in Darjeeling to connect the centre of the residential part of the town with the cart road near the railway station.

Estimates were framed for three feeder roads on the eastern section of the Eastern Bengal State Railway, and two of these roads, viz., the Bharamara-Taragonia and the Alumdanga-Hat Boalia projects, were commenced as famine works in the Nadia district. Roads from Teyhatta to Katwa, Plassey to Kaliganj and Taragonia to Karimpur were also taken up as famine works in this district, and were being carried out by the District Engineer with a Public Works staff.

The metalling of the portion of the Chittagong Trunk Road from municipal limits at Comilla to the Fergusson tank, in the Tippera district, was undertaken last year, and the total expenditure to the end of the year was Rs. 3,420. The greater portion of this work had been completed last year. The river-side bank of the Howrah Foreshore Road being subject to constant erosion, Rs. 3,983 were expended in protecting it with pitching and brick aprons. The elevated causeway across the Botana river in mile 325 of the Grand Trunk Road was completed during the year at an expenditure of Rs. 18,064.

Three masonry bridges on the Atgarh portion of the Cuttack-Dhenkanal Road—one with 2 spans of 10 feet each at the 9th mile, one with 6 spans of 15 feet each at the 10th mile, and one with one span of 15 feet at the 12th mile—were in progress during the year, and the whole of the amount allotted, viz., Rs. 10,000, was expended.

The work of metalling the portion of the district road at Hazaribagh, which was taken over from the Road Cess Committee in 1894-95, was in progress, and about half the work was done at a cost of Rs. 2,664. In the district of Bankura a grant of Rs. 12,000 was sanctioned for renewing with buckled plates and girders the platform of the Gyghatta bridge on the 5th mile of the Raniganj-Midnapore Road. The work was completed at total cost of Rs. 11,692-9, of which Rs. 6,282 were spent during the year.

39. *Statement showing the length of Road Communication maintained by Public Authorities in Bengal during the year 1896-97.*

[This statement does not include roads and streets within municipal limits and maintained from Municipal Fund.]

Name of Division	Name of district.	Length of metalled roads maintained by the Public Works Department.	Length of unmetalled roads maintained by the Public Works Department.	Length of metalled roads maintained by local authorities.	Length of unmetalled roads maintained by local authorities.	Total of metalled roads.	Total of unmetalled roads.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
		Miles.	Miles.	Miles.	Miles.	Miles.	Miles.
Burdwan	Burdwan	4	...	267 3/8	156 3/8	271 3/8	156 3/8
	Bankura	...	...	272 7/8	278 5/8	272 7/8	278 5/8
	Birbhum	...	...	129	381 5/8	129	381 5/8
	Midnapore	113	1 1/2	274 1/4	404 3/4	387 1/4	406 1/4
	Hooghly	...	...	114 1/2	425	114 1/2	425
	Howrah	18	...	14 1/8	62 1/2	32 1/8	62 1/2
Presidency	24-Parganas (Proper)	...	...	150 1/8	1,385 1/2	150 1/8	1,385 1/2
	24-Parganas (Calcutta)	14 5/12	...	...	...	14 5/12	...
	Nadia	...	...	119 5/8	627 7/8	119 5/8	627 7/8
	Jessore	...	...	136 3/8	854 1/2	136 3/8	854 1/2
	Khulna	...	...	8 3/8	968	8 3/8	960
	Murshidabad	...	...	23	520	23	520
Rajshahi	Dinajpur	...	...	20 3/8	1,073 7/8	20 3/8	1,073 7/8
	Rajshahi	...	...	39 5/8	468 5/8	39 5/8	468 5/8
	Rangpur	...	...	12 3/8	1,343 3/8	12 3/8	1,343 3/8
	Bogra	...	...	...	370 1/4	...	370 1/4
	Pabna	...	...	5 5/8	592 1/8	5 5/8	592 1/8
	Darjeeling	133 1/3	243 1/2	...	368 1/2	133 1/3	612
	Jalpaiguri	8 1/2	...	27 1/8	706 7/8	35 5/8	706 7/8
Dacca	Dacca	...	...	6 7/8	265 5/8	6 7/8	265 5/8
	Faridpur	...	...	9	137 5/8	9	137 5/8
	Backergunge	...	...	12 3/4	362 1/8	12 3/4	362 1/8
	Mymensingh	...	...	174	608 1/4	174	608 1/4
Chittagong	Chittagong	...	...	...	572 3/4	...	572 3/4
	Noakhali	...	...	8 1/8	315 3/4	8 1/8	315 3/4
	Tippera	...	...	5 1/4	343 3/8	5 1/4	343 3/8
	Chittagong Hill Tracts	...	...	5/8	157	5/8	167
Patna	Patna	7 1/3	...	122 7/8	1,206 1/8	130 5/24	1,206 1/8
	Gaya	67	...	133 1/8	1,264	200 1/8	1,264
	Shahabad	56	...	170 1/8	1,677 1/4	226 1/6	1,677 1/4
	Muzaffarpur	...	...	43 5/8	834 1/2	43 5/8	834 1/2
	Darbhanga	...	...	69 1/4	1,849 1/4	69 1/4	1,849 1/4
	Saran	...	...	95 3/4	2,449 1/8	95 3/4	2,449 1/8
	Champaran	1 1/8	...	12 3/8	1,341 1/8	13 1/2	1,341 1/8
Bhagalpur	Monghyr	...	...	73 3/8	1,352 5/8	73 3/8	1,352 5/8
	Bhagalpur	...	...	54 7/8	1,653	54 7/8	1,653
	Purnea	...	...	110 3/8	1,962 1/4	110 3/8	1,962 1/4
	Malda	...	...	3 3/8	538 1/8	3 3/8	538 1/8
	Sonthal Parganas	...	...	185 1/2	614 1/2	185 1/2	614 1/2
Orissa	Cuttack	66 1/4	20	29 3/8	532 1/2	96 1/8	552 1/2
	Tributary Mahals	...	204	...	...	...	204
	Balasore	95 1/2	...	38 3/4	268 1/2	134 1/4	268 1/2
	Puri	113	...	71 7/8	67 1/2	184 7/8	67 1/2
Chota Nagpur	Hazaribagh	204 3/4	6	55 1/8	520	259 7/8	526
	Lohardaga	97 1/4	...	1 1/4	745 1/2	99	745 1/2
	Palamau	...	...	...	346 7/8	...	346 7/8
	Singhbhum	41	...	60	370	101	370
	Manbhum	126 3/4	16 1/2	13 1/8	534 1/2	139 7/8	551
	Total	1,168 5/24	491 1/2	3,176	33,880 3/8	4,344 5/24	34,371 5/8

The following table shows the outlay upon original works and repairs on road communication during the year, and the average cost of maintenance per mile:—

	Expenditure by Public Works Department Officers during 1896-97.	Total number of miles of metalled and unmetalled roads maintained by Public Works Department.	Average cost of maintenance per mile.	Expenditure by Local Officers during 1896-97.	Total number of miles of metalled and unmetalled roads maintained by local authorities.	Average cost of maintenance per mile.	Total expenditure during 1896-97.	Total of metalled and unmetalled roads maintained.	Average cost of maintenance per mile.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
	Rs.		Rs.	Rs.		Rs.	Rs.		Rs.
Original Works	1,72,039	...	...	9,46,646	...	...	11,18,685	...	...
Repairs ...	5,85,905	1,659$\frac{17}{24}$	356	19,67,042	37,056$\frac{3}{8}$	53	25,52,947	38,716$\frac{1}{12}$	65
Total ...	7,57,944	...	...	29,13,688	...	...	36,71,632	...	...

Storms, floods and accidents.

Though the total rainfall at Darjeeling between the 1st April and 31st October 1896 was 109·54 inches, or 8·46 inches less than what fell during the same period in the previous year, two unusually heavy storms occurred: the first storm was between the 15th and 26th June, when 10·68 inches of rain were registered, most of which fell during one night, and the second occurred between the 15th and 18th September when 13·5 inches of rain fell in the four days. Considerable damage was done by both these storms. In a storm which occurred on the 12th June heavy slips took place on the 47th and 48th miles of the Hill Cart Road, and two bridges and one large revetment wall were carried away. A breast-wall was destroyed on the 46th mile, and throughout the upper section extending from the 31st to the 49th mile many minor slips occurred. Little damage was, however, done by this storm to the lower section of the road. Several serious slips were caused on the Semanabusti and Peshok Roads, and both these roads were blocked for four or five days, while considerable damage was done to the Rangit and Rungdhong bridges.

The storm which occurred between the 15th and 18th September caused the destruction of the heavy toe-wall on the 37th chain of the Lebong Road by the settlement which took place. On the Teesta Valley Road an abutment of the 60-feet bridge over the Paglajhora was carried away by the scour, resulting in the destruction of the bridge. A temporary bridge of 50 feet span was erected in its place in a few days, which enabled traffic to be resumed. On the Rangit Road the suspension bridge at Rangit was closed for four days owing to a serious slip which occurred near it.

A storm on the 4th July caused a series of slips between the 23rd and 30th miles of the Hill Cart Road, and the old settlement on the 26th and 27th miles above the Paglajhora gave some trouble. On the 18th July some heavy rock slips occurred in the zigzag over the Rishi river on the Rishi Road, due to a culvert having been blocked by *débris*, and the approaches to the bridges over the Daling Choo and Chil rivers were damaged by flood.

In August a serious slip of rock which took place on the 24th mile of the Hill Cart Road, blocked the road and left the hillside in a dangerous state, necessitating the construction of a heavy concrete wall to retain the rock face, which was found to be much shaken.

In the Purnea district marked changes occurred in the channels of the Kusi river during the year, causing considerable damage. The main stream had before taken a turn to the west from a point a few miles below Chatra, and after flowing in that direction for about two miles, had turned again to the south-east. The main stream has now taken to the eastward spill channel, known as No. 4, which took off from the main channel about three miles from Babwi, and after running along it for about five miles turns into the Girwa, and thence through the railway bridges on either side of the Debigunge station discharges into the Terini and Dumdah Kusi, in which channels it appears to have settled down, leaving the western channels dry. For some months no water has been flowing past the Achra and Kanwa ghât railway stations.

In April 1896 a fire broke out at Netrokona, in the district of Mymensingh, which burnt down the entire Sub-divisional Court buildings, together with the Court Sub-Inspector's office and record-room, which had shortly before been completed at a cost of Rs. 8,075. The northern half of the Gaya Zilla School was destroyed by fire on the night of the 12th of February 1896: another fire occurred to the building on the evening of the 21st of February 1897, and the southern half of it was entirely burnt down. The cause of the fire has not been traced. The reconstruction of the building is in hand.

The landing-stage at the Royal Botanic Gardens at Sibpur was damaged by the S.S. *Gaekwar* colliding with the flat *Barnagore*. The damage was repaired at a total cost of Rs. 1,103, of which Rs. 1,000 were recovered from the owners of the S.S. *Gaekwar*.

Administrative changes.

The only noteworthy administrative change that took place was that by which the Central Circle was reconstituted so as to include the Calcutta Divisions, and its headquarters were removed to Calcutta from Chinsura.

The arrangement under which the repairs to the civil buildings in the several districts and works connected with them have been entrusted to the District Boards for execution has continued throughout the year, but its working is reported in some ways to have been unsatisfactory.

Irrigation.

THE transactions of the Irrigation Department for the year 1896-97 are exhibited in the following statements:—

Capital Account.

	Amount of current sanctioned estimate.	Expenditure during 1896-97.	Expenditure to end of 1896-97.	Balance for expenditure from 1st April 1897.
1	2	3	4	5
MAJOR IRRIGATION WORKS.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Direct Charges.				
Charged against revenue	4,64,406	56,296	4,07,534	56,872
Not charged against revenue	7,05,707	—28,267	6,09,508	96,199
Total Direct Charges ...	11,70,113	28,029	10,17,042	1,53 071
Indirect Charges ...	26,843	1,484	21,150	5,693
GRAND TOTAL ...	11,96,956	29,513	10,38,192	1,58,764
MINOR WORKS AND NAVIGATION.				
Direct charges	1,23,64,715	4,73,471	1,16,10,011	...
Indirect charges		14,986	3,04,215	...
Total ...	1,23,64,715	4,88,457	1,19,14,226	...

Revenue Account.

	Receipts.	WORKING EXPENSES.		Total working expenses.	Net result.
		Direct charges.	Indirect charges.		
1	2	3	4	5	6
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
MAJOR IRRIGATION WORKS ...	19,02,205	12,74,473	92,234	13,66,707	5,35,498
MINOR WORKS AND NAVIGATION...	6,60,942	5,60,943	15,283	5,76,226	84,716

Under the head Agricultural, the total receipts during the year amounted to Rs. 12,111, whilst the total expenditure was Rs. 6,86,423, of which Rs. 9,271 was on account of contribution works.

In addition to the expenditure shown in the above statements, a sum of Rs. 1,65,838 was expended on original works and repairs of embankments and drainage works during the year, as against Rs. 46,855 in 1895-96, showing an increase of Rs. 1,18,983. This expenditure was charged to the suspense head "Takavi." The expenditure on Original Works was Rs. 1,16,706, or Rs. 92,795 in excess of that of the previous year. The increased outlay is chiefly due to the construction of sluices at Tangrabichi, Satpukur, Kulpi and Bindal, and a cross dam at Satpukur khal, which were in progress during the year. The expenditure on the Rajapur, Amta, and Midnapore drainage projects, chargeable in the Civil accounts under the head "Local loans," was Rs. 30,370, against Rs. 30,902 in the previous year.

Map of the
LOWER PROVINCES
OF
BENGAL
SHOWING
RAILWAYS, CANALS,
AND CANALIZED RIVERS
corrected to 31st March 1897.
Scale 1 Inch = 80 Miles or 1:2534400
REFERENCES.
Railways open ..... shown thus
Do. under construction ,,
Canals and Canalized Rivers ,,
Reg. No. 90 I. of 1895-96.
NEPAL
BHUTAN
ASSAM
BENGAL
BIHAR
CHOTA NAGPUR
CENTRAL PROVINCES
MADRAS PRESIDENCY
UPPER BURMA
LOWER BURMA
BAY OF BENGAL
Mouths of the Ganges
Balrampur
Gonda
Uska Bazar
Bara Banki
Oudh
Fyzabad
Basti
Gorakhpur
Bettiah
Raksaul
Segowlie
Baragnia
Motihari
Sectamurhee
Darjeeling
Jeelling
Mal Bazar
Pankabaree
Siliguri
Jalpaiguri
Cooch Behar
Forbesganj
Nirmala
Darbhanga
Kishanganj
Mogalhat
Kurigram
Azamgarh
Muzaffarpur
Samastipur
Purnea
Dinajpur
Rangpur
Parbatipur
Tura
Kaliganj
Jaunpur
Ballia
Chapra
Ghazipur
Ganges
Dinapore
Patna
Arrah
Benares
Mirzapur
Chunar
Bihar
Jangipur
Maniharl
Luckeeserai
Bhagalpur
Rajmahal
Malda
English Bazar
Bogra
Mymensingh
Sasaram
Gaya
Sherghati
Deoghur
Naya Dumka
Nalhati
Rampur Boalia
Murshedabad
Berhampore
Subhanpalli
Palma
Daltonganj
Palamau
Hazaribagh
Khoodeah
Suri
Poradaha
Goalundo
Faridpur
Agartalla
Barakhar
Ramganj
Giridih
Lohardaga
Ranchi
Purulia
Khana
Bankura
Nadia
Krishnagar
Jessore
Comilla
Chandpur
Laksam
Noakhali
Barisal
Backergunge
Chittagong
Rangamatia
Ruttum Pyah
Sambalpur
Balasore
Midnapore
Hooghly
Diamond Harbour
Kantai
Jellasore
Bilaspur
Raigarh
Keonjhar
Angul
Mahanadi R.
Cox's Bazar
Kaladan R.
Akyab
Bhundesar
Khorda
Puri
Ganjam
CHILKA LAKE
1. NARSINGHPUR
2. BARAMBA
3. TIGIRIA
4. ATHGAR

I.—MAJOR IRRIGATION WORKS.

Capital outlay.

The total Capital outlay (direct charges) on Major Irrigation Works to the end of the year 1896-97 amounted to Rs. 6,24,61,226, against sanctioned estimates aggregating Rs. 7,03,20,961. The expenditure against the current sanctioned estimate is shown for each canal group in the following statement:—

Major Irrigation works, capital expenditure.	Amount of current sanctioned estimates.	Expenditure during 1896-97.	Expenditure to end of 1896-97.	Balance for expenditure from 1st April 1897.
1	2	3	4	5
Direct Charges.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Charged against Revenue—				
Orissa Canals	65,124	3,196	65,959	(—)835
Midnapore Canal	76,512	6,060	35,893	40,619
Hijili Tidal	2,86,979	36,562	2,88,684	(—)1,705
Sone Canals	35,791	10,678	16,998	18,793
Total ...	4,64,406	56,296	4,07,534	56,872
Not charged against Revenue—				
Orissa Canals	*...	11,699	(—)15,149	15,149
Midnapore Canal	...	...	17,316	(—)17,316
Hijili Tidal „	...	...	...	...
Sone Canals	7,05,707	(—)39,966	6,07,341	98,366
Total ...	7,05,707	(—)28,267	6,09,508	96,199
Total Direct Charges ...	11,70,113	28,029	10,17,042	1,53,071
Indirect Charges.				
Orissa Canals	2,092	288	2,273	(—)181
Midnapore Canal	522	159	818	(—)296
Hijili Tidal „	7,203	788	7,022	181
Sone Canals	17,026	249	11,037	5,989
Total Indirect Charges ...	26,843	1,484	21,150	5,693
GRAND TOTAL ...	11,96,956	29,513	10,38,192	1,58,764

Revenue receipts and expenditure.

The revenue receipts and working expenses (direct and indirect charges) of the Major Irrigation Works for the year 1896-97, compared with those of the previous year, are shown in the following statement:—

MAJOR IRRIGATION WORKS.	1896-97.			1895-96.		
	Receipts.	Working expenses.	Net result.	Receipts.	Working expenses.	Net result.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Orissa Canals ...	4,72,947	4,95,743	(—)22,796	4,16,804	4,72,395	(—)55,591
Midnapore Canal ...	2,78,667	2,33,309	45,358	2,63,633	2,76,113	(—)12,480
Hijili Tidal Canal ...	90,946	40,191	50,755	61,976	61,398	578
Sone Canals ...	10,59,645	5,97,464	4,62,181	7,65,316	5,74,434	1,90,882
Total ...	19,02,205	13,66,707	5,35,498	15,07,729	13,84,340	1,23,389

The total receipts largely exceed those of the previous year and the working expenses show a reduction, the net result being Rs. 4,12,109 greater than in 1895-96. The increase in the receipts is mainly due to the largely extended area under irrigation.

II.—MINOR WORKS AND NAVIGATION.

Irrigation and Navigation Works.

Works for which Capital and Revenue Accounts are kept.

Capital Outlay.

The Capital outlay including indirect charges is shown in the following statement:—

Works.	Amount of sanctioned estimate.	Expenditure during the year 1896-97.	Expenditure to end of the year 1896-97.	Balance for expenditure from 1st April 1897.
1	2	3	4	5
Canals in abeyance or abandoned.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Tirhut project	6,06,075	...	6,06,075	...
Damodar project	1,57,780	(—)1,200	1,57,780	...
Canals under construction.				
Calcutta and Eastern Canals	64,27,955	4,63,975	59,55,328	4,72,627
Orissa Coast Canal	44,76,152	20,682	44,98,290	(—)22,138
Canals completed.				
Saran project	6,96,753	...	6 96,753	...
Total ...	1,23,64,715	4,88,457	1,19,14,226	4,50,489

The total expenditure for 1896-97, Rs. 4,88,457, shown in the above table, exceeds that of the previous year by Rs. 3,21,681. The expenditure was chiefly incurred on the canalization of the Bhangore Khal.

Revenue Account.

Details of the receipts and charges (direct and indirect) under Minor Works and Navigation are given in the following table:—

Minor Works and Navigation.	1896-97.			1895-96.		
	Receipts.	Working expenses.	Net result.	Receipts.	Working expenses.	Net result.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
Works for which Capital and Revenue Accounts are kept.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Calcutta and Eastern Canals	4,39,938	2,30,759	2,09,179	4,55,244	2,91,640	1,63,604
Orissa Coast Canal ...	86,141	87,783	(—) 1,642	88,328	70,119	18,209
Saran Canals	934	11,934	(—) 11,000	1,475	1,354	121
Works for which only Revenue Accounts are kept.						
Nadia rivers	93,474	1,30,818	(—) 37,344	1,20,046	1,46,281	(—) 26,235
Gaighatta and Buxi khals ...	3,820	684	3,136	5,125	13,504	(—) 8,379
Works for which neither Capital nor Revenue Accounts are kept.						
Eden Canal	36,535	1,08,457	(—) 71,922	30,917	55,970	(—) 25,053
Madhuban Canal ...	100	5,791	(—) 5,691	77	3,764	(—) 3,687
Total Revenue Accounts ...	6,60,942	5,76,226	84,716	7,01,212	5,82,632	1,18,580

The net revenue on these works was Rs. 84,716 as compared with Rs. 1,18,580 in the previous year, showing a decrease of Rs. 33,864. The decrease is mainly due to the heavy falling off in tollage receipts from the Nadia rivers owing to the unusually low floods in the Ganges, and to the increased expenditure on the Eden Canal system on the construction of distributaries.

In addition to the expenditure shown in the above statement, there was an outlay of Rs. 9,158 on the Champaran Canal during the year 1896-97.

Agricultural Works.

The receipts and expenditure on these works were—

	1896-97.	1895-96.
Receipts.	Rs.	Rs.
Government embankments ...	6,137	5,313
Takavi embankments under contract ...	5,974	3,359
Total ...	12,111	8,672
Charges.		
Government embankments ...	4,73,242	5,51,393
Takavi embankments under contract ...	2,03,910	1,30,594
Other works from contributions ...	9,271	11,928
Total ...	6,86,423	6,93,915

The share of establishment charges borne by Government embankments was Rs. 1,09,927, against Rs. 1,28,544 charged in the previous year, while for takavi works the cost of establishment was Rs. 42,136, against Rs. 48,611 in 1895-96. The principal 'contribution' works, *i.e.*, works paid for by private parties and executed at their request, were village channels for the Sone Canals, screw-geared shutters for the four syphons under the 'new cut' canal, Circular and Eastern Canals Division, two syphons on the Chundon branch, Eastern Sone Division, a pucka outlet at 46th mile of Taldunda Canal, and a masonry sluice at Batgaon in Mahanadi Division.

The following table exhibits the account of takavi works. No provision is made for them in the Irrigation budget, and they are for the most part works undertaken under the Drainage Act, and embankments not maintained under the contract system, but the actual expenditure on which is recovered from the persons benefited:—

Division.	Opening debit balance.	Expenditure during the year 1896-97.	Total.	Recoveries during the year 1896-97.	Net debit balance to the end of the year 1896-97.
1	2	3	4	5	6
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Northern Drainage and Embankment	33,069	1,45,179	1,78,248	11,511	1,66,737
Cossye	1	622	623	135	488
Balasore	1,118	197	1,315	566	749
Gandak	11,799	18,934	30,733	12,318	18,415
Eastern Sone	78	194	272	109	163
Collector of Bhagalpur	1,089	712	1,801	1,089	712
Total ...	47,154	1,65,838	2,12,992	25,728	1,87,264

The increase in the balance at the close of the year is mainly due to the sluices at Satpukur, Kulpi, Bindal, and Talari in 24-Parganas district being in progress during the year, as the certificate of outlay can only be accepted by the Collector on completion of the works. With the exception of the unadjusted outlay of Rs. 2,118 on the Joki and Tolly's Nala embankments, silt clearance

from Patinghatta sluice, and land charges of the Kumrul sluice, the balances are all current. As stated in last year's report, the outstanding balance on the Joki embankments could not be cleared during the year under review owing to the sanction of an estimate for Rs. 2,000, being the sum payable during five years from 1st April 1896 by the zamindars for the maintenance of the embankment.

The transactions of each of the three circles will now be described separately.

ORISSA CIRCLE.

There were no administrative changes during the year, and no expenditure was incurred on works of famine relief and insurance The year's operations consisted mainly in finishing up the works in progress at the end of the previous year.

The following statement shows the expenditure in the circle under the different heads of account for the year 1896-97 compared with that of the previous year:—

1	2	3
	1896-97.	1895-96.
MAJOR IRRIGATION WORKS.	Rs.	Rs.
Capital expenditure not charged against revenue (direct charges).		
Orissa canals (Imperial)	11,699	(—)26,848
Working expenses (direct charges).		
Orissa canals (Provincial)	4,64,475	4,41,631
MINOR WORKS AND NAVIGATION.		
Works for which capital and revenue accounts are kept ...	3,196	3,762
Orissa embankments	2,04,797	2,69,422
Total ...	6,84,167	6,87,967

The details under each class of works are given below:—

MAJOR IRRIGATION WORKS.

Capital expenditure not charged against Revenue.

ORISSA CANALS.

The expenditure (direct charges) charged to the Capital account of these canals during the year 1896-97 as compared with the expenditure in 1895-96 is shown below under main heads of account:—

	1896-97.	1895-96.
	Rs.	Rs.
I.—Works—		
(1) Head works	742	1,084
(2) Main canal and branches ...	636	14,149
(3) Distributaries	1,237	8,454
(4) Drainage and protective works ...	4,720	44,879
Total works ...	7,335	68,566
II.—Establishment	1,459	13,476
III.—Tools and plant	.....	.....
IV.—Suspense accounts	3,405	(—)1,08,890
Grand Total ...	12,199	(—)26,848
Less receipts on Capital account	500	.....
Net total ...	11,699	(—)26,848

The following table shows the expenditure on "Works" and other subheads of account as compared with the sanctioned revised estimate of the Orissa project:—

Name of Work.	Amount of estimate sanctioned by the Secretary of State.	Expenditure		Balance on current sanction. (a)
		During 1896-97.	To end of 1896-97.	
1	2	3	4	5
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Total "Works," Mahanadi series ..	1,75,73,075	...	...	...
Total "Works," Brahmini-Byturni series	54,71,734	...	...	...
I.—Grand total "Works" ...	2,30,44,809	7,335	1,86,66,916	...
II.—Establishment	57,86,354	1,459	46,41,717	...
III.—Tools and plant	23,99,528	...	20,65,399	...
IV.—Suspense accounts	...	3,405	34,779	...
Loss by exchange	2,94,089	...	2,68,070	...
Total ...	3,15,04,780	12,199	2,56,76,881	...
V.—*Less* receipts on Capital account ...	1,08,560	500	86,737	...
Net total ...	3,13,96,220	11,699	2,55,90,144	...

The protective embankments on the right bank of the river Byturni and some of the distributaries of the Jajpur canal were completed at a cost of nearly Rs. 8,551. There was some small expenditure on plantations on the Taldunda and Machgong canals and on drainage works.

Working Expenses.—The expenditure on maintenance and repairs for the year 1896-97 compared with that for the previous year is shown below:—

Sub-head.	1896-97. Rs.	1895-96. Rs.
IB.—Maintenance and repairs ...	2,23,552	1,99,827
II.—Establishment	2,23,345	2,19,743
III.—Tools and plant	17,578	22,061
Total ...	4,64,475	4,41,631

The total outlay under working expenses, Rs. 4,64,475, is less than the revised estimate by Rs. 32,525.

The following table shows the lengths of canals and distributaries which were in operation during the year, as compared with the year before:—

Name of Canal.	1896-97.			1895-96.		
	Length of canals open.		Lengths of distributaries and village channels.	Length of canals open.		Lengths of distributaries and village channels.
	For irrigation and navigation.	For irrigation only.		For irrigation and navigation.	For irrigation only.	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
	Miles.	Miles.	Miles.	Miles.	Miles.	Miles.
Kendrapara	39	...	376	39	...	374¼
Gobri, with extension	24	...	37¾	24	...	37¾
Pattamundi	...	47	106½	...	47	108¾
Kendrapara extension	15	...	.....	15	...	.....
Taldanda	51¾	...	99¾	51¾	...	99¾
Machgong	4	28	210¾	4	28	210¾
High Level Canal, Range I ...	33	...	131¼	33	...	131¼
Ditto, „ II ...	12½	...	.....	12½	...	...
Ditto, „ III ...	19	...	49½	19	...	49½
Jajpur	6½	...	79¾	6½	...	79¾
Total ...	204¾	75	1,091¼	204¾	75	1,091¾

There is no change in the length of the canals. The Kendrapara canal distributaries show an increase of 1¾ miles, while the Pattamundi canal distributaries show a decrease of 2¼ miles, the total length of the distributaries being a decrease of half a mile only.

Rainfall.—The rainfall at Cuttack during the year 1896-97 was plentiful and amounted to 67·85 inches, against an average for the last 40 years of 58·35 inches.

The areas leased in the year 1896-97 as compared with those of the previous year are shown in detail below :—

Name of Canal.	1896-97.					1895-96.				
	Long leases, all crops.	Kharif, annual.	Rabi.	Sugarcane.	Total.	Long Kharif, leases.	Kharif, annual.	Rabi.	Sugarcane.	Total.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11
	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.
Taldanda	16,269	676	29	...	16,974	9,990	...	43	...	10,033
Machgong	33,203	94	...	33	33,338	15,167	133	638	86	16,02
Kendrapara	53,048	...	1,138	2	54,188	48,198	...	1,294	79	49,571
Gobri	2,513	...	806	...	3,319	2,104	...	74	...	2,178
Gobri extension	2,536	...	304	...	2,840	1,110	...	4	...	1,114
Pattamundi	12,902	...	1,243	...	14,145	9,162	...	1,214	...	10,376
High Level Canal, Range I ...	22,392	330	3,332	5	26,059	13,757	...	450	4	14,211
Ditto, Range II ...	2,990	...	197	...	3,187	928	...	151	...	1,079
Ditto, Range II ...	28,440	189	1,254	295	30,178	10,380	...	1	251	10,632
Jajpur	9,682	...	7,000	41	16,723	2,372	...	3,365	...	5,737
Total ...	183,975	1,289	15,303	376	200,943	113,168	133	7,234	420	1,20,955

NOTE.—The figures for 1896-97 are approximate.

The large increase of 79,988 acres during the year is mainly due to the failure of rain in October and partly to leases having been taken for an increased area brought under *dulwa* cultivation, due to the failure of autumn rice on lands which suffered from the flood of the year 1896.

The most important work which is at present required for the Orissa canals is the construction of permanent outlets adjusted to the areas leased. The information required to allow of this being done has been collected, and estimates are under preparation. In the schedule of works submitted to the Government of India in January 1896 for sanction, a provision of Rs. 28,000 was made for outlets.

The following table gives particulars of the water-rates assessed and collected during the five years ending with 1896-97:—

Year.	Amount outstanding at commencement of year.	Amount falling due during the year	Total for recovery.	Cash realisations.	Remitted or written off.	Balance at the end of the year.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
1892-93	2,33,705	2,61,023	4,94,728	3,52,369	52,543	89,816
1893-94	89,816	1,90,824	2,80,640	2,09,542	7,748	63,350
1894-95	63,350	1,68,449	2,31,799	1,93,550	6,109	32,140
1895 96	32,140	2,31,727	2,63,867	2,24,648	4,876	34,343
1896-97	34,343	2,35,517	2,69,860	2,46,777	18,486	4,597

The result shows a very satisfactory reduction in the outstanding balances from Rs. 34,343 to Rs. 4,597 only.

The particulars of the last five years' traffic are shown in the following statement:—

Year.	Tonnage.	Value of cargo.	Tollage assessed or earnings.
1	2	3	4
	Tons.	Rs.	Rs.
1892-93	297,109	84,69,728	1,00,377
1893-94	309,748	71,69,437	1,16,957
1894-95	267,910	51,72,772	98,556
1895-96	346,932	77,69,283	1,45,555
1896-97	387,038	1,00,14,777	1,59,580

The earnings of the year are the highest yet recorded, and are due partly to the transport of railway materials and partly to the export trade in rice, which continued from the previous year.

The periods during which the several canals were closed during the year for annual repairs are shown below :—

Name of Canal.	Date when closed for traffic.	Date when reopened for traffic.
1	2	3
Taldanda Canal	29th February 1896 ...	17th March 1896.
Ditto (from 6 P.M. of 15th May 1896 to evening of 10th June 1896).	15th May „ ...	10th June „
Machgong Canal	29th February „ ...	17th March „
Ditto	15th May „ ...	10th June „
Kendrapara Canal to Bosepur ...	18th March „ ...	27th April „
Ditto from Bosepur to Marsaghai.	Ditto „ ...	29th „ „
Kendrapara Extension Canal ...	19th March „ ...	21st May „
Gobri Canal	Ditto „ ...	27th April „
Gobri Extension Canal ...	Ditto „ ...	Ditto „
Pattamundi Canal	Ditto „ ...	23rd April „
High Level Canal, Range I ...	Were not closed during the year.	
Ditto, Range II ...		
Ditto, Range III ...		
Jajpur Canal		

The revenue and working expenses of the Orissa canals for the past five years are tabulated below :—

1	2	3	4	5	6
	1892-93.	1893-94.	1894-95.	1895-96.	1896-97.
Receipts.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Water-rates ...	3,52,369	2,09,542	1,93,550	2,24,648	2,46,777
Navigation ...	1,18,757	1,43,911	1,15,201	1,68,378	1,94,100
Miscellaneous ...	26,532	23,122	24,321	24,196	33,340
Total ...	4,97,658	3,76,575	3,33,072	4,17,222	4,74,217
Less refunds of revenue	283	1,210	727	418	1,270
Total receipts ...	4,97,375	3,75,365	3,32,345	4,16,804	4,72,947
Working expenses.					
Direct charges ...	4,75,224	5,05,394	4,55,813	4,41,631	4,64,475
Indirect charges ...	30,283	30,083	27,507	30,764	31,268
Total working expenses	5,05,507	5,35,477	4,83,320	4,72,395	4,95,743
Balance net revenue ...	(—) 8,132	(—)1,60,112	(—)1,50,975	(—)55,591	(—)22,796

Minor Works and Navigation.

Works for which both Capital and Revenue accounts are kept.

During the year Rs. 2,610 were expended on account of the extension of distributary No. 4C. of the Kandrapara canal, for which an estimate amounting to Rs. 3,177 was sanctioned. On the minor distributary from the Taldanda canal, which was sanctioned for Rs. 2,535, there was no expenditure during the year.

Agricultural Works.

The expenditure on the Orissa embankments for the last two years is given below:—

	1896-97.	1895-96.
	Rs.	Rs.
Works	17,651	.....
Maintenance and repairs ...	1,04,545	1,02,124
Establishment	49,738	42,490
Tools and plant	38,430	9,971
Suspense accounts	(—)5,567	1,14,837
Total ...	2,04,797	2,69,422

The total length of the embankments maintained is the same as last year, viz., 676 miles, of which 168 miles are chargeable to the Capital account of the Orissa canals and the balance, 508 miles, to Provincial Agricultural. The outlay during the year was incurred on the up-keep of the Provincial Agricultural embankments, including cost of the river protective works.

SOUTH-WESTERN CIRCLE.

The expenditure in this Circle during the year 1896-97, compared with that of the year 1895-96, is shown in the following statement:—

1	2	3
	1896-97.	1895-96.
MAJOR IRRIGATION WORKS.	Rs.	Rs.
Capital expenditure (Provincial).		
Midnapore Canal	6,060	8,346
Remodelling Hijili Tidal Canal	36,362	1,46,000
Working expenses (direct charges).		
Midnapore Canal (Provincial)	2,22,837	2,65,807
Hijili Tidal Canal (Provincial)	38,490	58,880
Carried over ...	3,03,749	4,79,033

1	2	3
MINOR WORKS AND NAVIGATION.	1896-97.	1895-96.
Provincial.	Rs.	Rs.
WORKS FOR WHICH CAPITAL AND REVENUE ACCOUNTS ARE KEPT.		
Capital account.		
Brought forward ...	3,03,749	4,79,033
Damodar project	(—) 1,200	(—) 1,200
Calcutta and Eastern Canals	4,54,398	1,25,021
Orissa Coast Canal	20,273	39,141
Revenue account.		
Calcutta and Eastern Canals	2,28,052	2,80,636
Orissa Coast Canal	84,067	66,997
WORKS FOR WHICH ONLY REVENUE ACCOUNTS ARE KEPT.		
Nadia Rivers	1,22,289	1,37,400
Gaighatta and Baxi khals	659	13,009
WORKS FOR WHICH NEITHER CAPITAL NOR REVENUE ACCOUNTS ARE KEPT.		
Eden Canal	1,08,457	55,970
Agricultural Works.		
Government embankments in the Burdwan estate	1,29,089	1,11,328
Other Government embankments in the circle	1,39,561	1,70,751
Takavi embankments under contract	56,351	48,718
Howrah drainage works	6,593	3,725
Rajapur and Barajala drainage project	42,925	...
Dancuni ditto	8,411	3,727
Shutters, silt clearance, &c. (contribution)	288	3,206
Total ...	17,03,962	15,37,462

No works were actually carried out in accordance with the Famine Code, but the excavation of the Assasuni khal and cut No. 2 in the Khulna district were executed as test-works with local labour, the rates having been fixed in consultation with the Collector of the district. In the Nadia district a portion of the Bhagwangola retired line of embankment was similarly constructed, but little progress was made with it for want of sufficient labour, the distress among the villagers not being severe enough to compel them to take up outside work.

MIDNAPORE CANAL.

The direct charges under Capital outlay as compared with the sanctioned estimates are shown in the following statement:—

PARTICULARS.	Amount of estimates sanctioned by the Secretary of State (since withdrawn).	Expenditure against construction estimate sanctioned by Secretary of State.	Fresh sanctions by Governments of India and Bengal.	EXPENDITURE ON FRESH SANCTIONS.		Unspent balance of current estimates.
				1896-97.	To end of 1896-97.	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
Direct charges.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
I.—Works	53,70,125	53,53,909	16,216	4,927	11,712	4,504
II.—Establishment ...	19,29,049	19,25,319	3,730	1,133	2,694	1,036
III.—Tools and plant ...	9,19,090	9,18,847	243	...	...	243
IV.—Suspense accounts ...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Loss by exchange ...	94,800	94,800	...	...	...	...
Total ...	83,13,064	82,92,875	20,189	6,060	14,406	5,783
Less receipts on capital account	31,558	31,558	...	...	...	...
Net total ...	82,81,506	82,61,317(*a*)	20,189(*b*)	6,060	14,406	5,783

(*a*) Inclusive of Rs. 38,803, being the expenditure against the sum of Rs. 56,323 sanctioned in Government of India, Public Works Department, No. 219I., dated 27th November 1889, and Bengal Government No. 741A., dated 23rd January 1891.

(*b*) Sanctioned by the Government of India, Public Works Department, for dock and drawbridge at Mohunpore and is exclusive of Rs. 56,323 referred to in (*a*).

The expenditure of Rs. 14,406 was incurred on the construction of a dock and a drawbridge at Mohunpur, which was still in progress at the end of the year.

The working expenses are compared with those of the previous year in the following statement:—

		1896-97.	1895-96.
		Rs.	Rs.
IB.—	Maintenance and repairs ...	1,14,200	1,37,712
	Charges for Government steamers, &c.	3,011	3,120
II.—	Establishment	74,799	73,611
III.—	Tools and plant	30,827	51,364
	Total ...	2,22,837	2,65,807

The cost of maintaining the head works at Mohunpur and Panchkura was Rs. 12,693, as compared with Rs. 26,774 in the previous year, and the total expenditure on the main canal amounted to Rs. 68,060, as compared with Rs. 80,411 in 1895-96. The works done were all of an ordinary character, except the fitting and fixing of a pair of new gates to the head lock at Mohunpur.

Rainfall.—The average rainfall of the year in the Midnapore district was 55·89 inches, as compared with 41·30 inches of the previous year. The fall was heavy at the beginning of the season, but stopped entirely at the end of September, and hence the demand for water for irrigation was enormous.

The total area irrigated by the Midnapore Canal during the year under review was 65,183, as compared with 65,011 acres in the previous year. A much larger area would have been brought under lease, but all leases applied for after the 20th October had to be refused, owing to the small discharge available in the Cossye river.

The water-rates account of the Midnapore Canal for 1896-97 and the four preceding years is given below:—

Year.	Amount outstanding at commencement of year.	Amount falling due during the year.	Total for recovery.	Cash realizations.	Remitted or written off.	Balance at the end of the year.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
1892-93	58,972	1,39,990	1,98,962	1,49,057	1,338	48,567
1893-94	48,567	1,30,111	1,78,678	1,65,630	6,021	7,027
1894-95	7,027	1,35,016	1,42,043	1,36,882	612	4,549
1895-96	4,549	1,04,111	1,08,660	98,059	477	10,124
1896-97	10,124	1,05,660	1,15,784	1,00,618	3,727	11,439

The traffic returns for the past five years are given below:—

Year.	Tonnage of boats.	Value of cargo.	Tollage (assessed or earnings).
1	2	3	4
	Tons.	Rs.	Rs.
1892-93	410,003	1,27,50,164	1,14,916
1893-94	369,691	1,22,50,436	1,19,416
1894-95	420,996	1,26,21,319	1,31,078
1895-96	451,293	1,27,43,136	1,42,699
1896-97	507,959	1,33,78,237	1,51,177

The increase was due partly to the carriage of materials for the railways and partly to increased export of rice.

The total revenue and working expenses of the Midnapore Canal for the past five years are shown in the following statement:—

	1892-93.	1893-94.	1894-95.	1895-96.	1896-97.
1	2	3	4	5	6
Receipts.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Water-rates	1,49,057	1,65,630	1,36,882	98,059	1,00,618
Navigation	1,14,141	1,14,994	1,35,492	1,43,918	1,54,215
Miscellaneous	16,979	24,319	22,308	22,017	24,924
Total ...	2,80,177	3,04,943	2,94,682	2,63,994	2,79,757
Less refunds of revenue	176	174	259	361	1,090
Total receipts ...	2,80,001	3,04,769	2,94,423	2,63,633	2,78,667
Working Expenses.					
Direct charges ...	1,86,401	2,01,057	2,16,045	2,65,807	2,22,837
Indirect charges ...	9,149	7,133	8,519	10,306	10,472
Total ...	1,95,550	2,08,190	2,24,564	2,76,113	2,33,309
Balance net revenue ...	84,451	96,579	69,859	(—)12,480	45,358

Hijili Tidal Canal.

The new supply channel at Terapakea was in use for the whole year both for feeding and navigation, and the work of lengthening the Kalinagar lock which was commenced last year was also completed during the year.

The total capital expenditure on the Hijili Tidal Canal during the year was as follows:—

	Rs.
Works	25,731
Establishment	5,631
Tools and plant	5,000
Total ...	36,362

The traffic on the Hijili Tidal Canal for the past five years is shown in the following statement:—

Year.	Tonnage of boats.	Value of cargo.	Tollage (assessed or earnings).
1	2	3	4
	Tons.	Rs.	Rs.
1892-93	168,239	50,54,804	52,576
1893-94	178,649	42,37,488	57,540
1894-95	193,345	44,91,464	57,493
1895-96	208,574	48,84,232	60,159
1896-97	290,595	69,55,120	90,438

The increase was due to the excellent rice crops in Hijili and adjoining districts. The higher prices of rice in Calcutta owing to failure of crops elsewhere also induced a large export of rice.

The following statement shows the receipts, working expenses, and net revenue of this canal for the past five years:—

	1892-93.	1893-94.	1894-95.	1895-96.	1896-97.
1	2	3	4	5	6
Receipts.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Navigation ...	52,180	58,209	57,089	60,677	89,511
Miscellaneous ...	1,282	987	1,436	1,299	1,435
Total ...	53,462	59,196	58,525	61,976	90,946
Less refunds of revenue	72	...	...	...	...
Total receipts ...	53,390	59,196	58,525	61,976	90,946
Working Expenses.					
Direct charges ...	31,704	54,217	45,479	58,880	38,490
Indirect charges ...	1,385	2,284	1,947	2,518	1,701
Total ...	33,089	56,501	47,426	61,398	40,191
Balance net revenue ...	20,301	2,695	11,099	578	50,755

Orissa Coast Canal.

The following is an account of the direct charges under Capital Outlay on this canal compared with the sanctioned estimate:—

Particulars.	Amount of revised estimate.	Expenditure.	
		1896-97.	Total to end of 1896-97.
1	2	3	4
Direct charges.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
I.—Works	33,87,179	12,697	33,78,254
II.—Establishment	7,56,711	2,920	7,54,658
III.—Tools and plant	2,28,916	1,000	2,28,916
IV.—Suspense accounts	...	3,656	33,403
Total ...	43,72,806	20,273	43,95,231
Less receipts on capital account ...	3,293	...	3,293
Total ...	43,69,513	20,273	43,91,938

The new inspection bungalow at Erum was completed. The escapes at Godmai and Atilabad stood the floods well, although here and there some rubble stones and masonry blocks sunk or were upset. These have been reset, and, on the west, a 5-feet crested weir has been pitched with rubble stones. The new escape in the 106th mile was ready by the rains of 1896, and answered exceedingly well. There was no scour on its crest. The old escape at the beginning of the 108th mile was practically closed before the rains.

The construction estimate of this canal was closed on the 31st March 1894, and a revised schedule of works remaining to be completed on that date was submitted to the Government of India on the 25th February 1896 providing for a further outlay of Rs. 1,30,288 to complete those works.

The traffic on the canal during the year, compared with that in 1895-96, is shown in the following statement:—

Year.	Tonnage of boats.	Value of cargo.	Tollage assessed or earnings.
1	2	3	4
		Rs.	
1895-96	206,797	40,02,498	84,978
1896-97	205,695	43,96,918	81,362

The receipts of the year amounted to Rs. 81,362, against Rs. 84,978 of the previous year, and an average of Rs. 63,054 for the past ten years. Considering that the Bhaitghur lock was closed for three months and 11 days, the falling off in receipts is not great. The tolls on Balliaghye branch canal also showed an improvement, Rs. 6,970 being collected, against Rs. 4,387 of the previous year.

The following statement shows the receipts and working expenses of the canal for the past five years:—

	1892-93.	1893-94.	1894-95.	1895-96.	1896-97.
1	2	3	4	5	6
Receipts.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Navigation ...	55,832	95,233	64,094	85,773	83,856
Miscellaneous ...	9,149	2,477	1,937	2,580	2,403
Total ...	64,981	97,710	66,031	88,353	86,259
Less refunds of revenue	47	1,143	91	25	118
Total receipts ...	64,934	96,567	65,940	88,328	86,141
Working expenses.					
Direct charges ...	76,275	94,132	83,346	66,997	84,067
Indirect charges ...	3,377	4,001	3,725	3,122	3,716
Total ...	79,652	98,133	87,071	70,119	87,783
Balance net revenue ...	(—)14,718	(—)1,566	(—)21,131	18,209	(—)1,642

Calcutta and Eastern Canals.

The capital account (direct Charges) of these canals for and to the end of 1896-97 is shown in the following statement:—

	Outlay during 1896-97.	Outlay to end of 1896-97.
	Rs.	Rs.
Direct Charges—		
Old outlay	...	24,91,012
I.—Works	3,61,859	25,48,165
II.—Establishment	81,164	4,96,055
III.—Tools and plant	10,903	3,89,467
IV.—Profit and loss	...	847
V.—Suspense accounts	472	4,458
Total ...	4,54,398	59,30,004
VI.—*Less* receipts on capital account ...	...	54,467
Total charges ...	4,54,398	58,75,537

The canalisation of the Bhangore khal was proceeded with during the year, and the total expenditure on this work to end of 1896-97 amounted to Rs. 4,54,398 as detailed above.

The following statement shows the receipts and working expenses of these canals for the past five years :—

	1892-93.	1893-94.	1894-95.	1895-96.	1896-97.
1	2	3	4	5	6
Receipts.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Navigation	4,64,716	4,07,695	4,30,769	4,34,275	4,26,425
Miscellaneous	15,528	13,129	12,688	21,228	13,639
Total ...	4,80,244	4,20,824	4,43,457	4,55,503	4,40,064
Less refunds of revenue ...	130	283	454	259	126
Total receipts ...	4,80,114	4,20,541	4,43,003	4,55,244	4,39,938
Working expenses.					
Direct charges ...	2,39,621	2,73,941	2,75,922	2,80,636	2,28,052
Indirect charges ...	12,556	13,188	13,345	11,004	2,707
Total ...	2,52,177	2,87,129	2,89,267	2,91,640	2,30,759
Balance net revenue ...	2,27,937	1,33,412	1,53,736	1,63,604	2,09,179

The expenditure on extensions and improvements during the year was Rs. 49,059, and the principal works carried out were the silt clearance of the Assasuni khal, silt clearance of cut No. 2, and the improvement of the bheel route between the Kumar and Madhumati rivers.

The traffic on the canals during the year 1896-97 compared with that of the previous year is shown in the following statement:—

	Tonnage of boats.		Value of cargo.		Tollage assessed or earnings.	
	1896-97.	1895-96.	1896-97.	1895-96.	1896-97.	1895-96.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
	Tons.	Tons.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Calcutta and Eastern Canals Tolly's Nala	1,035,896	1,036,797	5,66,19,930	5,73,74,596	4,20,452	4,28,340

Notwithstanding the decrease which appears in the tollage receipts, the collections are satisfactory, considering that the Bhangore khal was closed to traffic in January, and that there was a great failure of the rice and jute crop in the eastern districts.

Nadia Rivers.

The receipts and working expenses of these rivers for the past five years are shown in the following statement:—

	1892-93.	1893-94.	1894-95.	1895-96.	1896-97.
1	2	3	4	5	6
Receipts.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Navigation	1,65,380	1,71,166	1,41,419	1,19,981	93,392
Miscellaneous	158	86	279	124	82
Total ...	1,65,538	1,71,252	1,41,698	1,20,105	93,474
Less refunds of revenue ...	18	1	...	59	...
Total receipts ...	1,65,520	1,71,251	1,41,698	1,20,046	93,474
Working expenses.					
Direct charges... ...	1,23,054	1,38,435	1,32,385	1,37,400	1,22,289
Indirect charges ...	7,221	8,222	8,494	8,881	8,529
Total ...	1,30,275	1,46,657	1,40,879	1,46,281	1,30,818
Balance net revenue ...	35,245	24,594	819	(—)26,235	(—)37,344

The traffic on the Nadia rivers during the year 1896-97 and that of the previous year are shown in the following statement:—

	Tonnage of boats.		Value of cargo.		Tollage assessed or earnings.	
	1896-97.	1895-96.	1896-97.	1895-96.	1896-97.	1895-96.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
	Tons.	Tons.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Nadia rivers	434,720	591,718	1,93,17,830	2,49,91,090	93,392	1,19,974

The receipts from tolls were the lowest on record, owing to the unusually low floods in the Ganges.

Gaighatta and Baxi Khal.

The re-excavation of the Gaighatta and Baxi khal was completed during 1895-96 at a total cost of Rs. 29,325. The cost of maintaining it during the year was Rs. 659 inclusive of establishment charges. The right of collecting tolls on boats passing through this khal has been leased for five years commencing from 1896-97 at Rs. 4,500 a year. The tolls of the year under review were for the most part realised.

Eden Canal.

During the year under review the total outlay on this canal amounted to Rs. 1,08,457, against Rs. 55,970 in the previous year. The following is a comparative statement under sub-heads of expenditure:—

Sub-head.	1896-97.	1895-96.
	Rs.	Rs.
Works ...	... 51,385	3,072
Maintenance and repairs ...	... 28,039	37,341
Establishment ...	... 28,625	14,951
Tools and plant ...	... 408	606
Total	... 1,08,457	55,970

During the year two estimates, amounting to Rs. 44,466 and Rs. 49,759, respectively, were sanctioned by Government for the construction of two distributaries. The distributaries, which are 7 miles 4,720 feet and 9 miles 4,055 feet long, respectively, take off from the Eden Canal above regulator No. 3 at Chanchai. Distributary No. 1 will feed the Dhoosi nadi, and distributary No. 2 the Ilsura khal. The upper portions of both these channels have been considerably silted up. The expenditure up to 31st March 1897 was—

	Rs.
Distributary No. 1	23,331
Ditto „ 2	27,278
Total ...	50,609

About four-fifths of the earthwork was finished before the year expired. Most of the masonry works had been commenced. For the convenience of irrigation, six Raniganj stoneware pipe drains 1′ 3″ in diameter were constructed on the banks of the Eden Canal at different localities at a cost of Rs. 641.

The length of the excavated channels of the Eden Canal system remained the same as last year.

Revenue.—The total area irrigated by the Eden Canal during the year under review was 17,762 acres of *kharif* and 2,250 acres of *rabi*, against 34,336 acres of *kharif* and 1,885 acres of *rabi* irrigated in the previous year. The irrigation by districts is shown below:—

District.	1896-97.		1895-96.	
	Kharif.	Rabi.	Kharif.	Rabi.
1	2	3	4	5
	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.
Burdwan	14,659	1,286	19,156	1,719
Hooghly	3,103	964	15,180	166
Total ...	17,762	2,250	34,336	1,885

The decrease was due to non-renewal of the leases in the Hooghly district, which expired in 1895-96, and also to the want of proper means of irrigation. It is hoped that the distributaries now under construction will remedy this defect. The total revenue collected was Rs. 37,091, against Rs. 31,118 in the preceding year. The increase in receipts of the year may be attributed to the fact that there was scanty rainfall, which necessitated canal water being taken both for irrigation and for the filling of tanks.

AGRICULTURAL WORKS.

Drainage.

Balliaghye drain.—Notwithstanding the season being one of scanty rainfall, the main drain remained fairly open in the lower reaches. The branch drain and the upper five miles of the main drain silted up considerably. A dredger worked in the main drain from 1st to 23rd April 1896, and removed 42,120 cubic feet silt at a cost of Rs. 533. The total cost of maintenance of the drain during the year was Rs. 1,637. The branch drain from Chowmuk to Balliaghye was closed for silt clearance from 15th February to 25th June 1897, but payment for this work will be met from the grant for 1897-98.

Schedule Drainage Khals.

At the request of the Manager of the Burdwan Raj the Kolaberia khal was, with the sanction of Government, made over to him for maintenance for a period of ten years from the 1st February 1897. Sections, for future reference, of the present state of the khal have been taken and recorded.

No change in the state of the Sadar khal was observable during the year. A dredger commenced work in this khal in January, but it soon broke down owing to the incompetence of the serang in charge.

The total expenditure on silt clearing of khas tahsil khals during the year was Rs. 2,710.

The question of drainage of the Dubda jheel, in Range III of the Orissa Coast Canal, is now under the consideration of Government. *The Laltakuri diversion channel*, with its temporary bridges and weir, required very petty repairs during the year. The cost of repairing the Joki embankment during the next five years was fixed at Rs. 2,010.

Embankments.

The embankments in this Circle were maintained in good order during the year. The repairs to the Bhagirathi embankment, in the Murshidabad district, were confined chiefly to making up the roads over the embankment, filling up and repairing road crossings, and jungle clearing where necessary.

The Bhagwangola retired line, for which an estimate amounting to Rs. 1,35,610 was sanctioned by Government, was commenced during the year. The orders of Government were to carry out this work as a famine test with local labour and at rates fixed in consultation with the Collector of the district. Little progress was made with the work for want of sufficient labour, the scarcity not being sufficient to compel the local villagers to undertake earthwork.

In the Balasore Division the sea-dyke, the Douro and the Goomghur embankments as usual claimed most attention, and heavy expenditure was incurred during the year on their maintenance. The expenditure on the Orissa embankments amounted to Rs. 10,083, against Rs. 4,493 in the previous year.

Surpai sluice and dam.—The outer bund was cut for drainage in June, and was reconstructed in November at a cost of Rs. 589.

There were five high floods in the Damodar, of which the flood of the 22nd July 1896 was the highest. The effects of the floods on the existing spurs

on both sides of the river were disastrous. The spurs across the Bungacha and Lakra breaches were considerably damaged. The villagers of Berugram, on the right bank below the Lakra spur, were seriously inconvenienced on the above date, when the village was from 3 to 5 feet under water for about 24 hours. To protect the village from future floods, an embankment has been sanctioned, and the work is now in hand. At Sreekristopur, on the right bank, the old embankment was endangered and the village threatened. For protection some small groins and bank piling have been carried out. The village of Subaldah was also much damaged by the rush of flood water of the Damodar. An estimate amounting to Rs. 9,461 for the construction of an embankment and a drainage channel for the protection of the village has been sanctioned. In the Cossye Division the expenditure was greater than in the previous year on account of the breaches in the Selye, &c., caused by the high floods, and in making retired lines of embankments on the Rupnarain left embankment.

The takavi embankments were maintained in good order during the year, but they were breached in many places owing to the high floods in the Cossye and Kherai rivers.

Contribution Works.

Under this head are included works which have been constructed from loan funds under the provisions of the Drainage Act.

The Dancuni drainage works were efficiently maintained at a cost of Rs. 7,511. Both the drainage and irrigation of the lands benefited by the scheme were carried out according to the requirements of the cultivators, and good crops were obtained from the whole area.

The Howrah drainage works were also maintained in good order at a cost of Rs. 4,108. This amount includes the cost of renewal of the four gates of the outfall sluice.

The Rajapore drainage works, including the Burrajulla section, were carried out from loan funds under the provisions of the Bengal Drainage Act, VI of 1880. During the year the annual maintenance charges, calculated at Rs. 5,000 on an average, have been capitalized with effect from the 1st April 1895. The gates of the outfall sluice were renewed during the year at a cost of Rs. 3,200. The total cost of maintenance and repairs of this work was Rs. 7,409, which includes the cost of the gates. The *Burrajulla section* of the above drainage works was maintained during the year at a cost of Rs. 545.

Takavi Works.

The drainage sluice at Tangrabichi, between 74th and 75th mile of the Hooghly river left embankment, was completed during the year. The sluice will drain an area of 22 square miles. Three large sluices were under construction, viz., one at Satpukur, in mile 113-114, one at Kulpi, in mile 69-70, and one at Bindal, in mile 52-53. Very good progress was made with these works, and it is expected that they will be completed by the middle of July. An irrigation sluice was under construction at Tellary in mile 19-20 of the schedule D, embankment No. 21. It will be ready in time for the season's irrigation.

SONE CIRCLE.

ADMINISTRATIVE CHANGES.

The Dehri Workshops Division was abolished at the end of the year, and the works in it were distributed. The Grand Trunk Road in the Gaya district was made over to the Eastern Sone Division, and the greater portion of the Grand Trunk Road in the Shahabad district was made over to the Buxar Division, a short length being given to the Arrah Division. The workshops themselves with head works of the Sone Canals and nine miles of the Main Western Canal were formed into a subdivision, which was attached to the Arrah Division.

The Champaran Canals Survey Division was formed in January 1897, under an Executive Engineer, to design canals to be carried out as works of famine relief.

FAMINE RELIEF AND INSURANCE.

The famine of 1896-97 began to be manifest in Bihar in November 1896. It was arranged that the Superintending Engineer of the Sone Circle should prepare projects for works of famine relief, but should not actually execute them, two separate circles having been formed for that purpose. The total expenditure during the year in the Sone Circle chargeable to Famine Relief was Rs. 28,397.

The expenditure in the Sone Circle during the year 1896-97, compared with that of the previous year, is shown in the following statement:—

Particulars.	1896-97.	1895-96.
1	2	3
	Rs.	Rs.
MAJOR IRRIGATION WORKS.		
Capital expenditure not charged against revenue (direct charges).		
Sone Canals (Imperial)	(—)39,966	14,484
Working expenses (direct charges).		
Sone Canals (Provincial)	5,48,671	5,24,501
MINOR WORKS AND NAVIGATION.		
Provincial.		
Works for which Capital and Revenue Accounts are kept.		
Monohurpore drainage scheme and certain permanent outlets on the Chowsa Branch Canal.	10,678	1,744
Saran Canals (Revenue account)	11,628	1,293
Works for which neither Capital nor Revenue Accounts are kept.		
Madhuban Canal	5,791	3,764
Agricultural works.		
Saran takavi embankments under contract	59,175	34,432
Tirhut ditto ditto	13,205	5,361
Champaran ditto ditto	17,250	34,631
Village channels, Sone Canal (contribution)	7,982	7,077
Sluice in Champaran Embankment	...	1,645
Syphons on the Paligunge Distributary and Chandon Branch.	495	...
Outlet Main Western Canal	67	...
Total ...	6,34,976	6,28,932

The following statement shows the outlay charged to the capital account of the Sone Canals during the year 1896-97, compared with that of the previous year:—

	1896-97. Rs.	1895-96. Rs.
I.—Works—		
(1) Head Works	.....	.....
(2) Main canal and branches ...	.....	.....
(3) Distributaries	.....	16,292
(4) Drainage and protective works ...	.....	1,108
Total works ...	.....	17,400
II.—Establishment	.....	3,819
III.—Tools and plant	.....	(—)10,270
IV.—Suspense accounts	(—)261	3,535
GRAND TOTAL	(—)261	14,484
V.—*Less* receipts on capital account ...	39,705	...
Net total ...	(—)39,966	14,484

The expenditure on the Sone Canals during 1896-97, chargeable to 43. Minor works, Provincial, was Rs. 10,678.

The lengths of canals and distributaries in operation at the close of the year were the same as in the previous year.

The area irrigated during the year 1896-97, compared with that of the preceding year, is shown in the following statement:—

YEAR.	Kharif.	Rabi.	Sugarcane.	Long-term leases.	Hot-weather crops.	Total.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.
1895-96	33,724	84,186	...	258,918	18,394	395,222
1896-97	42,110	215,390	...	274,831	22,825	555,156

The area irrigated was the largest on record. The largest area previously irrigated was 474,723 acres in 1891-92. The rains failed largely in the transplanting season in July and August, and they failed entirely after the 22nd of September. The demand for canal water was very great at both times, and the demands could only be supplied with difficulty; indeed, a much larger area could have been irrigated if the canals had been larger; as it was, the discharges which were forced into them exceeded those of any previous year, and every drop was utilized in the fields. The failure of the rainfall in October produced a large demand for water for rabi irrigation. The total area of that crop, which was watered, was 215,390 acres; the highest figure which has been previously recorded for the same crop was 210,907 acres in 1891-92.

The rainfall registered during the year and the preceding one was as under:—

	1896-97. Inches.	1895-96. Inches.
Arrah Division, five stations	29·83	36·27
Buxar ditto, four ditto	24·70	39·01
Eastern Sone Division, three stations ...	32·92	41·45

The chief feature of the year was the failure of the rains at both the critical periods of the rice crop, that is, in the transplanting season and in the "hathia," when the grain matures. The total fall in the kharif season was largely below the average, being little more than half that of the average of the previous ten years. The rainfall of the rabi season, on the other hand, was in excess of the average.

The expenditure on maintenance of the works of the Sone Canals (direct charges) during the year 1896-97) compared with that of the previous year, is shown below:—

		1896-97.	1895-96.
		Rs.	Rs.
IA.—	Extensions and improvements ...	25,029	20,428
IB.—	Maintenance and repairs ...	1,51,715	1,32,034
	Transport service	...	...
IC.—	Compensation	2	23
II.—	Establishment	3,48,525	3,56,665
III.—	Tools and plant	23,400	15,351
	Total ...	5,48,671	5,24,501

The cost of maintenance and repairs of the Sone Canals was about Rs. 1,51,000 during the year. This was some Rs. 20,000 higher than the previous year, but still only about 60 per cent. of the charges which used to be incurred before the improvements were introduced in 1894-95, which have stopped almost entirely the necessity for the heavy silt clearances which used to be carried out in the canals. The measures in question worked successfully during the year under review.

The expenditure on "extensions and improvements" was Rs. 25,029 during the year. The chief works were the completion of the surface supply inlet at Dehri, the construction of some irrigation channels, the improvement of khalasis' huts at the locks, the raising of certain bridges on the Arrah Canal, the construction of outlets, and of some minor drainage projects. The expenditure on this head will naturally increase now that the capital account of the canals is closed.

The eastern main series of canals was closed from the 25th April to the 11th June 1896, and the western main canal series from the 26th March to 6th April 196.

The progress made in the collection of water-rates on the Sone Canals during the past five years is shown in the following statement:—

Year.	Amount outstanding at commencement of the year.	Amount falling due during the year.	Total for recovery.	Cash realizations.	Remitted or written off.	Balance at end of the year.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs	Rs.	Rs.
1892-93	1,99,010	8,91,632	10,90,642	9,68,070	10,423	1,12,149
1893-94	1,12,149	8,82,715	9,94,864	8,42,309	4,832	1,47,723
1894-95	1,47,723	6,57,054	8,04,777	7,43,243	4,091	57,443
1895-96	57,443	6,48,282	7,05,725	6,77,714	5,017	22,994
1896-97	22,994	9,49,665	9,72,659	9,57,726	5,505	9,428

The collections and adjustments of the year were 99 per cent. of the total deman d. The money was collected with fewer certificates than before and no frauds were detected. The amounts written off as irrecoverable were very moderate and far below previous figures.

The traffic on the Sone Canals during the past five years is shown in the following statement:—

Year.	Tonnage of boats.	Value of cargo.	Tollage (assessed or earnings).
1	2	3	4
	Tons.	Rs.	Rs.
1892-93 ...	98,525	57,32,365	50,030
1893-94 ...	98,551	61,19,288	50,430
1894-95 ...	85,573	49,20,464	49,299
1895-96 ...	78,441	50,04,985	51,626
1896-97 ...	105,565	57,37,241	58,125

The revenue account of the Sone Canals during the past five years is given below:—

1	2	3	4	5	6
	1892-93.	1893-94.	1894-95.	1895-96.	1896-97.
Receipts.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Water-rates ...	9,68,070	8,42,309	7,43,243	6,77,714	9,57,726
Navigation ...	59,089	60,025	58,898	61,261	70,006
Miscellaneous ...	29,214	29,578	35,620	33,148	36,961
Total ...	10,56,373	9,31,912	8,37,761	7,72,123	10,64,693
Less refunds of revenue ...	3,792	6,237	2,927	6,807	5,048
Total receipts ...	10,52,581	9,25,675	8,34,834	7,65,316	10,59,645
Working expenses.					
Direct charges ...	6,97,691	6,86,889	6,51,722	5,24,501	5,48,671
Indirect charges ...	53,556	54,087	55,017	49,933	48,793
Total charges ...	7,51,247	7,40,976	7,06,739	5,74,434	5,97,464
Balance net revenue ...	3,01,334	1,84,699	1,28,095	1,90,882	4,62,181

Minor Works and Navigation.

Works for which Capital and Revenue Accounts are kept.

The Saran Canal is the only work of this class. The canals had been entirely closed since the end of March 1894, as no one had come forward, under the rules in force, to lease any one of the four channels which form the canals. When the threatenings of famine arose in the year under review, the Government of Bengal decided to supersede the rules in force by others, which allowed of the individual assessment of irrigated fields in lieu of the system of the rules which contemplated the leasing of an entire channel to one lessee. The canals were opened at the end of October. There was a considerable difficulty in supplying them with water, and the water which was supplied was not used by the people to anything like its full extent. Indeed, the demand for the water was not at all keen. The supply in the channels leading from the Gandak, which supply the canals, fell most unusually low on account of the dry year, and finally failed altogether. The Bansi Nadi, which is also one of the sources of supply, ran almost entirely dry.

The revenue account of the Saran Canals for and to end of the year 1896-97 is given below:—

Heads of Account.	Receipts—		Heads of Account.	Charges—	
	During 1896-97.	To end of 1896-97.		During 1896-97.	To end of 1896-97.
1	2	3	4	5	6
	Rs.	Rs.		Rs.	Rs.
Water-rates ...	53	2,38,135	Maintenance and repairs ...	9,417	2,78,097
Miscellaneous and other receipts ...	1,251	10,223	Establishment ...	2,185	89,183
			Tools and plant ...	26	(—)5,298
			Total ...	11,628	3,61,982
Total ...	1,304	2,48,358	Indirect charges ...	306	13,198
Less refunds of revenue ...	370	4,157	Total charges ...	11,934	3,75,180
			Balance net revenue	(—)11,000	(—)1,30,979
Total receipts ...	934	2,44,201	Total ...	934	2,44,201

Madhuban Canal.

Works for which neither Capital nor Revenue Accounts are kept.

The Madhuban Canal in the Champaran district is the only work of this class. It did excellent work during the year. The canal is only some six miles long, but it irrigated in 1896-97 approximately 11,100 acres as detailed below:—

	Acres.
Bhadoi	1,100
Rice	5,800
Rabi	1,900
Poppy	2,300
Total ...	11,100

The rice crop in the neighbourhood, which was not irrigated, failed to a large extent: some parts did not give even a 2-anna crop. It may safely be said that this canal saved entirely 5,000 acres of bhadoi and rice crops, equivalent to at least 60,000 maunds of cleaned food-grain, which but for irrigation would have been lost. The value of 5,000 acres of such crops, at the current prices of the time, would be at least Rs. 50 an acre, so that the cultivators concerned were Rs. 2,50,000 the richer for the canal.

During the year under review about Rs. 1,056 was spent on the maintenance and repairs of the canal, and Rs. 2,803 on the weir, which gives constant trouble. The damage done to the weir was rather less than usual. No water-rates at all are recovered on this canal. A new distributary from it was commenced as a famine work, and it is hoped that water-rates may be levied on that portion at any rate.

Agricultural Works.

Certain petty works connected with opium shoots across distributaries on the Sone Canals were executed under this head at a cost of Rs. 438, as compared with Rs. 238 in the previous year.

Embankments under contract.

The following statement shows the cost of the maintenance and repair of the three embankments under contract which were kept in good order:—

Name of Embankment.	1894-95.	1895-96.	1896-97.
1	2	3	4
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Saran	18,811	18,693	38,722
Champaran	11,075	18,016	11,501
Tirhut	16,780	7,634	9,942

Embankments not under contract.

The Turki embankment was kept in good order: there were no particularly high floods, and no damage was done. The same may be said of the Bazitpore and Monghyr embankments, which were kept in repair at a somewhat reduced cost. The Sucri bund in the Gaya district was kept in order for a small sum.

GENERAL.

There were no floods of any importance in any part of the Circle. The chief feature of the year was drought in the kharif season, which almost entirely destroyed the rice crop in many parts, particularly in North Bihar. The Sone Canals saved a large portion of Shahabad and parts of Patna and Gaya from all fear of famine, but in North Bihar the distress was acute. It is possible to protect a considerable part of the tract which was affected, and three canals were commenced as famine works during the year.

Railways.

OPEN LINES OF RAILWAYS AND TRAMWAYS.

THE following are the open lines of railways and tramways administered by this Government:—

(1) Darjeeling-Himalayan Railway.
(2) Deoghur Railway.
(3) Tarkessur Railway.
(4) Tarkessur-Magra Steam Tramway.

DARJEELING-HIMALAYAN RAILWAY.

General.—During 1896-97 no additional length of railway was opened for traffic, and the mileage on 31st March 1897 remained the same as in the previous year, viz., 51 miles. The first and seventh miles of the Terai section have been relaid partly with steel rails, and a great deal has been done in renewing and repairing the bridges and culverts on the line and in replacing the timber girders with rolled iron and steel beams. An improvement has been made in the acceleration of mail service by which the up Darjeeling mail train now arrives at Darjeeling 1 hour and 40 minutes earlier than before, thus reducing the total journey from Calcutta to Darjeeling to a few minutes over 21 hours in place of 23 hours and 3 minutes.

Capital outlay.—The total capital outlay on final heads of account to 31st December 1896, inclusive of 'suspense,' was Rs. 33,12,732 and Rs. 31,51,383, exclusive of suspense.

Works completed and in progress.—At the Siliguri joint station an overbridge is in course of construction, and a new telegraph office has been erected at Choonbutty. At Tindharia additional quarters have been erected and the station enlarged in connection with the new refreshment rooms. New station buildings and godowns, and an extension of the refreshment rooms at Kurseong are in progress. The Clarendon Hotel has been abandoned as a railway station since the 31st December 1896. At Toong a goods shed has been extended to cope with extra traffic, and additional quarters at Ghoom station for the staff are in progress. At Darjeeling the passenger platform has been extended, and the enlargement of the goods shed has been finished; sidings have been laid at Darjeeling Bazar and Batesia to allow of town sweepings being removed by train.

Financial results.—The results of the year's working as compared with the previous year are as follows:—

YEAR.	Total capital outlay.	Expenditure on works in progress.	Mean mileage worked.	Train mileage.	GROSS EARNINGS.					Working expenses.	Net earnings.	Percentage of working expenses to gross earnings.	Percentage of net earnings on capital outlay, open line.
					Passengers.	Goods.	Steam-boat.	Sundries, including electric telegraph.	Total.				
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14
	Rs.	Rs.			Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.		
1895 ...	31,99,765	Nil	51	160,603	2,69,890	4,57,220	Nil	12,509	7,39,619	3,80,249	3,59,370	51·41	11·23
1896 ...	33,12,732	Nil	51	178,616	2,96,509	4,73,980	Nil	11,104	7,81,593	4,23,669	3,57,924	54·20	10·80

Traffic working.—The gross earnings increased from Rs. 7,39,619 in 1895 to Rs. 7,81,593, or by Rs. 41,974, and as the working expenses were more by

Rs. 43,420, the net earnings showed a decrease of Rs. 1,446, having fallen from Rs. 3,59,370 to Rs. 3,57,924. Of the increase in the gross earnings, Rs. 26,619 were derived from passenger traffic and Rs. 16,760 from goods. The principal fluctuations in working expenses were increases of Rs. 10,634 under "Maintenance of way and works," Rs. 8,590 under "Locomotive expenses," Rs. 12,886 under "Carriage and wagon expenses," and Rs. 6,743 under "Traffic expenses." The increase under "Maintenance of way and works" was mainly in the cost of maintenance and renewal of permanent-way, due to the replacement of iron rails by steel ones on the Terai section and renewal of timber bridges with steel and iron beams. The increase under "Locomotive" and "Traffic expenses" was mainly in the running expenses and in the cost of maintaining locomotives, due to the increase in the train mileage consequent on increased traffic. The increase under "Carriage and wagon expenses" was due to rebuilding three first class carriages on an improved type, also for replacing some wooden wagons by steel ones.

Rolling stock.—None of the vehicles are fitted with automatic vacuum brakes. The whole of the coaching and goods stock are fitted with couplings at both ends, and the rebuilding of the three first class carriages on an improved type has been finished.

Fuel.—The fuel used during the year was Sitarampur coal, and the total quantity, 3,182 tons, supplied under contract has been of good quality, and the arrangement for delivery satisfactory.

DEOGHUR RAILWAY.

General.—There were no extensions nor any important works taken in hand during 1896-97.

Capital outlay.—The total capital outlay on 31st December 1896 on final heads, exclusive of 'suspense' was Rs. 2,86,180 and inclusive of 'suspense' Rs. 2,87,797.

Works in progress.—There were no works in progress and no lines under survey.

Financial results.—The following statement gives the year's working as compared with 1895:—

Year.	Total capital outlay.	Expenditure on works in progress.	Mean mileage worked.	Train miles.	Gross earnings.					Working expenses.	Net earnings.	Percentage of working expenses on gross earnings.	Percentage of net earnings on capital outlay, open line.
					Passengers.	Goods.	Steam-boat.	Sundries, including electric telegraph.	Total.				
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14
	Rs.	Rs.			Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.		
1895	2,88,086	Nil	4·79	11,860	29,639	3,868	Nil	104	33,611	18,303	15,308	54·43	5·31
1896	2,87,797	Nil	4·79	12,184	26,094	3,778	Nil	142	30,014	18,515	11,499	61·68	3·96

Traffic working.—The gross earnings decreased from Rs. 33,611 in 1895 to Rs. 30,014, or by Rs. 3,597, while the working expenses increased by Rs. 212, so that the net earnings showed a decrease of Rs. 3,809, the difference between Rs. 15,308 and 11,499. The decrease in the number of passengers carried and the earnings therefrom amounted to 30,412 and Rs. 3,545 respectively. This decrease is owing to a smaller number of pilgrims visiting the shrine at Baidyanath owing to the failure of crops. The tonnage of goods carried decreased from 12,442 to 11,851 tons and earnings from Rs. 3,868 to Rs. 3,778. The principal fluctuations in the working expenses were an increase of Rs. 472 under "Maintenance, way works and stations" and a decrease of Rs. 382 under "Carriage and wagon expenses." The increase under "Maintenance way works and stations" was owing to a greater number of sleepers having been renewed than in 1895, and the decrease under "Carriage and wagon expenses" was due to the fact that no repairs were made to carriages during the year.

Rolling stock.—There are no automatic vacuum brakes to the rolling stock.

Fuel consumption.—The coal used during the year was purchased from the Bengal Coal Company.

Collieries and oil wells.—There are no collieries or oil wells in connection with this Railway.

TARKESSUR RAILWAY.

General.—The mileage open at the end of the year 1896 was 22¼ miles, and the total capital outlay was Rs. 17,56,898.

Financial results.—The following statement gives the financial results of the year's working of this line, which is worked by the East Indian Railway Company:—

Year.	Total capital outlay.	Expenditure on works in progress.	Mean mileage worked.	Train miles.	Gross earnings.					Working expenses.	Net earnings.	Percentage of working expenses on gross earnings.	Percentage of net earnings on capital outlay, open line.
					Passengers.	Goods.	Steam-boat.	Sundries, including electric telegraph.	Total.				
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14
	Rs.	Rs.			Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.		
1895	17,53,340	Nil	22·23	62,652	2,85,633	21,334	Nil	1,189	3,08,156	1,49,065	1,59,091	48·37	9·07
1896	17,56,898	Nil	22·23	...	2,87,455	24,985	Nil	823	3,13,243	1,56,238	1,57,005	49·88	8·94

TARKESSUR-MUGRA TRAMWAY.

General.—No extension was sanctioned or constructed during the official year, so that the length open to traffic during the year was the same as at the end of the previous year, namely, 31·25 miles.

Capital outlay.—The total capital outlay on 31st December 1896 on final heads exclusive of 'suspense' was Rs. 9,33,442 and inclusive of 'suspense' Rs. 9,41,304.

Works completed and in progress.—The siding leading to the Tarkessur Branch Railway goods shed at Tarkessur was nearly completed. The work progresses slowly owing to its division between the East Indian Railway on behalf of the Tarkessur Branch Railway and the Bengal Provincial Railway. Dead-end sidings for giving facility to goods traffic were laid and opened at the Dasghara, Banpur, Dhaniakhali and Magraganj Stations and a through siding at Dwarbasini.

Financial results.—The following statement gives the year's working as compared with 1895:—

Year.	Total capital outlay.	Expenditure on works in progress.	Mean mileage worked.	Train miles.	Gross earnings.					Working expenses.	Net earnings.	Percentage of working expenses on gross earnings.	Percentage of net earnings on capital outlay, open line.
					Passengers.	Goods.	Steam-boat.	Sundries, including electric telegraph.	Total.				
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14
	Rs.	Rs.			Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.		
1895	9,29,809	Nil	27·75	58,286	49,150	3,054	Nil	171	52,375	48,028	4,347	91·70	·37
1896	9,41,304	...	31·125	71,572	55,194	3,690	Nil	2,695	61,579	52,740	8,839	·86	·009

Traffic working.—The gross earnings increased from Rs. 52,375 in 1895 to Rs. 61,579 in 1896 and the working expenses being larger by Rs. 4,712, the net earnings showed an improvement of Rs. 4,492 having risen from Rs. 4,347 to Rs. 8,839. Of the increase in the gross earnings Rs. 8,568 were derived from coaching traffic and Rs. 636 from goods traffic. The increase in the gross earnings was due to the general development of both passenger and goods traffic. The increase in the working expenses was due to the fact that the general and establishment charges were partially met out of capital during 1895

on account of construction works being still in progress, while in 1896 the entire charge was borne by revenue.

Rolling stock.—The work of closing the open third class stock with iron sides provided with doors with moveable zinc windows was commenced and two carriages were completed besides two others which have been converted into intermediate carriages.

Fuel.—The fuel used during the year was supplied from Sitarampur and Barakar.

Telegraph and Post-offices.

TELEGRAPHS, 1896-97.

THE aggregate length of telegraph lines in Bengal was increased by 526 miles during 1896-97, giving a mileage at the close of the year of 7,567 miles. The mileage of wires at the close of 1896-97 was 26,060, showing an increase of 868 miles over that of the previous year.

The number of telegrams despatched during the year from Government offices was 877,957, representing an increase of 73,796 messages over the figures of 1895-96. The Indian share of the proceeds amounted to Rs. 12,13,979-1-4.

The number of telegraph offices open at the end of 1895-96 and the number opened and closed during 1896-97 are shown in the following statement:—

	Number of telegraph offices open at end of the previous year.	Add number opened during the year.	Deduct number closed during the year.	Number open at end of the year.
1	2	3	4	5
Government offices	307	32	2	337
Railway and canal offices ...	338	38	6	370
Offices not open for paid messages	262	82	31	313
Total ...	907	152	39	1,020

The names of the offices which were opened and closed during the year are given below:—

GOVERNMENT OFFICES OPENED.

1. Azabpur.
2. Ballu-Ratanganj.
3. Bhabua.
4. Brahmanbaria.
5. Chakaria.
6. Daltonganj.
7. Dhulian.
8. Elashin.
9. Fatikcheri.
10. Garhwa.
11. Ghoramara.
12. Giridih.
13. Gopalpur.
14. Husenabad.
15. Jehanabad.
16. Kalihatti.

GOVERNMENT OFFICES OPENED—*concld.*

17. Kantalia.
18. Katirhat.
19. Kharagpur.
20. Lebong.
21. Mashrak.
22. Mirpur.
23. Mohania.
24. Narayandahar.
25. Naxalbari.
26. Padna.
27. Rajganj.
28. Ramshaihat.
29. Rishra.
30. Serail.
31. Sonada.
32. Sonbarsa.

GOVERNMENT OFFICES CLOSED.

1. Fort Tregear.
2. Gnatong.

Map of the
LOWER PROVINCES
OF
BENGAL
SHEWING
TELEGRAPH LINES & OFFICES
Corrected to 31st March 1897.
Scale 1 Inch = 80 Miles or 1.260,160
Lines of Telegraph
82°
86°
90°
24°
20°
BENGAL
BAY
OF
Mouths of the Ganges
SIKKIM
BHUTAN
NEPAUL
ASSAM
UPPER BURMA
LOWER BURMA
CENTRAL PROVINCES
MADRAS PRESIDENCY
CHOTA NAGPORE
ORISSA
CALCUTTA
Fort William
Port Canning
False Point Light House
CHILKA LAKE
Saugor Island
Hooghly R.
Mutla R.
Hariaghata R.
Naaf R.
Akyab
Chittagong
Cox's Bazar
Ramu
Maungdaw
Kaladan
Lungleh
Demagiri
Noakholi
Barisal
Khoolna
Jessore
Burdwan
Midnapore
Cuttack
Balasore
Sambalpur
Ranchee
Hazaribagh
Lohardugga
Palamow
Gaya
Behar
Bhagalpur
Monghyr
Purneah
Dinagepore
Rungpore
Jalpaiguri
Kuch Bihar
Darjeeling
Durbhunga
Samastipur
Madhipura
Forbesganj
Haidibari
Arariah
Russengang
Jamalpur
Mymensingh
Ramgopalpur
Sherpur
Bagura
Pubna
Berhampore
Sainthia
Beerbhoom
Ranegung
Bankoora
Purulia
Bishnupur
Midnapore
Kharagpur
Chandrakona
Ghatal
Tamlook
Hughli Point
Diamond Harbour
Mud Point
Contai
Jellasore
Bhudruck
Jajpur
Chandbali
Kendrapara
Jagatpur
Khorda
Pipley
Puri
Chatrapur
Bhundesar
Aluyapada
Dharmashala
Tika
Hukilata
Kesinjhar
Bilaspur
Raipur
Baloda
Bhatapara
Rajgarh
Jashpur
Sirguja
Chyebassa
Tilaya
Sasseram
Dehree
Barun
Tikari
Nawadah
Sherghotty
Aurungabad
Hasenabad
Deoghur
Dumka
Nalhati
Rampur Hat
Jungipur
Murshedabad
Nattore
Pakur
Boulea
Nowgaon
Sultanpur
Malda
Tinpahar
Rajmehl
Katiyar
Manihari
Sahebganj
Barsoe
Saidpur
Domar
Darwani
Goalpara
Mankachar
Turá
Lakhipur
Sherpur
Jamalpur
Mymensingh
Ramgopalpur
Ishwarganj
Karimganj
Kishoriganj
Bhairub
Baxitpur
Brahmanbaria
Akhaura
Comilla
Chandpur
Feni
Sonagazi
Jessore
Khulna
Bagerhat
Pirozpur
Barisal
Jhalakati
Bhola
Patuakhali
Barguna
Sabrum
Sahebganj
Rajmahal
Pakaur
Dumraon
Buxar
Agaeon
Dildarnagar
Ghazipur
Arrah
Dinapore
Chupra
Hajipur
Patna
Begoo Serai
Mokameh
Nasirganj
Mogul Sarai
Benares
Mirzapur
Naini
ALLAHABAD
Kara
Kalakankar
Partabgarh
Jaunpur
Azamgarh
Doharighat
Doranda
Maharajganj
Mozufferpore
Lalganj
Revelganj
Rasra
Ballia
Sidhua
Gopalganj
Hathuwa
Deoria
Gogra R.
Akbarpur
Sultanpur
Raebareli
Fyzabad
Ajodhya
Bikapur
Basti
Gorakhpur
Parauna
Kusia
Motiharee
Turkulia
Segowlie
Bettiah
Raksaul
Sitamarhi
Bagmati R.
Ratnaura R.
Gunduk R.
Bardwan
Sonamukhi
Bankoora
Ranegung
Raniganj
Asansol
Sitarampur
Barakar
Gobindpur
Nirshachalla
Hazaribagh
Ranchee
Doranda
Lohardugga
Palamow
Daltonganj
Garhwa
Aurungabad
Sherghotty
Barun
Tikari
Nawadah
Gaya
Behar
Sasseram
Dehree
Sonne R.
Karamnasa R.
Kaimur Hills
Rohtas
Shahpura
Lakhisarai
Jamui
Jarhipahar
Baidyanath
Deoghur
Madhipura
Sonbursa
Barakar R.
Damoodah R.
Adjai R.
Rampur Hat
Dumka
Nalhati
Jungipur
Murshedabad
Berhampore
Sainthia
Beerbhoom
Ranegung
Bankoora
Purulia
Gangajalghati
Bishnupur
Midnapore
Kharagpur
Chandrakona
Ghatal
Tamlook
Hughli Point
Diamond Harbour
Mud Point
Contai
Jellasore
Bhudruck
Jajpur
Chandbali
Kendrapara
Jagatpur
Khorda
Pipley
Puri
Chatrapur
Bhundesar
Aluyapada
Dharmashala
Tika
Hukilata
Kesinjhar
Bilaspur
Raipur
Baloda
Bhatapara
Rajgarh
Jashpur
Sirguja
Chyebassa
Tilaya
Sambalpur
Brahmani R.
Mahanuddy R.
Angul
Jharsuguda
Hatgarh
Sone R.
Mahanuddy R.
Brahmani R.
Subarnrekha R.
Kasai R.
Damoodah R.
Hooghly R.
Mutla R.
Hariaghata R.
Saugor Island
Naaf R.
Maungdaw
Kaladan
Akyab
Cox's Bazar
Ramu
Chittagong
Patiya
Satkania
Maheshkhali
Jaldumbar
Fatchabad
Kumira
Banganati
Thandacheri
Kooxan
Hatharari
Lungleh
Demagiri
Noakholi
Jorargany
Nirsarai
Silakunda
Feni
Sonagazi
Chandpur
Comilla
Brahmanbaria
Akhaura
Ashugunj
Kasba
Bhairub
Baxitpur
Karimganj
Kishoriganj
Hatkhali
Ishwarganj
Ramgopalpur
Mymensingh
Jamalpur
Sherpur
Narayandahar
Netrakona
Bagura
Sultanpur
Malda
Tinpahar
Rajmehl
Katiyar
Manihari
Sahebganj
Barsoe
Saidpur
Domar
Darwani
Goalpara
Mankachar
Turá
Lakhipur
Sherpur
Jamalpur
Mymensingh
Ramgopalpur
Ishwarganj
Karimganj
Kishoriganj
Hatkhali

RAILWAY OFFICES OPENED.

1. Akhaura ...	Assam-Bengal Railway.
2. Mukundpur ...	
3. Nyanpur ...	
4. Tarapur ...	
5. Mashlandpur ...	Bengal Central Railway.
6. Seoraphuli Junction.	Tarkessur Railway.
7. Akhilpur ...	Eastern Bengal State Railway.
8. Golbathan ...	
9. Halishahr ...	
10. Jalalgarh ...	
11. Latmonirhat ...	
12. Moghalhat ...	
13. Tograhat ...	
14. Bhubaneswar ...	East Coast Railway.
15. Cuttack Road ...	
16. Delang ...	
17. Khorda Road ...	
18. Puri ...	
19. Sattyabadi ...	

RAILWAY OFFICES OPENED—*concld.*

20. Balgoodar ...	East Indian Railway.
21. Chattra ...	
22. Churulia ...	
23. Damoda flag-station.	
24. Domohani ...	
25. Dumra ...	
26. Gangpur ...	
27. Gaurangdi ...	
28. Jamuria ...	
29. Kaloobathan ...	
30. Karisath ...	
31. Kulharia ...	
32. Lilloah ...	
33. Mooduncutta	
34. Paraj ...	
35. Sabour ...	
36. Sadisopur ...	
37. Sakrigali ghat	
38. Sakrigali Junction.	

RAILWAY OFFICES CLOSED.

1. Digha Ghat ... Bengal and North-Western Railway.
2. Mokamah Ghat Tirhut Section, Bengal and North-Western Railway.
3. Kidderpore Boat Registry Office ... Calcutta Port Commissioners' Railway.

The map attached shows the telegraph lines in operation at the close of the year.

POST-OFFICES, &c.

Post-offices, &c.

The following statement shows the total number of post-offices, letter-boxes, postmen and village postmen in the Lower Provinces of Bengal. The statement includes not only Imperial postal establishments, but also those paid from District Dák Funds and contributions from Native States:—

POSTAL CIRCLE.	Year.	Post-offices.	Letter-boxes.	Postmen.	Village postmen.
1	2	3	4	5	6
Bengal ...	1895-96	1,535	4,575	2,104	424
	1896-97	1,597	4,643	2,160	406
Bihar ...	1895-96	570	637	741	183
	1896-97	571	662	742	188
Eastern Bengal	1895-96	436	1,068	542	99
	1896-97	447	1,091	574	83
Total ...	1895-96	2,541	6,280	3,387	706
	1896-97	2,615	6,396	3,476	677

Postal Lines.

In the year 1896-97, 26,688 miles of postal lines were maintained from both Imperial and District post revenues, as compared with 27,081 miles in the previous year. There was thus a decrease of 393 miles.

The statement below shows the different kinds of lines maintained:—

Year.	Railway.	Mail cart.	Runners and boat.	Steamer.	Total.
1	2	3	4	5	6
1895-96 ...	2,645	203	19,917	4,316	27,081
1896-97 ...	2,916	189	19,500	4,083	26,688

Correspondence.

The total number of postal articles of all classes (excluding money-orders) received for delivery at the post-offices in Lower Bengal in 1896-97 was 99,080,332, as compared with 93,920,554 in the previous year, showing an increase of 5,159,778, or 5·5 per cent. in the year under review. The increase in the previous year was approximately 7 per cent.

Insurance and value-payable post.

The figures given below show the number and value of insured and value-payable articles posted in the Lower Provinces, and the fees and commissions realised:—

Articles.	Number.	Value declared.	Fees and commissions.
1	2	3	4
		Rs.	Rs.
Insured ...	66,652	1,65,67,438	45,321
Value-payable ...	780,280	91,27,301	1,59,647

Of the total number of insured articles posted, 35,770, or nearly 54 per cent., insured for Rs. 1,08,76,969 were posted in Calcutta, and of the total number of value-payable articles posted, 700,536, or nearly 90 per cent., valued at Rs. 83,75,139 were posted in Calcutta.

Money-orders.

The number and value of money-orders of all classes issued and paid during the year under review, as compared with the previous year, are shown in the following statement:—

Year.	Issues.		Commission.	Payments.		Total.		Remarks.
	Number.	Value.		Number.	Value.	Number.	Value.	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
		Rs.	Rs.		Rs.		Rs.	
1895-96	3,581,004	6,44,72,216	8,74,178	3,629,765	6,53,12,271	7,210,769	12,97,84,487	
1896-97	3,976,071	6,88,06,461	9,40,560	3,891,606	6,96,39,537	7,867,677	13,84,45,998	
Difference ...	+395,067	+43,34,245	+66,382	+261,841	+43,27,266	+656,908	+86,61,511	

Revenue money-orders.

During the year under report 192,425 revenue money-orders of the aggregate value of Rs. 17,79,477 were received for payment in the Lower Provinces, comprising the Bengal, Eastern Bengal, and Bihar Circles, as compared with 186,175 revenue money-orders of the aggregate value of Rs. 17,19,018 received for payment during the previous year. There was thus an increase of 6,250, or 3·4 per cent. in the number, and of Rs. 60,459, or 3·5 per cent. in the value of revenue money-orders.

Official money-orders.

During the year under report 92,195 official money-orders, aggregating Rs. 21,25,813 in value, were received for payment as compared with 91,368, aggregating Rs. 20,22,900 in value, during the previous year, showing an increase of 827, or ·9 per cent., in number, and of Rs. 1,02,913, or 5·1 per cent., in value.

Rent money-orders.

49,675 rent money-orders of the aggregate value of Rs. 7,40,310 were issued during the year under report, against 47,919 money-orders of the aggregate value of Rs. 6,76,452 issued during the previous year. There was thus an increase of 1,756 in the number, and of Rs. 63,858 in the value of rent money-orders issued. The commission realised was Rs. 11,556 as compared with Rs. 10,787 in 1895-96.

The following statement shows the percentages of refusals on the total issues of rent money-orders during the past five years:—

Year.	Number of rent money-orders refused.	Percentage.	Amount of rent money-orders refused.	Percentage.
1	2	3	4	5
			Rs.	
1892-93 ...	14,894	33	1,41,444	24
1893-94 ...	17,261	35	1,68,411	26
1894-95 ...	15,830	33	1,68,209	25
1895-96 ...	14,469	30	1,51,902	22
1896-97 ...	13,670	27	1,50,315	20

British Postal orders.

The number of British postal orders sold during the year was 6,849, as compared with 6,063 in the previous year. The orders most in demand were those of 20*s*., 10*s*. and 5*s*.

Savings Bank.

The following figures show the transactions of Postal Savings Bank during the year under report:—

Number of accounts opened	52,081
ditto closed	27,747
Number of deposits	301,519
Amount of deposits	Rs. 1,53,61,517
Number of withdrawals	181,155
Amount of withdrawals	Rs. 1,64,51,875
Number of accounts open at the close of the year ...	237,375
Value of ditto ditto ...	Rs. 2,59,82,879

Government Securities.

A statement of Government securities purchased, sold and deposited with the Comptroller-General for safe custody, is given below:—

	Number.	Value.
1	2	3
		Rs.
Purchased	239	6,83,400
Sold	13	8,500
Deposited	38	30,414

Postal Life Insurance.

The number of policies granted to postal servants during the year was 52, amounting in value to Rs. 56,300, against 35 of the aggregate value of Rs. 35,450 in the previous year.

Seventeen policies of the total value of Rs. 30,800 were paid.

A classification of the servants of the post-office, whose lives were insured, is given below:—

Superintendents.	Inspectors.	Postmasters.	Sub-Postmasters.	Branch Postmasters.	Clerks.	Signallers.	Paid probationers.	Overseers.	Village postmen.
1	1	3	9	2	23	8	3	1	1

The number of policies granted to servants of the Telegraph Department during the year 1896-97 was 10, amounting to Rs. 19,000, as compared with 5 aggregating Rs. 11,500 in the previous year. Two policies of the value of Rs. 4,000 were paid during the year. A classification of the servants of the Telegraph Department, whose lives were insured, is given below:—

Telegraph Masters.	Signallers.	Clerks.
2	6	2

Privileged newspapers.

Sixty-two newspapers adopted the system of cash prepayment of postage known as the Privileged Publication System, and 54 papers gave up the use of the system. The total number of privileged newspapers at the close of the year was 201.

Combined Post and Telegraph offices.

On the 1st of April 1896 there were 271 combined post and telegraph offices worked by postal officers in the Lower Provinces. Thirty-two combined offices were opened and one closed during the year, leaving 302 postal-telegraph offices open on the 31st March 1897. The number of messages sent was 301,703, and the total amount realised on them was Rs. 3,12,716. The cost of total establishment and contingencies was Rs. 73,763, leaving a credit balance of Rs. 2,38,953, against Rs. 2,08,525 in the previous year. The number of messages received for delivery at these offices, and the number of transit messages were 344,560 and 216,216 respectively.

Criminal offences.

There were 30 prosecutions of postal servants during the year, against 32 in the previous year, convictions being obtained in 29 cases.

Quinine.

On the 31st March 1897 the value of the advance of quinine held by the post-offices in the Lower Provinces was Rs. 14,494, and the value of the quinine sold in 5-grain packets at one pice each during the year was Rs. 41,945, against Rs. 43,537 in the previous year, showing a decrease of 3·6 per cent. The sales for 1895-96 showed an increase of 57 per cent. over those of the previous year. This high rate of increase has not been maintained.

District dák.

At the beginning of the year 1896-97, there were 305 post-offices in the Lower Provinces maintained by funds raised under the District Dák Act, and by contributions received from Native States. Of these 187 were in Bengal, 87 in Bihar, and 31 in Eastern Bengal postal circles.

During the year 8 new offices were opened and 6 closed, leaving 307 offices open at the close of the year. There were 425 district dák letter-boxes existing at the commencement of the year, and 4 letter-boxes were opened and 11 withdrawn during the year. There were thus 418 letter-boxes at the close of the year.

The number of miles of district dák-runners' lines mentioned during the year was 12,390, against 12,513 in 1895-96.

The number of articles estimated to have passed through the district post was 6,168,169, against 5,897,432, or an increase of 270,737 for the year. The number of articles returned undelivered was 126,477, against 114,563 in the previous year.

V.—REVENUE AND FINANCE.

Imperial Revenue and Finance.

Statement showing the Imperial Receipts in 1896-97 as compared with 1895-96.

Major heads of Receipts.	Actuals of 1895-96.	Actuals of 1896-97.	Increase.	Decrease.
1	2	3	4	5
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
I.—Land Revenue	2,96,35,293	3,01,36,972	5,01,679	...
II.—Opium	5,31,38,728	4,92,54,180	...	38,84,548
III.—Salt	2,47,07,793	2,48,66,946	1,59,153	...
IV.—Stamps	41,92,911	43,93,574	2,00,663	...
V.—Excise	1,00,33,873	1,00,49,484	15,611	...
VII.—Customs	1,70,03,602	1,46,87,261	...	23,16,341
VIII.—Assessed Taxes	23,30,046	24,59,218	1,29,172	...
IX.—Forest	4,59,355	6,85,425	2,26,070	...
X.—Registration	6,70,746	7,72,348	1,01,602	...
XI.—Interests from Native States ...	...	1,875	1,875	...
XII.—Interests	16,43,784	16,02,292	...	41,492
XXII.—Receipts in aid of Superannuation ...	1,75,865	1,65,349	...	10,516
XXIII.—Stationery and Printing	71,469	68,056	...	3,413
XXV.—Miscellaneous	56,834	64,910	8,076	...
Total ...	14,41,20,299	13,92,07,890	13,43,901	62,56,310

The following remarks explain the principal items of increase and decrease:—

Increase.

Land Revenue.—The increase as compared with 1895-96 was chiefly due to the restoration to Provincial in that year of the contribution made to the Imperial revenues in 1894-95, and to the adjustment in 1896-97, by deduction from the Provincial share of Land Revenue of Rs. 2,00,000 on account of deferred interest on the loan granted for the Kidderpore Docks.

Salt.—There were larger clearances from bond, specially in Chittagong, Khulna, and Dacca.

Stamps.—The increase was due partly to an increase in civil suits and partly to the execution of a greater number of bonds on account of the scarcity.

Assessed Taxes.—The increase was due to more careful assessment, chiefly in Calcutta.

Forests.—The increase was under "Timber and other produce removed from the forests by Government Agency" for the supply of sleepers to railways under construction.

Registration.—The increase was due to the extension of the operations of the Department in all the districts consequent on the prevailing scarcity.

DECREASE.

Opium.—The decrease was due to the average price obtained at the sales in 1896-97 being less than that obtained in 1895-96.

Customs.—The decrease was due to the falling off in the export of paddy and rice to foreign ports owing to failure of crops.

Interest.—The decrease was due partly to a reduction in the outstanding balances of loans owing to repayment of instalments.

Statement showing the Imperial Expenditure in 1896-97 as compared with 1895-96.

MAJOR HEADS OF EXPENDITURE.	Actuals of 1895-96.	Actuals of 1896-97.	Increase.	Decrease.
1	2	3	4	5
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
1. Refunds and Drawbacks	5,08,674	5,65,334	56,660	...
2. Assignments and Compensation	1,18,730	1,16,559	...	2,171
3. Land Revenue	13,96,108	14,91,036	94,928	...
4. Opium	2,06,41,076	2,48,13,481	41,72,405	...
6. Stamps	1,64,347	1,68,464	4,117	...
7. Excise	5,04,014	5,22,315	18,301	...
10. Assessed Taxes	92,093	91,221	...	872
11. Forest	2,33,034	3,45,021	1,11,987	...
12. Registration	4,01,271	4,26,179	24,908	...
14. Interest on other Obligations	96,448	47,566	...	48,882
18. General Administration	3,06,640	3,30,807	24,167	...
23. Ecclesiastical	2,09,503	1,83,862	...	25,641
25. Political	25,130	25,721	591	...
26. Scientific and other Minor Departments ...	22,483	22,213	...	270
27. Territorial and Political Pensions	11,03,628	10,05,015	...	98,613
28. Civil Furlough	...	53	53	...
29. Superannuation, &c., &c.	1,04,159	1,07,776	3,617	...
30. Stationery and Printing	20,06,478	19,15,905	...	90,573
32. Miscellaneous	24,467	28,687	4,220	...
Total ...	2,79,58,283	3,22,07,215	45,15,954	2,67,022

The following remarks explain the principal items of increase and decrease:—

INCREASE.

Refunds and Drawbacks.—There were special refunds during the year.

Land Revenue.—The increase represents larger expenditure on survey and settlement.

Opium.—The increase was due chiefly to larger payments to cultivators in both the Agencies of Bihar and Benares.

Forests.—The increase was more than covered by the corresponding increase on the receipt side.

Registration.—The increase was due to larger payment of commissions to Rural Sub-Registrars owing to expansion of the operations of the Department.

General Administration.—The increase was due partly to the payment in 1896-97 of the allowance to the Bank, which would have been paid in 1897-98 but for the transfer of the Savings Bank accounts to the Post-Office, and partly to the payment of leave allowances of account officers of other provinces on leave in Calcutta and larger establishment charges in the Civil Office of Account and Audit.

DECREASE.

Interest on other Obligations.—The decrease was due to the transfer of the Presidency Savings Bank Department to the Post Office.

Ecclesiastical.—The decrease was due to change of officers.

Territorial and Political Pensions.—The decrease was due to lapses.

Stationery and Printing —The decrease was attributable to smaller purchases of stationery for central stores.

Circulation of Currency Notes.

The following is an abstract of the figures showing the value of notes received into and issued from the Bengal Treasuries during the year 1896-97. These figures do not include the transactions of the Bank of Bengal, Calcutta, or of its branches at Dacca and Patna; but those between the Bank of Bengal, Calcutta, and the District Treasuries are included in them :—

Transactions with—	Received from.	Issues to.
	Rs.	Rs.
(1) Bank of Bengal, Calcutta ...	28,09,775	89,83,805
(2) Reserve Treasury, Calcutta ...	10,000	1,23,67,005
(3) Other treasuries ...	38,015	38,015
(4) Currency chests ...	10,000	3,82,000
(5) Public in payment of Government dues— Home Circle, Rs. 3,27,14,655 / Foreign do., „ 2,82,320	3,29,96,975	1,47,65,425
(6) Public in exchange for silver ...	81,56,500	72,57,040
(7) Ditto ditto for notes of other values	10,30,845	10,30,845
Total ...	4,50,52,110	4,48,24,135
Opening balance ...	42,92,170	...
Closing do. ...	...	45,20,145
GRAND TOTAL ...	4,93,44,280	4,93,44,280

The stock of currency notes in the Treasuries was Rs. 42,92,170 at the beginning of the year and Rs. 45,20,145 at its close.

The receipts from the *Bank of Bengal*, Calcutta, represent the value of notes supplied to the District Treasuries on indents to meet local requirements. They amounted to Rs. 28,09,775 as against Rs. 22,92,375 in the previous year, showing an increase of Rs. 5,17,400, which occurred chiefly in remittances to the districts of Hooghly, Backergunge, Chittagong, Saran, Cuttack, Puri, Hazaribagh and Manbhum.

The issues to the *Bank of Bengal*, Calcutta, represent the value of notes remitted to the Bank under standing orders by the Howrah, 24-Parganas, and the Calcutta Treasuries. They amounted to Rs. 89,83,805 against Rs. 86,67,320 in 1895-96, showing a net increase of Rs. 3,16,485.

The receipts (Rs. 10,000) from the *Reserve Treasury* represent the amount of notes received by the Dumka Treasury in exchange for notes remitted by it to the former.

The issues to the *Reserve Treasury* amounted to Rs. 1,23,67,005, which is more than the value of issues in 1895-96 by Rs. 13,80,260, of which Burdwan accounts for Rs. 10,52,585. These issues represent the amount of surplus notes which under standing orders are remitted by all the treasuries to the Reserve

Treasury every month, and form part of the process by which the cash surplus of the Province is made over to the Comptroller-General.

The transactions under the head *Other Treasuries* represent remittances between the Sundarbans and the 24-Parganas Treasuries. Under standing orders the former Treasury sends its surplus notes and obtains its supplies from the latter.

The figures entered against the head *Currency Chests* exhibit the value of notes drawn from or paid into the currency chests in exchange for silver or notes of other values.

Transactions with the Public fall under the heads—

(*a*) In payment of Government dues.
(*b*) In exchange for silver.
(*c*) In exchange for notes of other values.

The following table shows the receipts and issues under these heads for the five years 1892-93 to 1896-97 :—

Receipts.	1892-93.	1893-94.	1894-95.	1895-96.	1896-97.
1	2	3	4	5	6
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
From the public in payment of Government dues	2,97,00,675	2,73,85,045	2,69,91,450	3,06,17,525	3,29,96,975
From the public in exchange for silver	92,05,495	85,63,240	84,05,490	80,69,380	81,56,500
Ditto ditto of notes of other values	9,13,440	8,28,055	7,41,715	9,58,585	10,30,845
Total ...	3,98,19,610	3,67,76,340	3,61,38,655	3,96,45,490	4,21,84,320
Issues.					
To the public in payment of claims ...	1,26,68,925	1,23,74,410	1,26,65,340	1,33,48,875	1,47,65,425
Ditto in exchange for silver...	70,13,940	70,22,730	65,47,225	78,45,625	72,57,040
Ditto ditto for notes of other values	9,13,440	8,28,055	7,41,715	9,58,585	10,30,845
Total ...	2,05,96,305	2,02,25,195	1,99,54,280	2,21,53,085	2,30,53,310

It will be observed that the total values of notes received from and issued to the public in 1896-97 are the highest on record. The receipts from the public in payment of Government dues rose from Rs. 3,06,17,525 in 1895-96 to Rs. 3,29,96,975 in the year under report. The issues to the public in payment of claims also show an increase of Rs. 14,16,550 as compared with the previous year. The progressive fall in receipts from the public in exchange for silver received a check : the receipts show an improvement of Rs. 87,120 over those of the previous year. On the other hand, the issues to the public in exchange for silver declined from Rs. 78,45,625 in 1895-96 to Rs. 72,57,040 in the year under report. The value of receipts in exchange for silver (Rs. 81,56,500) in 1896-97 was better than the value of issues (Rs. 72,57,040) by Rs. 8,99,460. The corresponding increase in the previous year was Rs. 2,23,755. The rise in 1895-96 in the transactions in notes in exchange for those of other values has been maintained. The figures of 1896-97 show an increase of Rs. 72,260 as compared with that year.

In the statement below is shown the proportion which the values of receipts and issues of notes bear to the cash transactions of each district in the Province. It will be seen that the largest percentages of notes were received by the Calcutta Collectorate (73), Sundarbuns (55), Howrah (44), and 24-Parganas (40), but the high receipts in these Treasuries are due to a great extent to the proximity of the Currency Office, Calcutta. Of the other Treasuries, Murshidabad stands highest with a percentage of receipts of (43), Nadia received 35 per cent., Darjeeling 34 per cent., Burdwan 33 per cent., Birbhum and Purnea 32 per cent. each, Monghyr 28 per cent., Hooghly 27 per cent., Manbhum 26 per cent., and Palamau 25 per cent.: the others below

24 per cent. The smallest percentages were received by Noakhali (·01) and Tippera (·19).

	Receipts.			Issues.		
	Cash received from public.	Notes from public in payment of Government dues.	Percentage.	Cash paid to public.	Notes to public in payment of Government dues.	Percentage.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
	Rs.	Rs.		Rs.	Rs.	
Backergunge ...	45,49,853	5,09,890	10·08	26,09,065	1,75,985	6·32
Balasore	19,26,594	1,72,215	8·21	17,75,770	1,53,310	7·95
Bankura	16,19,903	58,855	3·51	13,51,344	98,200	6·77
Birbhum	15,74,980	7,40,615	31·98	8,12,100	2,20,860	21·38
Bhagalpur... ...	31,17,797	4,82,540	13·4	19,25,858	6,66,405	25·71
Bogra	16,26,413	1,80,145	9·97	9,59,739	77,385	7·48
Burdwan	60,55,855	29,41,440	32·69	46,95,504	7,15,520	13·22
Calcutta	29,33,360	79,72,615	73·09	1,02,06,213	.....	...
Chittagong ...	48,91,135	96,810	1·94	47,97,356	4,23,465	8·11
Champaran ...	19,00,645	2,28,205	10·72	29,55,857	1,46,525	4·72
Cuttack	37,78,572	3,37,785	8·21	47,71,219	3,79,835	7·38
Dacca	39,28,237	25,845	·65	39,54,289	23,265	·6
Darjeeling	13,08,534	6,71,125	33·9	26,52,993	3,68,500	12·19
Dinajpur	32,26,349	7,25,435	18·36	11,60,019	1,37,945	10·63
Dumka	11,13,564	2,14,090	16·13	9,14,800	1,54,500	14·45
Darbhanga ...	25,24,585	5,93,670	19 03	26,22,282	1,74,120	6·22
Faridpur	20,61,511	1,82,030	8·11	19,72,421	1,22,620	5.85
Gaya	41,27,194	4,14,730	9·13	59,27,961	3,56,900	5·68
Hooghly	34,23,974	12,50,060	26·74	26,24,646	14,73,765	35·96
Hazaribagh ...	10,56,896	2,05,005	16·25	14,13,352	1,72,720	10·9
Howrah	6,88,422	5,46,470	44·25	2,01,486	1,18,335	37·
Jessore	20,91,681	4,03,985	16·19	14,77,407	2,68,590	15·38
Jalpaiguri	22,26,316	6,67,640	23·07	7,16,480	1,52,940	3·95
Khulna	26,28,449	4,52,035	14·67	13,01,431	1,93,150	12·92
Lohardaga	15,46,479	93,245	5·68	11,16,477	1,68,230	13·09
Malda	11,59,708	3,15,250	21·37	11,97,353	1,09,370	8·37
Manbhum	16,33,232	5,66,535	25·75	24,14,412	5,68,885	19·07
Midnapore... ...	51,54,897	14,93,490	22·46	39,85,004	11,49,165	22·38
Monghyr	22,01,322	8,62,740	28·15	24,46,649	3,90,150	13·75
Murshidabad ...	19,38,391	14,52,685	42·84	25,63,495	5,97,790	18·91
Muzaffarpur ...	30,59,703	5,93,400	16·24	36,72,541	3,98,860	9·79
Mymensingh ...	59,43,720	4,91,415	7·63	51,36,015	2,62,610	4·86
Noakhali ...	26,92,764	165	·01	9,79,470	1,17,575	10·72
Nadia	15,48,027	8,30,140	34·91	18,87,622	4,94,455	20·76
Palamau	5,62,613	1,88,930	25·14	4,89,469	88,275	15·28
Pabna	21,09,528	1,23,240	5·52	40,63,757	1,50,535	3·57
Patna	52,31,407	27,655	·52	59,06,906	12,255	·21
Puri	15,31,347	93,570	5·76	16,85,790	1,66,960	9·01
Purnea	27,73,812	13,26,825	32·36	10,89,272	4,21,185	27·88
Rajshahi	22,70,061	5,20,505	18·65	17,06,737	1,86,750	9·86
Rangpur	26,37,000	5,38,390	12·89	33,59,424	1,48,635	4·24
Saran	35,83,343	2,55,650	6·66	51,50,624	2,33,275	4·33
Shahabad	41,70,680	5,00,795	10·72	47,96,712	3,29,160	6.42
Singhbhum ...	7,58,021	1,30,485	14·69	6,09,830	1,22,715	16·75
Sundarbans ...	32,436	40,265	55·38	56,871	16,650	22·65
Tippera	46,68,419	8,985	·19	22,94,956	1,74,350	7·06
24-Parganas ...	37,48,702	24,91,880	39·93	30,82,630	17,69,330	36·47

As regards issues, the percentage at Howrah was 37, Hooghly and 24 Parganas 36 each, Purnea 28, Bhagalpur 26, Sundarbans 23, Midnapore 22 Birbhum and Nadia 21 each; at other Treasuries it was below 20.

Provincial and Local Finance.

PROVINCIAL.—The following statement shows the actual receipts and expenditure on account of Provincial Services for 1896-97, as compared with the figures for 1895-96:—

RECEIPTS.	1895-96.	1896-97.	EXPENDITURE.	1895-96.	1896-97.
1	2	3	4	5	6
	Rs.	Rs.		Rs.	Rs.
Opening balance	43,21,996	58,20,077	Direct demand on the Revenues—		
			1. Refunds and Drawbacks...	1,52,925	1,86,525
			2. Assignments and Compensations	1,72,772	1,64,687
			3. Land Revenue	37,15,095	37,22,516
			5. Salt	52,834	50,799
			6. Stamps	4,93,040	5,05,891
			7. Excise	1,68,005	1,74,105
			8. Provincial Rates	60,794	74,204
			9. Customs	7,97,930	7,60,253
			10. Assessed Taxes	92,093	91,221
			11. Forests	2,33,034	3,45,021
			12. Registration	4,01,271	4,26,179
			Total ...	63,30,793	65,00,901
Principal Heads of Revenue—			Interest—		
I.—Land Revenue ... {Proper ...	1,01,36,181	1,00,01,587	13. Interest on ordinary debt	1,91,178	2,14,676
{Adjustments	—7,19,262	—13,62,634			
III.—Salt	1,78,408	1,34,239	Post Office, Telegraph and Mint—		
IV.—Stamps	1,25,78,733	1,31,80,722	15. Post Office	4,775	4,919
V.—Excise	33,44,624	33,49,828			
VI.—Provincial Rates	42,77,333	44,57,311	Salaries and expenses of Civil Department—		
VII.—Customs	91,193	94,114	18. General Administration ...	17,49,683	17,56,182
VIII.—Assessed Taxes	23,30,045	24,59,218	19. Law and Justice {Courts of Law.	88,26,345	89,61,305
IX.—Forests	4,59,354	6,85,425	{Jails ...	22,58,553	25,82,791
X.—Registration	6,70,747	7,72,348	20. Police	60,38,931	62,19,324
			21. Marine	8,73,766	8,73,032
Total ...	3,33,47,856	3,37,72,138	22. Education	26,07,884	27,37,752
			24. Medical	18,25,686	19,45,387
XII.—Interest	2,12,992	2,31,876	25. Political	17,751	21,617
			26. Scientific and other Minor Departments	5,26,624	4,42,310
Post Office, Telegraph and Mint—					
XIII.—Post Office	5,286	263	Total ...	2,47,25,223	2,55,39,700
			Miscellaneous—		
Receipts by Civil Department—			29. Superannuation, &c. ...	18,47,054	19,18,351
XVI.—Law and Justice—			30. Stationery and Printing...	10,89,332	10,97,509
Courts of Law	8,41,224	8,23,123	32. Miscellaneous	2,81,860	2,42,156
Jails	8,58,313	9,70,703			
XVII.—Police	1,88,763	1,88,435	Total ...	32,18,246	32,58,016
XVIII.—Marine	9,67,986	9,37,027			
XIX.—Education	5,68,406	5,64,666	Famine Relief and Insurance—		
XX.—Medical	2,09,614	1,98,843	33. Famine Relief	.....	22,80,283
XXI.—Scientific and other Minor Departments	2,35,489	2,03,980	Railways (Revenue Account)—		
			40. Subsidized Railway ...	564	.....
Total ...	38,69,795	38,85,782	41. Miscellaneous Railway Expenditure	.....	—117
Miscellaneous—					
XXII.—Receipts in aid of Superannuation	75,507	54,170	Irrigation—		
XXIII.—Stationery and Printing ...	1,35,659	1,28,216	42. Major Works		
XXV.—Miscellaneous	10,23,304	9,12,000	Working Expenses ...	12,98,405	12,81,881
			Interest on debt ...	24,64,956	24,64,143
Total ...	12,34,470	10,94,386	43. Minor Works and Navigation—		
			By Public Works Department... ...	15,64,533	17,78,208
Railways—			„ Civil Department...	4,110	4,911
XXVI.—State Railways (net earnings)	43,53,007	44,82,590	Total ...	53,32,004	55,29,143
			45. Civil Works—		
Irrigation—			By Public Works Department	30,89,752	35,24,575
XXIX.—Major Works (direct receipts)	15,15,315	19,09,613	„ Civil Department...	1,86,401	3,04,375
XXX.—Minor Works and Navigation—			Total ...	32,76,153	38,28,950
By Public Works Department	7,10,548	6,74,241			
„ Civil Department	84,257	1,32,995	Contributions	12,65,504	16,35,149
Total ...	23,10,120	27,16,849	Total ...	4,43,53,440	4,88,41,620
			Closing Balance	58,20,077	37,97,712
Buildings and Roads—					
XXXII.—Civil Works—			GRAND TOTAL ...	5,01,73,517	5,26,39,332
By Public Works Department	2,64,594	2,71,369			
„ Civil Department	2,53,825	2,46,069	Provincial Surplus (+) or Deficit (—)	+14,98,081	(—)20,22,365
Total ...	5,18,419	5,17,438			
Contributions	76	1,17,933			
Total ...	4,58,51,521	4,68,19,255			
GRAND TOTAL ...	5,01,73,517	5,26,39,332			

Receipts.—The decrease under *Land Revenue* (Proper) was chiefly due to the failure of the crops, while the decrease under *Adjustments* was due to the restoration to Provincial in 1895-96, of the contribution of three lakhs made to the Imperial revenues in 1894-95, and to the adjustment in 1896-97 by deduction from the Provincial share of Land Revenue of two lakhs on account of deferred interest on the loan granted for the Kidderpore Docks. The Provincial receipts of the *Salt* Department in 1895-96 were abnormally high (Rs. 1,78,408) as the golahs were in a congested state throughout the year, but owing to the heavy deliveries from the golahs and smaller stock in bond, the receipts from rent of warehouses fell, and the total receipts in 1896-97 amounted to Rs. 1,34,239 only. The revenue from *Stamps* continued to develop, and the total receipts amounted to Rs. 1,75,74,296. The increase under sale of Court-fee stamps was attributed to the increase in the number of civil and rent suits and to the settlement operations which are being carried on in several districts, while that under commercial and other stamps was due to the execution of a large number of mortgages and deeds of sale owing to the prevailing scarcity and failure of crops. The revenue under *Excise* has shown a steady and continuous development of about five lakhs each year since 1891-92, but it received a check in 1896-97, the chief causes being the general scarcity prevalent during the year and the scanty crop of *mahua* blossom, the price of which also rose enormously, as the petals were more largely used for food than in ordinary years. The increase under *Provincial Rates* was due to larger arrear collections and prompter realization of the current dues. The increase under *Assessed Taxes* occurred almost entirely in Calcutta and was attributed to the addition of several new assessees, to enhanced assessments on revision, and to the larger profits of jute and cotton mills on which assessments were made. The increase under *Forests* was due to the demand for sleepers from the Government forests. The increase under *Registration* was attributed to the extension of the operations of the Department in all districts consequent on the prevailing scarcity. The increase under *Interest* was due to loans granted by Government to the Howrah and Bhagalpur Municipalities for water-works and the District Board of Monghyr for certain original works. The amount recovered on account of establishment employed in the Postmaster-General's office, which was adjusted under *Post Office*, has been passed on to the books of the Comptroller, Post Office, for adjustment since 1896-97.

The decrease under *Law and Justice—Courts of Law* was in general fees, fines and forfeitures, which consisted chiefly of magisterial fines and were in their nature fluctuating. The increase under *Jails* was due entirely to the larger supplies of manufactured articles, chiefly to the Military Department. The only noticeable variation under *Marine* occurred under the head *Pilotage Receipts*, which are of a fluctuating nature, and depend on the number and tonnage of vessels visiting and leaving the Port. Larger contributions were received from municipalities and private persons in 1895-96, and hence there was a small increase under *Education* in that year. Under *Medical* the decrease was in receipts from paying patients in hospitals and lunatic asylums. The decrease under *Scientific and other Minor Departments* was due to the reduced sale of quinine. The decrease under *Superannuation* was nominal, and was due to a change in the method of adjustment of the recoveries on account of pensions, &c., of officers and establishment employed on survey and settlement operations in private estates and in collection of road cess, whereby the realizations hitherto credited to this head are now taken in reduction of expenditure. The decrease under *Miscellaneous* was under the head unclaimed deposits.

The Provincial share of the net earnings from *State Railways* rose from Rs. 43,53,007 to Rs. 44,82,590, and was due to increased traffic in jute and grain and stores for construction. The receipts from *Irrigation Major Works* rose from Rs. 15,15,315 to Rs. 19,09,613. The increase was mainly due to (1) enhanced receipts under water-rates owing to the great demand for canal water caused by the failure of the rainfall; (2) better collections; (3) the realisation of arrear demands on the Orissa and Sone Canals; and (4) to larger transport receipts due to the demand for rice. The falling off under *Minor Works and Navigation in charge of the Public Works Department* was on account of the bad state of the Nadia rivers and to the Eastern Bengal State Railway tapping some of the marts which had hitherto used the Circular and Eastern Canals route. Much

of the traffic hitherto carried by boats was conveyed by inland steamers, which do not appear to pay tollage commensurate to the freight carried. The demands of the year 1895-96 on account of lands benefited by embankments were not fully realized in that year, but the arrear recoveries were effected in 1896-97, resulting in an increase of receipts under *Minor Works in charge of the Civil Department.* The increase under *Civil Works* was in the Government share of the surplus profits of the Darjeeling-Himalayan Railway. Rupees 1,17,933 were contributed by the several Local Funds to the Provincial revenue in aid of famine relief, and these were adjusted under the head *Contribution from Local to Provincial.*

Expenditure.—The increase under *Refunds and Drawbacks* was due to a special payment of Rs. 34,000 under Land Revenue made in the district of Faridpur to claimants of the mesne profits of estates which had been credited to Government. Larger arrear payments were made in 1895-96 under Malikana, and hence there was an increase in that year under *Assignments and Compensations.* The increase under *Land Revenue* was due to the purchase of a steamer for the Sunderbuns Commissioner. The increase under *Stamps* was under discount for the sale of stamps. The increase under *Excise* was partly for the payment of compensation for dearness of food-grains and partly for increased establishment charges. The increase under *Provincial Rates* was on account of a larger contribution for valuation and revaluation work. The increase under *Forests* was mainly under timber and other produce removed from the forests by Government agency, and was more than covered by enhanced receipts. The excess under *Registration* was almost entirely in the allowances earned by Rural Sub-Registrars, the charge for which continues to increase yearly as the operations of the department expand. The charges for *Interest* payable to the Imperial Government rose from Rs. 1,91,178 to Rs. 2,14,676, and was due to larger outstanding balances in the Provincial Loan and Advance Account.

The increase under *General Administration* was due chiefly to larger payments for furniture and sumptuary allowances sanctioned for His Honour the Lieutenant-Governor. The increase under *Law and Justice—Courts of Law* was (1) on account of compensation for dearness of food-grains paid to inferior servants; (2) for increased payments under salaries of High Court Judges, owing to the absence of officers on furlough in 1895-96, and (3) for larger payments on account of fees to pleaders in criminal cases. There was larger outlay for the purchase of raw materials in the year to meet the increased requisition for supplies by the Military and Police Departments, which was accompanied by a corresponding increase in receipts. In consequence of the rise in the price of food-grains the diet charges of the *Jail* Department for 1896-97 exceeded those of 1895-96 by Rs. 2,23,000. The increase under *Police* was chiefly for the payment of compensation for dearness of provisions, and also partly for enhancement of rents and municipal taxes in Calcutta, to the creation of new outposts, and to the increase in the number of Inspectors and Sub-Inspectors and their travelling allowances. The increase under *Education* was partly due to the deputation of the Director of Public Instruction and other officers on special duty in connection with the re-organisation of the Department, and partly to the increase of salaries in Arts Colleges and the Civil Engineering College, Howrah, and to the cost of new furniture for the new boarding school at Kurseong. The increase under *Medical* was due to increased charges on account of diet and clothing of patients, cost of medical stores and country medicines, to the special grant made to the Leper Asylum, and to the charges connected with establishment of plague and observation camps. The final payment of Rs. 73,000 for the purchase of the Nimbong Cinchona Plantation was made in 1895-96, and hence there was an increase under *Minor Departments* in that year. The expenditure under *Superannuation* continued to increase; the charges amounted to Rs. 19,18,351 in 1896-97, against Rs. 18,47,054 in 1895-96, due to the amount of new pensions sanctioned during the year. Larger grants were made in 1895-96 to the Lady Canning's Home for teaching Nurses and for the purchase of land for the construction of a new Leper Asylum building at Gobra, resulting in an increase under *Miscellaneous* in that year. An expenditure of Rs. 22,80,283 has been debited to the Provincial revenues for the relief of distress arising from the prevailing famine.

The decrease under *Irrigation Major Works* occurred under the maintenance charges of the Midnapore and Tidal Canals, while the increase under *Minor Works and Navigation* was due to larger outlay on the Bhangore khal improvement project. Under *Civil Works* larger outlay was incurred under original works in the Kurseong Boarding School, on the installation of the electric light at Belvedere and Alipore Jail, on the acquisition of land on the east side of the Presidency General Hospital, on the construction of the upper storey on the west wing of the new public office, Dalhousie Square, for the accommodation of the Registrar of Calcutta, and on the acquisition of land in Colootollah Street for constructing a residential building for the military students of the Medical College. The increase *in the Civil Department* was in consequence of the charge of Rs. 80,000 incurred for the installation of electric lighting in the Civil Engineering College, Sibpur, and of expenditure on roads and buildings in the South Lushai Hills and in Angul. The increase under *Contributions* was partly for special grants made to the District Boards for the construction of feeder roads and for the improvement of roads in the Duars, and partly for grants made to the Chaukidari Reward Funds in certain districts, equivalent to the surplus balances of the funds on the 31st March 1895, up to which date their receipts and payments had been classified as Provincial revenues and expenditure.

LOCAL.—The following table shows the income and expenditure of the INCORPORATED LOCAL FUNDS for the year 1896-97:—

NAME OF FUND.	Opening balance.	Receipts.	Total.	Expenditure.	Closing balance.
1	2	3	4	5	6
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
District Road Fund	95,337	3,12,535	4,07,872	3,26,452	81,420
District Road Account	34,404	1,36,597	1,71,001	1,26,996	44,005
District Fund	21,19,410	82,63 688	1,03,83,098	82,75,287	21,07,811
District Post Fund	3,64,043	3,99,674	7,63,717	3,64,117	3,99,600
Inland Labour Transport Fund ...	.....	24,176	24,176	24,176	.....
Steam Boiler Inspection Fund ...	18,328	35,595	53,923	27,005	26,918
Village Chaukidari Fund	46,596	2,56,517	3,03,113	2,52,745	50,368
District Chaukidari Reward Fund	20,924	42,253	63,177	23,491	39,686
Road Patrol Fund	6,352	35,831	42,183	32,854	9,329
Total ...	27,05,394	95,06,866	1,22,12,260	94,53,123	27,59,137

The District Road Fund existed, as in the preceding year, in the six districts in which the Cess Act is in force and to which the Local Self-Government Act has not been extended. The Palamau Fund contributed Rs. 20,000 to Famine Relief.

The District Fund existed in the same 38 districts as in 1895-96. The year 1896-97 being a year of famine, some of the District Boards had to incur heavy expenditure on account of famine relief, and in the Patna Division all the District Boards were authorised by the Local Government to overdraw their balances in the local treasuries. The deficit balance of the Darbhanga District Board at the end of the year was Rs. 57,212.

The balance to the credit of the *District Post Fund* increased from Rs. 3,64,043 at the beginning to Rs. 3,99,600 at the end of the year. The balances in the districts of Dacca, Darbhanga, Gaya, Midnapur, Patna, Saran, and Shahabad were higher than Rs. 15,000.

The total expenditure of the *Inland Labour Transport Fund* in Bengal was Rs. 27,610, while the actual receipts amounted to Rs. 24,176, the difference (Rs. 3,434) being debited to Assam. The receipts and charges exceeded those of the previous year by Rs. 2,442 and Rs. 2,990 respectively, owing mainly in the one case to larger sums realized from registration fees and in the other to the entertainment of additional establishment.

The transactions of the EXCLUDED LOCAL FUNDS were as follows :—

NAME OF FUND.	Opening balance.	Receipts.	Expenditure.	Closing balance.
1	2	3	4	5
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
I.—Police Funds—				
Railway Police Clothing	793	2,940	1,742	1,991
Calcutta and Suburban Police Superannuation	6,699	27,558	30,172	4,085
Foundling Asylum ...	82	3,419	3,426	75
Fire Brigade ...	21,559	68,125	67,012	22,672
Total ...	29,133	1,02,042	1,02,352	28,823
II.—Marine Funds—				
Hospital Port Dues ...	63,736	74,613	76,783	61,566
Balasore Port ...	(—) 7,230	29,310	13,775	8,305
Cuttack „ ...	2,111	9,639	9,407	2,343
Puri „ ...	7,369	1,861	1,061	8,169
Total ...	65,986	1,15,423	1,01,026	80,383
III.—Education Fund—				
Hindu College ...	3,025	4,762	7,413	374
Durga Churn Laha's Scholarship	.....	3,044	3,044	.....
Jogiara Estate ...	535	253	780	8
Jadunath Mukerjee's Scholarship ...	788	.....	170	618
Total ...	4,348	8,059	11,407	1,000
IV.—Medical and Charitable Funds—				
Pilgrims' Lodging-house	36,477	33,922	42,461	27,938
Babu Ram Lal Mukerjee's Endowment ...	.....	2,618	1,469	1,149
Bengal Charitable Relief	.....	40,275	25,976	14,299
Chuni Lal Seal's Dispensary ...	(—) 440	2,996	3,211	(—) 655
Annachattra ...	1,014	5,835	6,629	220
Dum-Dum Outdoor Dispensary ...	.....	819	819	...
Total ...	37,051	86,465	80,565	42,951
V.—Public Works Funds—				
Khondmal Road ...	7,401	8,049	3,258	12,192
Darjeeling Improvement	11,192	33,857	30,295	14,754
Total ...	18,593	41,906	33,553	26,946
VI.—Miscellaneous Funds—				
Western Duars Market	10,025	14,409	12,829	11,605
Zoological Gardens ...	4,985	55,544	42,211	18,318
Christian Burial Board	11,363	19,006	17,383	12,986
Muhammadan Burial Board	694	1,612	1,588	718
Mohsin Endowment ...	10,732	1,09,589	1,07,647	12,674
Chittagong Hill Tracts Bazar	1,026	1,794	644	2,176
Total ...	38,825	2,01,954	1,82,302	58,477

Name of Fund.	Opening balance.	Receipts.	Expenditure.	Closing balance.
1	2	3	4	5
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
VII.—Cantonment Funds—				
1. Cuttack	1,576	4,886	4,527	1,935
2. Alipore	403	2,302	2,507	198
3. Dum-Dum... ...	1,029	22,027	21,270	1,786
4. Barrackpore ...	2,791	26,254	25,082	3,963
5. Darjeeling (Jalapahar) ...	47	2,024	2,070	1
6. Ditto (Lebong) ...	212	8,142	8,267	87
7. Buxa	258	2,029	2,102	185
8. Doranda	738	1,908	2,213	433
9. Dinapore	2,838	19,351	21,386	803
Total ...	9,892	88,923	89,424	9,391
VIII.—Municipalities—				
Municipalities ...	3,24,245	25,16,184	24,44,329	3,96,100
Unions	118	.....	.....	118
Total ...	3,24,363	25,16,184	24,44,329	3,96,218
IX.—Port Trust Fund—				
Chittagong Port Trust	57,179	55,235	99,124	13,290
Grand Total ...	5,85,370	32,16,191	31,44,082	6,57,479

Police Funds.

During the year under report the Commissioner of Police, Calcutta, was authorized by the Local Government to overdraw the balance of the *Calcutta and Suburban Police Superannuation Fund* to the extent of Rs. 2,000 till the interest on the invested capital of the fund due in July 1897 was realized.

Marine Funds.

The *Balasore Port Fund* received a contribution of Rs. 24,000 from Provincial revenues during the year.

Education Funds.

The large increase in the payments of the *Hindu College Fund* as compared with the previous year was due to the investment of Rs. 2,800 in the purchase of Government securities for Rs. 2,500, which have been added to the capital of the fund. The *Durga Churn Laha's Scholarship Fund* received a contribution of Rs. 1,271 from the Provincial revenues to cover the deficit of the year. Instead of the usual contribution of Rs. 1,000 from the surplus collections of the Jogiara estate, the *Jogiara Fund* received only Rs. 253, and the balance was reduced to Rs. 8 at the end of December 1896.

Medical and Charitable Funds.

The expenditure of the *Pilgrims' Lodging-house Fund* during the year under report exceeded the receipts by Rs. 8,539, and the balance to the credit of the fund was reduced from Rs. 36,477 to Rs. 27,938. The decrease occurred chiefly in the districts of Puri and Gaya, where especial efforts were made to utilise the large balances outstanding from the previous year. The expenditure of the *Cuttack*

Annachattra Fund exceeded the receipts, owing chiefly to large purchases of bazar medicines, and the balance to the credit of the fund was reduced from Rs. 1,014 to Rs. 220. The payments made from *Chuni Lal Seal's Dispensary Fund* exceeded the receipts by Rs. 215, in consequence of increased expenditure on medical stores, so that the deficit balance of the fund, in spite of a grant of Rs. 1,250 from the Provincial revenues, increased from Rs. 440 to Rs. 655. *Babu Ram Lal Mukerjee's Endowment Fund* is a new fund, opened under Bengal Government order No. 3352-Agri., dated 24th August 1896. The income of the fund consists of the interest on Government securities for Rs. 50,000, made over to the Treasurer of Charitable Endowments by Babu Ram Lal Mukerjee, a zamindar of Boinchee in the district of Hooghly, with a view to creating an endowment for the relief of distress due to inundation or drought in any part of Bengal, Bihar or Orissa. The Secretary to the Government of Bengal in the Revenue Department is the administrator of the fund. The *Bengal Charitable Relief Fund* was opened as a banking account in the Treasury for the special purpose of maintaining a record of the expenditure of the amounts placed at the disposal of the Local Government by the Trustees of the Bengal Distress Relief Fund, and allotted by Government to District Officers through Commissioners of Divisions. The *Dum-Dum Outdoor Dispensary Fund* was maintained by contributions from the Dum-Dum Cantonment Fund.

Public Works Funds.

The payments from the *Darjeeling Improvement Fund* were from the beginning of November 1896, under the orders of the Local Government, made by cheques. The large increase in the receipts of the *Khondmal Road Fund*, as compared with the previous year, was due to a grant from the Provincial revenues of Rs. 4,944, the equivalent of the plough-tax collections for 1895-96 and 1896-97.

Miscellaneous Funds.

Besides the usual Government contribution of Rs. 20,000 to the *Zoological Garden Fund*, a special grant of Rs. 14,964 was sanctioned from Provincial revenues for the construction of servants' quarters and other buildings on the Begum Serai land opposite the gardens. As compared with the previous year, there was a falling off in the entrance receipts, and there were no donations during the year. As there were no Public Works charges against the *Mohsin Endowment Fund*, the expenditure of the fund was considerably smaller than the preceding year. The *Chittagong Hill Tracts Bazar Fund* depends for its receipts on rents from the bazar. Expenditure from this fund began from January 1897.

Cantonment Funds.

The *Jalapahar Fund* received a grant-in-aid of Rs. 1,132 during the year, the reduction in the closing balance being due to the fact that the pay of the establishment for March 1897 was irregularly drawn within that month. The *Lebong Fund* received grants-in-aid of Rs. 1,470 on account of conservancy and Rs. 6,288 on account of a special incinerator, which account for the increase in the receipts and charges as compared with those of the previous year. The *Alipore Fund* received a grant-in-aid of Rs. 1,782.

Municipalities.

During the year under report the Lalbagh Municipality in Murshidabad was subdivided into two parts, Murshidabad and Azimganj, and a new municipality was created in Asansol, in Burdwan. The number of municipalities banking with treasuries thus increased from 134 to 136, twelve, as in the preceding year, banking with the Bank of Bengal and its branches. None of the municipalities overdrew their balances in the Treasury, but in twelve cases the balances were less than Rs. 100. The balance to the credit of the three abolished Unions in Bankura was Rs. 118: there was no expenditure against this balance in 1896-97, but sanction was accorded to utilize it on local improvements. Orders were also passed that the amount to the credit of the late Municipality of Chanduria should be credited to the District Fund of Khulna, as the District Board had taken over the charge of the roads in that town.

Port Trust Fund.

As the Chittagong Port was almost deserted by shipping during the year under report, the receipts of the *Port Trust Fund* fell below the estimate by Rs. 27,515, while the charges exceeded the estimate by Rs. 7,729, so that the closing balance at the end of the year was in consequence reduced from Rs. 57,179 to Rs. 13,290.

Road and Public Works Cess.

In all the districts where the Bengal Cess Act, IX of 1880, is in force, the Road and Public Works Cesses were levied at the maximum rate of one anna in the rupee during the year under review. The following statement exhibits the main results of the working of the Act during the last two years:—

	1895-96.	1896-97.
(1) Current demand	Rs. 84,88,612	Rs. 86,61,682
(2) Arrear „	„ 14,80,123	„ 17,24,415
(3) Total „	„ 99,68,735	„ 1,03,86,097
(4) Total collections	„ 82,58,761	„ 86,16,072
(5) Remissions	„ 84,859	„ 63,283
(6) Net balance	„ 17,27,671	„ 17,91,576
(7) Percentage of total collections on current demand	97·2	99·4
(8) Percentage of current collections on current demand	82·1	82·8
(9) Percentage of arrear collections on arrear demand ...	78·0	82·2
(10) Number of revenue-paying estates assessed	230,637	234,835
(11) Number of revenue-free estates and rent-free tenures assessed ...	129,373	140,775
(12) Number of tenures assessed ...	1,451,837	1,476,126
(13) Number of recorded share-holders in estates	1,410,487	1,433,810
(14) Number of recorded share-holders in tenures	2,535,943	2,546,100
(15) Current demand of land-revenue	Rs. 3,82,73,908	Rs. 3,83,83,326

The total collections show an increase of Rs. 3,57,311 over the figures of the previous year, but owing to the enhanced demand, the balance outstanding at the close of the year increased by Rs. 63,905. Considering that the past year was affected by bad harvests, the result for the Province, as a whole, was very satisfactory.

Sixteen districts, the same number as in the previous year, succeeded in attaining the accepted standard of cess administration for the first class, that is to say, showed a percentage of current collections above 90, and of arrear collections above 80, during the year. Four fall into the second class, *i.e.*, collected more than 90 per cent. of the current demand and less than 80 per cent. of the arrear demand. While in seventeen districts the current collections fell short of 90 per cent., but the arrear collections rose above 80 per cent.

Failure of crops is the cause generally assigned for bad results during the year, but this explanation appears valid only in the case of Darbhanga, Muzaffarpur, Champaran, Lohardaga, Palamau and Manbhum, where distress has been severe and persistent. The collections of the current demand in Cuttack and Gaya have been persistently bad, but there has been a considerable improvement during the year in Gaya. In Backergunge, large payments were made during the period of 15 days' grace after the close of the year, which raised the percentage of current collections to 93·3. In Tippera, Jessore, the 24-Parganas, and Bhagalpur, the short percentages are ascribed to delay in the issue and execution of certificates. Habitual recusancy on the part of the landholders is assigned as the cause of short collections in Faridpur and Midnapore: in the latter district certificates were freely issued, and special notices sent to the chief landholders, in order to improve the collections. In Patna, the Cess Collection Office is said to be short-handed and unable to cope with the tauzi system recently introduced. Evasion of payment by the proprietors of petty estates, in the hope of their dues being paid by their co-sharers, combined with the unsatisfactory state of land registration and the want of sufficient establishment, is said to have occasioned the poor results in Monghyr.

There were only six districts of the fourth or lowest class, against nine in the preceding year, in which both the current and arrear collections fell short of the standards prescribed.

Except Chittagong, all these districts have, during the three years, failed to collect up to the standards. The poor results in Murshidabad and Bankura

are attributed to heavy arrears due from rent-free tenures, in consequence of the difficulty experienced in tracing the owners and their property. In Shahabad, the Dumraon and Surajpara estates failed to pay their cesses within the year, and the plea of scarcity is also put forward. The falling off in Chittagong is explained as due, partly to scarcity and partly to delay in issuing and executing certificates. The short collections in Hooghly are ascribed to a change in the method of realizing cesses from rent-free holdings, and also to some want of supervision on the part of the district staff. In Saran, the explanation given is a heavy arrear balance, the subdivision of estates and the general indebtedness of the zamindars, added to the failure of the crops.

Arrears to the sum of Rs. 12,891 became barred by limitation in nine districts, the largest amount, Rs. 5,052, being shown by Murshidabad, followed by Gaya with Rs. 4,250. The reason assigned in the case of Murshidabad is that coercive measures could not be taken in time owing to the non-receipt of correct information in the cess office regarding the boundaries of rent-free lands and the names of the owners.

Certificate Procedure.

The following statement illustrates the working of the Certificate Procedure in the realization of the cesses during the last two years:—

	1895-96.	1896-97.
Certificates pending from the previous year ...	40,960	36,033
Filed during the year	66,571	104,645
Total for disposal	107,531	140,678
Cancelled on objection	1,258	1,781
Struck off	4,943	3,246
Fully discharged	65,318	83,164
Pending at close of year	36,022	52,487
Sales effected	1,526	2,353
Sales set aside	29	50

The number of cases was greater than in the previous year, and though the number disposed of was also greater, numerous cases were instituted late in the year, and the number pending at its close shows a considerable increase. The largest number of certificates was filed in the Patna and Burdwan Divisions, 43,776 and 17,597 respectively.

The introduction, in 1895-96, of the new tauzi system, delayed the recovery of arrears, which ran on into the succeeding year; and since then, certain changes of procedure have led to arrears being more promptly dealt with. These causes have swelled the number of certificates during the past year, but the increase is, for the most part, temporary, and will be followed by a decline as arrears are worked off.

Re-valuation.

The complete re-valuation of the districts of Midnapore, Jessore, Monghyr and Bhagalpur was brought to a close during the year. The re-valuation operations have resulted in an increase of Rs. 66,149 on the previous demand in Midnapore, of Rs. 20,008 in Jessore, of Rs. 12,324 in Monghyr, and of Rs. 34,855 in Bhagalpur. In Midnapore, the proceedings were commenced on 1st June 1888, though they were not finished till 31st March 1897. Partial valuations and revaluations were completed in the districts of Bankura, Khulna, Murshidabad, Bogra, Dacca, Tippera, Shahabad and Singhbhum. Valuation and revaluation work was in progress in several districts when the year closed.

Gross rental.

The gross rental in each district for 1896-97, calculated from the returns under the Cess Act, with the gross rental ascertained on the same basis when the road-cess was first introduced, and the gross rental of the preceding year is compared below:—

	Rs.
Gross rental at first assessment	13,11,68,432
Ditto ditto in 1895-96	15,63,28,446
Ditto ditto in 1896-97	15,94,99,305

The increase up to date amounts to Rs. 2,83,30,873, or 21·5 per cent. on the rental when the road-cess was introduced. Only four districts show a decrease of gross rental in 1896-97, as compared with the gross rental at the first assessment, the decrease being due to the transfer of portions of these districts to others.

Land Revenue.

Financial results.

THE current demand of the Land Revenue in Bengal for the past five years is shown in the following comparative table:—

CLASS OF ESTATES.	1892-93.	1893-94.	1894-95.	1895-96.	1896-97.
1	2	3	4	5	6
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
I.—Permanently-settled estates.	3,22,63,793	3,22,65,896	3,22,61,833	3,22,82,525	3,23,02,286
II.—Temporarily-settled estates.	27,10,912	28,10,713	28,21,520	28,35,046	28,94,880
III.—Estates held direct by Government.	33,97,627	34,08,777	34,84,498	35,25,890	35,55,897
Total ...	3,83,72,332	3,84,85,386	3,85,67,851	3,86,43,461	3,87,53,063

The total current demand shows an increase of Rs. 1,09,602. There was an increase in all three classes of estates, the largest being in class II, mainly due to new settlements and resettlements of land in the Sunderbans and of tea estates in Jalpaiguri. The increase in class III is caused by new settlements, resettlements and revision of khas mahal rent-rolls in the districts of the Chittagong Division, as well as to the re-adjustment of the accounts of the Panchannogram estate in the 24-Parganas.

The demands, collections and balances of Land Revenue for the same period of five years are shown below:—

YEAR.	DEMAND.			COLLECTIONS.			Remissions.	BALANCES.			Percentage of total collections to total demand (column 7 on column 4).	Percentage of total collections to current demand (column 7 on column 2).	Percentage of current collections on current demand (column 5 on column 2).
	Current.	Arrear.	Total.	Current.	Arrear.	Total.		Current.	Arrear.	Total.			
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.			
1892-93 ...	3,83,72,332	15,04,778	3,98,77,110	3,70,21,735	11,46,319	3,81,68,054	86,556	13,33,767	2,88,733	16,22,500	95·71	99·46	96·48
1893-94 ...	3,84,85,386	16,11,648	4,00,97,034	3,72,03,505	12,39,748	3,84,43,253	1,21,405	12,65,118	2,67,258	15,32,376	95·87	99·89	96·66
1894-95 ...	3,85,67,851	15,66,095	4,01,33,946	3,72,10,247	12,99,078	3,85,09,325	86,741	13,27,462	2,10,418	15,37,880	95·95	99·54	96·48
1895-96 ...	3,86,43,461	12,72,463	3,99,15,924	3,75,73,616	9,99,576	3,85,73,192	87,220	10,44,892	2,10,620	12,55,512	96·63	99·81	97·23
1896-97 ...	3,87,53,063	13,02,152	4,00,55,215	3,74,86,106	9,96,831	3,84,82,937	1,73,202	12,13,432	1,85,644	13,99,076	96·07	99·30	96·73

Collections, balances, and remissions.

While the current demand shows an increase of Rs. 1,09,602 over that of the previous year, there was a decrease of Rs. 87,510 in the current collections. The percentage of current collections on current demand decreased slightly from 97·23 in 1895-96 to 96·73, but was still higher than

in any other year of the quinquennial period. The decrease was mainly in Government estates, and was due to the bad harvests. The arrear collections amounted to Rs. 9,96,831, representing 76·55 per cent. of the arrear demand (Rs. 13,02,152), against 78·55 in the previous year. The arrear balances have fallen from Rs. 2,10,620 to Rs. 1,85,644.

The total amount of Land Revenue remitted during the year was Rs. 1,73,202, Rs. 1,62,239 of which was due from estates held direct by Government. The remissions of grace amounted to Rs. 88,151, and were chiefly granted in the districts of Midnapore (Rs. 50,352), the 24-Parganas (Rs. 17,362), Shahabad (Rs. 6,328), Cuttack (Rs. 6,109), and Backergunge (Rs. 3,741), to the tenants of Government estates on account of failure of crops and poverty of the raiyats. The remissions of right amounted to Rs. 38,603. Rupees 12,926 were remitted in Puri mostly on account of loss of crops, but this sum is shown under remissions of right partly because in some cases the leases provide that remissions are to be granted for loss of crops. The nominal remissions amounted to Rs. 46,448, the largest, amounting to Rs. 33,612, having been granted in Gaya.

Permanently-settled estates.

The total demand, current and arrear, from estates in class I was Rs. 3,26,99,161, of which Rs. 3,23,82,148 were collected. The percentage of the collections on the demand, after excluding from the demand sums the recovery of which was in suspense, and adding to the collections sums realised but not credited during the year, was 99·21 per cent. as against 98·91 in the preceding year and 98·32 in 1894-95. The current collections fell short of the standard of 99 per cent. in 13 districts, but 7 of these collected more than 98 per cent. In 13 districts less than 99 per cent. were realised on the arrear balances.

The total amount due from Wards' estates at the close of the year was Rs. 7,192 as against Rs. 12,243 in 1895-96 and Rs. 7,579 in 1894-95. The largest amounts were due from estates in Muzaffarpur, Shahabad, and Midnapur.

Temporarily-settled estates.

The total demand, current and arrear, of these estates amounted to Rs. 31,31,078 against Rs. 31,11,110, and the total collections to Rs. 28,51,637, against Rs. 29,03,555 in 1895-96. The percentage of total collections on the total demand was 91·08, against 93·32 in the previous year and 91·06 in 1894-95. The table below shows the results of collections in each subdivision of this class for the year under report as well as for the preceding year:—

Classification of Estates.	Years.	Percentage of current collections on current demand.	Percentage of arrear collections on arrear demand.	Percentage of total collections on total demand.
1	2	3	4	5
(*a*)				
Settled for periods with the proprietors.	1895-96	97·51	94·46	97·31
	1896-97	94·99	81·84	94·38
(*b*)				
Private estates leased to farmers for periods.	1895-96	78·94	76 62	78·45
	1896-97	81·73	90·51	83·44
(*c*)				
Government estates leased to farmers for periods.	1895-96	83 51	71·56	81·75
	1896-97	82·62	75·18	81·48
Total ...	1895-96	94·15	84·85	93·32
	1896-97	92·01	79·67	91·08

The current and arrear collections in class II (*b*) show some improvement, but the results are poorer than in the preceding year in all respects for classes II (*a*) and II (*c*), except as regards the arrear collections in class II (*c*).

Estates held direct.

During the year under report there were altogether 2,653 estates held direct by Government, of which 2,411 were Government estates and 242 were private estates managed by Government. Though the total number of estates decreased from 2,833 to 2,653, the current demand increased from Rs. 35,25,890 to Rs. 35,55,897, and the total demand from Rs. 41,68,987 to Rs. 42,24,976. The total collections, however, fell off from Rs. 34,41,669 to Rs. 32,49,152, that is, from 82·55 to 76·90 per cent. An unrealised balance of Rs. 8,13,585 was left after remissions to the extent of Rs. 1,62,239 as against Rs. 6,44,462 in the previous year, showing an increase of Rs. 1,69,123. The percentage of current collections on the current demand was 79·34, against 85·01 in 1895-96 and 85·74 in 1894-95.

The following statement compares the results with those of the previous year in each subdivision of this class:—

Classification of Estates.	Years.	Percentage of current collections on current demand.	Percentage of arrear collections on arrear demand.	Percentage of total collections on total demand.
1	2	3	4	5
(*a*) Managed for proprietors ...	1895-96	67·28	66·62	67·07
	1896-97	80·27	53·29	72·12
(*b*) Owned by Government as proprietor	1895-96	88·29	70·87	86·35
	1896-97	79·12	69 24	77·91
Total ...	1895-96	85·01	69·09	82·55
	1896-97	79·34	63·92	76·90

There was an improvement in current collections in estates managed for proprietors, but current and arrear collections in Government estates and arrear collections in both classes of estates show a falling off. These results are due to the bad harvests.

Road and Public Works Cesses.

The subjoined statement shows the figures of Road and Public Works Cess for the year under report, as compared with those of the two preceding years:—

Year.	Net demand after excluding reductions and remissions.			Collection (including advance collections).	Percentage of collections on current demand.	Balances.	Percentage of balances on gross demand.	Remissions.
	Current.	Arrear.	Total.					
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.		Rs.		Rs.
1894-95 ...	83,21,993	14,58,413	97,80,406	82,58,755	99·2	15,17,286	15·5	27,571
1895-96 ...	84,88,612	14,80,123	99,68,735	82,58,761	97·2	17,27,671	17·3	84,859
1896-97 ...	86,61,682	17,24,415	1,03,86,097	86,16,072	99·4	17,91,576	17·2	63,233

There has been an increase of Rs. 3,39,689 in the current demand in two years, due chiefly to the revaluation of the district of Darbhanga and the

partial revaluation of the districts of Jalpaiguri, Rangpur, Patna, Backergunge, and Monghyr. Both the cesses were levied at the maximum rate of one anna in the rupee in the 43 districts in which Act IX (B.C.) of 1880 is in force: 99·4 per cent. of the current demand were realised during the year under report, as against 97·2 in the previous year. The percentage of balances on the gross demand shows a slight reduction from 17·3 to 17·2.

Revenue and rent money-orders.

The number of money-orders for the payment of revenue and cess increased from 188,019 to 189,366, and the amount covered by them from Rs. 17,17,084 to Rs. 17,21,882. The average value of each order was Rs. 9-1-5, against Rs. 9-2 in the previous year.

The system of payment of rent by money-orders is in force throughout the Lower Provinces, except in the districts of Cuttack and Balasore and in the Chota Nagpur Division. The number of payments by money-order and the amounts remitted by them are gradually, though slowly, increasing. Revised rules of the Postal Department relating to these money-orders were published during the year.

The following table gives the available statistics of the working of the system since 1st July 1891:—

Year.	Number of money-orders issued for rent.	Amount.	Number of such orders refused.	Amount.
1	2	3	4	5
		Rs.		Rs.
1891-92 (nine months)	37,944	5,07,819	12,544	1,27,153
1892-93 (whole year)	42,901	5,19,768	13,687	1,26,757
1893-94 (ditto)	43,206	6,17,146	16,959	1,59,606
1894-95 (ditto)	40,834	5,87,371	13,772	1,45,695
1895-96 (ditto)	43,708	6,20,097	14,503	1,59,890
1896-97 (ditto)	47,929	7,37,164	14,169	1,74,311

Operation of the Sale Laws.

The following statement shows the working of the Sale Laws during the last five years:—

Year.	Number of estates and shares and interests liable to sale.	Sold.				Percentage of column 6 on column 2.	Revenue demand of estates sold.	Amount of defaults.	Amounts realised by sale.
		Estates.	Shares.	Interests.	Total.				
	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
							Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
1892-93	16,913	960	395	.....	1,355	8·01	1,38,912	47,640	10,06,773
1893-94	16,239	991	438	.....	1,429	8·7	1,43,689	45,051	10,72,584
1894-95	15,275	950	516	.....	1,466	9·6	1,93,872	72,624	11,11,334
1895-96	16,237	966	539	2	1,507	9·2	2,93,232	2,38,931	12,35,081
1896-97	20,272	1,114	492	1	1,607	7·9	2,00,650	85,003	9,89,406

Out of 20,272 estates, shares and interests which became liable to sale for non-payment of revenue, 1,607, or only 7·9 per cent., were actually sold as against 9·3 per cent. in 1895-96. The amount realised by sale was 4·9 times the revenue demand on the properties sold. Two hundred and sixty-eight appeals against sales were made to the Commissioners, by whom 78 sales were annulled. Recommendations for the annulment of sales were made to Government in 25 cases on the ground of hardship.

Tauji accounts.

During the year a Special Deputy Collector was appointed to audit the district tauji accounts. He completed the audit of accounts in three districts within the year, and in four more after the 1st April, but no material defects were detected.

Working of the Public Demands Recovery Act, I (B.C.) of 1895.

The Certificate Act, I of 1895, was amended by Act I (B.C.) of 1897, which came into force on the 31st of March 1897.

The annexed statement shows the number of certificate cases instituted and disposed of during the year under the different classes of demands:—

Classification of demand.	Number pending from last year.	Number filed during the year.	Total.	Disposed of during the year.	PENDING—		
					More than six months.	Less than six months.	Total.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
I.—Demands of all kinds under section 5 ...	250	1,254	1,504	1,145	97	262	359
II.—Arrears of rent due to Government, clause (e), section 7	4,928	18,392	23,320	18,000	566	4,754	5,320
III.—Embankment dues, section 50, Act VI (B.C.) of 1873	2,612	4,533	7,145	5,708	544	893	1,437
IV.—Water-rates, Act III (B.C.) of 1876 ...	444	3,757	4,201	3,984	15	202	217
V.—Cesses, Act IX (B.C.) of 1880	36,107	104,822	140,929	88,413	11,661	40,915	52,516
VI.—Demands of the Court of Wards, clause (f), section 7	5,634	8,999	14,633	7,601	3,908	3,124	7,032
VII.—All other demands under section 7 ...	9,327	32,815	42,142	30,214	4,273	7,655	11,928
Total ... 1896-97 ...	59,302	174,572	233,874	155,065	21,004	57,805	78,809
Total ... 1895-96 ...	65,133	125,939	191,072	131,857	15,064	44,151	59,215

NOTE.—The number of cases shown in column 2 as pending from the previous year does not correspond with the number in column 8 of that year's report, owing to alterations found necessary since the submission of that report.

There was an increase of 48,633 in the number of certificates filed, the increase being most marked under class V, "Cesses" (104,822 as against 66,984) and class VII, "All other demands" (32,815 as against 20,377). The increase is due to (1) certificates being filed during the year under report for the arrears of 1895-96, when the preparation of the arrear lists was delayed by the introduction of the new tauzi system; (2) the improved working of the Arrear Collection Department, and greater regularity in filing certificates after each kist; and (3) the issue of orders by the Board that certificates for petty arrears should not be deferred until they are about to be barred by limitation, but should be filed after the March kist, in each year, whatever their amount. The percentage of certificates disposed of to the total number for disposal shows a decrease, being 66·3 against 69·0 of the previous year. This is said to be due to the large number of institutions towards the close of the year.

There has been a further decrease in the certificates filed on account of water-rate, which is no doubt due to an improvement in the working of the Irrigation Department. The figures given below show the institutions in the Orissa, Patna, and Burdwan Divisions during the year under report, as compared with the two preceding years:—

	Filed in 1894-95.	Filed in 1895-96.	Filed in 1896-97.
1.	2	3	4
Districts of the Orissa Division	5,683	2,497	1,989
Ditto Patna ditto	2,506	1,253	1,111
Ditto Burdwan ditto	651	410	657
Total ...	8,840	4,160	3,757

The number of certificates filed for the realisation of embankment dues decreased from 7,022 to 4,533, the fluctuations being most marked in Midnapore with an increase of 695, and in Muzaffarpur and Darbhanga with a decrease of 1,745 and 1,337 respectively. The certificates filed for recovery of cesses rose by 37,838. The number of certificates filed for the recovery of demands of the Court of Wards rose from 8,613 to 8,999, showing an increase of 386. The number of cases in which demands were paid upon mere service of notice showed a satisfactory increase from 35,585 to 50,342; this number was 21·5 per cent. of the whole number of cases filed: in 1882-83 the proportion was 31·5 per cent.

Compulsory measures for realisation.

The number of cases in which it was found necessary actually to sell property rose from 3,266 to 4,814, the increase being most marked in the Dacca (905 as against 314) and the Patna Divisions (1,917 as against 1,179).

The number of persons imprisoned for non-payment of public demands decreased from 58 to 37, and the number of persons released without payment of the debt from 40 to 27. The number of persons imprisoned for non-payment of Government demands proper (*i.e.*, exclusive of amounts due to wards' estates, cesses, &c.) was 21, against 9 in the preceding year. In 7 cases only was the debt realised.

Land registration.

The following statement shows the total number of interests registered under initial registration in each Division from the commencement of the operations, the number of mutations effected during the year, and the percentage on the total number of interests registered for the past three years:—

Division.	Total number of interests registered under initial registration (section 38).	Number of applications under section 42 filed during the year—			Percentage of column 5 on column 2.	Percentage during 1895-96.	Percentage during 1894-95.
		On account of succession by inheritance, whether under will or otherwise.	On account of succession by purchase, gift or otherwise.	Total of columns 3 and 4.			
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
Burdwan ...	50,055	1,898	1,759	3,657	7·3	7·2	6·2
Presidency ...	63,056	2,447	1,683	4,130	6·5	4·8	5·6
Rajshahi ...	26,990	1,411	668	2,079	7·7	7·0	6·6
Dacca ...	99,486	6,729	4,836	11,565	11·6	11·2	12·0
Chittagong ...	184,623	3,234	4,944	8,178	4·4	5·0	5·7
Patna ...	287,642	12,451	12,581	25,032	8·7	8·4	7·5
Bhagalpur ...	99,172	2,168	1,835	4,003	4·0	3·0	2·9
Orissa ...	160,739	6,603	5,877	12,480	7·7	6·6	5·7
Chota Nagpur ...	4,214	81	141	222	5·2	4·8	8·5
Total ...	975,977	37,022	34,324	71,346	7·3	6·9	6·7
Total for 1895-96 ...	973,326	35,876	31,296	67,172	6·9	...	...

The percentage of mutations on initial registrations shows an increase from 6·9 to 7·3 per cent. This is reported to be due partly to the measures to secure registration taken by District Officers as the result of special causes, such as settlement and revaluation proceedings.

Partitions.

The statement below shows the number of partition cases instituted, disposed of, and pending in the three Divisions of Patna, Bhagalpur, and Dacca, where this branch of work is heaviest:—

Division.	Pending at close of—		Instituted during—		Total.		Disposed of during—		Pending at close of—
	1894-95.	1895-96.	1895-96.	1896-97.	1895-96.	1896-97.	1895-96.	1896-97.	1896-97.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
Patna	1,229	1,052	258	296	1,487	1,348	435	349	999
Bhagalpur	132	131	39	24	171	155	40	31	124
Dacca	382	430	153	192	535	622	105	147	475

The number of cases instituted increased in the Patna Division by 38, and in the Dacca Division by 39. The number of disposals fell short of the

institutions in the Dacca Division, but exceeded them in the Patna and Bhagalpur Divisions. In Monghyr the Batwara Department was grossly mismanaged by the Deputy Collector in charge, who has since been transferred. In the four North Gangetic districts proceedings have been kept in abeyance in 127 cases pending completion of the cadastral survey.

The scale of charges prescribed in the rules for the Estates Partition Fund has been revised in order to guard against the accumulation of large balances.

The Bill to amend the Partition Act VIII (B.C.) of 1876 has been passed by the Bengal Legislative Council since the close of the year 1896-97. Its objects are to simplify and cheapen procedure as well as to impose a limit below which partitions are not to be allowed.

Land acquisition.

The following table shows the quantity of land acquired during the year under the Land Acquisition Act of 1894, the cost of acquisition and the department for which it was acquired:—

Purpose for which land was taken up.	Area of land taken.	Revenue abated.	Cash compensation paid, including other charges.
1	2	3	4
	A. R. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.
Government	125 3 39	42 1 0	93,127 14 8
Irrigation	325 1 16	212 3 8	57,404 0 1
Municipalities	45 2 11	41 11 7	1,27,462 11 0
Railways	638 1 13	125 0 8	1,85,831 6 10
District Boards	538 2 29	98 10 1	56,710 3 1
Chaukidars' jagir lands	0 2 8	0 12 2	90 2 4
Total ...	1,674 1 36	520 7 2	5,20,626 6 9

The average cost per acre was Rs. 311. This high rate was due to the acquisition of 55 acres of land in Calcutta and the Suburbs at a cost of Rs. 2,71,689. Excluding these projects, the average cost per acre was Rs. 154 as against Rs. 138 in the previous year. Orders were issued during the year for the acquisition of lands for—

(1) the Hajipur-Katihar extension of the Tirhut State Railway,
(2) the South Bihar Railway,
(3) two tramway schemes in the Hooghly district,
(4) five short railways in North Bihar,
(5) the Rajbari-Faridpur branch of the Eastern Bengal State Railway,
(6) the branch railway from Sultanpore to Kaligunge *viâ* Bogra,
(7) extension of the Presidency General Hospital in Calcutta, and
(8) a building for the Military students of the Calcutta Medical College.

Advances under the Land Improvement Loans Act.

The total amount applied for by Collectors for advances under the Land Improvement Loans Act, XIX of 1883, was Rs. 6,95,690, and a sum of Rs. 5,75,814 was allotted to them for distribution. The amount actually disbursed was Rs. 3,46,171. In order to encourage landholders in tracts affected by famine to excavate tanks and execute other works in their villages so as to provide employment for the poor, modified rules for the grant of loans without interest for this purpose were made and promulgated under the Land Improvement Loans Act on the 5th January 1897.

The following statement shows the demands, collections and balances on account of advances under this Act during the year:—

Outstanding advances.	Demand (principal *plus* interest) falling due during the year.	Collections (principal *plus* interest) during the year.	Percentage of collections on demand.	Remissions.	Balance at the close of the year.
1	2	3	4	5	6
Rs.	Rs.	Rs.		Rs.	Rs.
5,53,395	81,812	58,101	71·01	953	22,758

The following amounts were advanced during the year under the modified rules:—

		Rs.			Rs.
Khulna	...	18,870	Saran	...	9,952
Nadia	...	16,100	Muzaffarpur	...	3,100
Murshidabad	...	3,650	Darbhanga	..	1,413
Rajshahi	...	1,400	Hazaribagh	...	300
Pabna	...	1,000	Manbhum	...	9,696
Shahabad	...	2,850	Palamau	...	11,101

Advances under the Agriculturists' Loans Act.

Rupees 2,61,017 was advanced under the Agriculturists' Loans Act XII of 1884 as against Rs. 15,762 in the previous year. This large increase in advances was due to distress.

The demands, collections and balances on account of advances under this Act during the year are shown below:—

Outstanding advances.	Demand (principal *plus* interest) falling due during the year.	Collections (principal *plus* interest) during the year.	Percentage of collections on demand.	Remissions.	Balance at close of the year.
1	2	3	4	5	6
Rs.	Rs.	Rs.		Rs.	Rs.
3,75,298	1,32,029	52,164	39·5	1,425	78,440

Of the balances outstanding at the close of the year, the Patna Division is responsible for Rs. 56,516, or 72·04 per cent., the collection of agricultural loans having been suspended under Government orders in the four North Gangetic districts on account of the distress prevailing there. Large balances are also due in Bankura (Rs. 11,867) and Puri (Rs. 4,729). Certificates had been filed for the collection of the balance in Bankura; but in consideration of the depressed condition of the people, proceedings were suspended in the subdivision of Vishnupur with the sanction of the Board. Suspensions of collections had to be made for similar reasons in Puri.

Relations between landlord and tenant.

Except in the districts of the Chota Nagpur Division, the relations between landlords and tenants in the Lower Provinces were, with occasional exceptions, satisfactory during the year. In Midnapore the disputes between the Maharaja of Mohurbhanj and his Nayabasan tenants have not yet been settled,

as the parties did not agree to arbitration. In Contai the raiyats of a landholder belonging to an ancient family have arranged to subscribe to pay off his debts, and are doing so regularly, depositing the money with the Subdivisional Officer in his private capacity. In Jessore reports of oppression by the tahsildar of the zamindars of Narail are common, and relations between landlords and tenants are generally strained. The zamindars in Khulna have done nothing to assist their tenants in distress. In Dacca the raiyats of Mr. Gregory Pogose, an Armenian zamindar, combined against him and murdered him on account of his alleged oppressions. Most of the zamindars in Mymensingh are said to have assisted their raiyats during the recent hard times. The tenants of the Sarail Ward's estate have combined to oppose the enhancement of rent due to the survey and settlement proceedings, but recourse to the certificate procedure has to some extent broken down the combination. There was a further dispute in this estate owing to the settlement of some pasture lands with particular tenants, as the general body of tenants claimed to have exercised the right of pasturage from time immemorial. This dispute led to a serious riot, in which some five hundred villagers took part; one person was killed and fourteen were wounded. The relations between Raja Rameswar Singh in Darbhanga and his raiyats are reported to be unsatisfactory. Several landlords of Monghyr have shown consideration to their tenants during the present season of scarcity and distress by suspending collections of rents, granting large remissions, and giving work on embankment. On the north of the river Ganges, in the Bhagalpur Division, the starting of new indigo factories caused some disturbance, but the disputes are believed to have been settled. In the Manjhoul Indigo Concern a dispute ended in a riot accompanied with murder. In Purnea one of the patwaris of Babu Dharam Chand Lal was found lying in his house murdered, it is believed, by refractory raiyats. The Raja of Parikud gave his tenants employment, and provided against the future by constructing a system of protective embankments on his estate. The relations between landlords and tenants in the Chota Nagpur Division are reported to be generally unsatisfactory. In Hazaribagh the raiyats are said to be oppressed by their landlords, chiefly on account of the system of short farming-leases and of the *kamia* system of serfdom, which is there prevalent, involving a life-long servitude in return for a paltry sum. Nearly every zamindar in Lohardaga is said to be at feud with his tenants on questions of predial services and of payments in kind for upland cultivation.

The Bengal Tenancy Act.

The Bengal Tenancy Act is generally reported to have worked smoothly.

The statement below exhibits the operations of some of the most important sections of the Bengal Tenancy Act in the various Divisions of the Province:—

1	2			3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12
Division.	Transfer of Tenures.												
	(*a*) Voluntary, section 12 (3).	(*b*) By decree sale, sections 13 (2) and 14.	(*c*) By succession, section 15.	Commutation of rent payable in kind, section 40.	Appraisement or division of produce where rent is paid in kind, sections 69 and 70.	Registration of improvements, section 80.	Certificates of Collectors as to acquisition of land for building or other purposes, section 84.	Notices of resumption of land by landlords, section 87 (2).	Written permission to landlords to measure land under section 90.	Applications by Collectors for appointment of common manager under section 93.	Applications made for a survey and record of rights under Chapter X.	Applications made for survey and record of proprietors' private lands under Chapter XI.	Local enquiries held by order of a Court, section 105.
Burdwan	4,158	145	304	124	11	57	...	29	...	...	5	...	4
Presidency	5,414	210	436	...	2	14	1	9	...	...	3	...	...
Rajshahi	480	83	60	...	...	...	...	11	...	...	3	...	...
Dacca	1,975	1,384	429	...	...	22	1	17	...	...	19	...	7
Chittagong	2,452	1,102	395	...	...	28	...	7	...	...	2	...	14
Patna	1,010	...	2	37	283	114	1	515	...	...	4	...	24
Bhagalpur	1,103	6	9	...	51	11	...	44	...	1	...	...	6
Orissa	...	...	...	...	...	5	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Grand Total for 1896-97	16,592	2,930	1,635	161	347	251	3	632	...	1	36	...	55
Ditto for 1895-96	15,238	2,870	1,425	22	319	207	5	985	2	...	48	...	22

Sections 7, 40, 52 and 192 of the Act were extended to Orissa in October 1896.

Rent suits.

The number of suits before Revenue Courts under the rent laws for the years 1895-96 and 1896-97 is shown in the annexed statement:—

District.	Number of cases instituted.		Increase.	Decrease.
	1895-96.	1896-97.		
1	2	3	4	5
Darjeeling	43	54	11	.....
Jalpaiguri	3,229	3,406	177	.....
Cuttack	3,471	4,149	678	.....
Puri	2,247	2,146	.....	101
Balasore	2,199	2,201	2	.....
Hazaribagh	2,728	2,581	.....	147
Lohardaga	7,732	6,863	.....	869
Singhbhum	385	538	153	.....
Manbhum	5,933	6,222	289	.....
Palamau	387	371	.....	16
Total ...	28,354	28,531	1,310	1,133

Miscellaneous cases.

There were 820,918 cases of all kinds instituted during the year, and 790,533 disposed of. The figures for the previous year were 674,297 and 702,150.

Sources of Revenue other than Land.

CUSTOMS.

DURING the year under review, no changes of any importance were made in the Tariff, either in regard to the rates of duty or in respect of dutiable and free goods.

Customs duty.

The subjoined statement compares the gross and net customs duty, inclusive of the duty on imported salt, collected during the last five years and in the years before and after the remission of the import duties in March 1882:—

	1880-81.	1881-82.	1882-83.	1892-93.	1893-94.	1894-95.	1895-96.	1896-97.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Import duty (excluding duty on salt).	72,72,428	61,72,991	14,87,018	31,06,025	35,94,860	87,46,193	1,48,97,056	1,33,52,564
Ditto on salt	2,27,44,338	2,37,15,928	1,74,72,613	2,40,16,651	2,36,63,961	2,44,40,899	2,46,81,573	2,46,60,495
Export duty	17,99,354	20,46,899	21,28,492	18,97,330	17,54,901	20,36,109	20,96,811	13,30,201
Total gross duty ...	3,18,16,170	3,19,35,818	2,10,88,123	2,90,20,006	2,90,13,722	3,52,23,201	4,16,75,440	3,93,43,260
Refunds and drawbacks—								
Import	3,37,696	3,04,426	3,20,636	2,63,270	2,98,531	3,12,540	3,58,764	3,36,540
Export	71,979	1,05,549	1,16,840	72,886	57,433	53,842	65,821	69,459
Total ...	4,09,075	4,09,975	4,37,476	3,36,156	3,55,964	3,66,382	4,24,085	4,05,999
Total net duty ...	3,14,07,095	3,15,25,843	2,06,50,647	2,86,83,850	2,86,57,758	3,48,56,819	4,12,51,355	3,89,37,261

The total net duty collected fell from Rs. 4,12,51,355 in the previous year to Rs. 3,89,37,261, showing a decrease of Rs. 23,14,094, or 5·6 per cent. The decrease occurred chiefly under the head of import duty on general merchandise, and is attributed to the reduction, from the 3rd February 1896, of the rate of duty on cotton piece-goods from 5 to 3½ per cent., and to the abolition of the import duty on cotton twist and yarn and sewing thread. The decrease of nearly 8 lakhs in export duty was caused by the smaller quantity of grain exported owing to the famine. The charges of the year, inclusive of refunds and drawbacks, amounted to Rs. 12,15,472, against Rs 12,81,266 in the previous year. The total net revenue of the year, including receipts other than duty, amounted to Rs. 3,84,29,248 against Rs. 4,07,44,170, a decrease of more than 5 per cent.

The following table shows the collections of import and export duty at the different ports in the past two years:—

IMPORT DUTY.

	Calcutta.		Chittagong.		Orissa Ports.		Narayanganj.		Total.	
	1895-96.	1896-97.	1895-96.	1896-97.	1895-96.	1896-97.	1895-96.	1896-97.	1895-96.	1896-97.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Arms and ammunition	1,48,694	1,77,602	...	20	...	50	...	...	1,48,694	1,77,672
Liquors	18,86,680	19,18,112	1,208	1,519	...	265	...	...	18,87,888	19,19,896
Provisions	1,53,406	1,48,816	439	240	...	...	...	...	1,53,845	1,49,056
Spices	1,12,952	1,31,462	...	...	...	...	...	...	1,12,952	1,31,462
Hardware and cutlery	2,62,254	2,94,543	6,455	2,563	...	...	...	...	2,68,709	2,97,106
Metals	6,22,096	5,37,958	658	973	...	...	...	...	6,22,754	5,38,931
Sugar	3,12,351	3,08,513	1	...	...	...	...	...	3,12,352	3,08,513
Chemicals and drugs	2,14,450	2,06,013	253	144	...	...	...	...	2,14,703	2,06,157
Opium	3,306	2,791	60	7	...	...	...	...	3,366	2,798
Oil	26,99,405	24,29,503	55,282	19,138	37,188	2,887	...	...	27,91,875	24,51,528
Woollen goods and apparel	4,69,463	5,64,310	8	30	...	...	...	...	4,69,471	5,64,340
Cotton goods	62,80,642	50,08,178	...	2	...	...	...	...	62,80,642	50,08,180
Earthenware and glassware	1,49,856	1,52,400	412	51	...	...	...	...	1,50,268	1,52,451
Paints and colours	47,862	81,859	2,037	...	...	...	...	...	79,899	81,859
Paper and paste-boards	53,100	46,769	...	...	...	...	...	...	53,100	46,769
Silver bullion	4,64,609	4,71,329	...	...	...	...	...	...	4,64,609	4,71,329
Umbrellas	80,653	48,317	...	...	...	...	...	...	80,653	48,317
All other sorts	7,96,313	7,95,357	4,963	844	...	...	...	...	8,01,276	7,96,201
Total ...	1,47,88,092	1,33,23,832	71,776	25,531	37,188	3,202	...	...	1,48,97,056	1,33,52,565
Salt ...	2,37,12,889	2,32,44,558	5,94,986	7,49,583	2,31,736	2,28,402	1,41,962	4,37,951	2,46,81,573	2,46,60,494
GRAND TOTAL ...	3,85,00,981	3,65,68,390	6,66,762	7,75,114	2,68,924	2,31,604	1,41,962	4,37,951	3,95,78,629	3,80,13,059

EXPORT DUTY.

	1895-96.	1896-97.
	Rs.	Rs.
Calcutta	18,26,087	11,22,087
Chittagong	34,062	5,806
Orissa Ports	2,36,662	2,02,308
Narayanganj	.....	.....
Total ...	20,96,811	13,30,201

The decrease of Rs. 15,65,570 in import duty occurred mainly under cotton goods (Rs. 12,72,462), oil (Rs. 3,40,347), and metals (Rs. 83,823).

The value of trade.

The following table compares the value of the import and export trade of the Province, both foreign and coasting, in the past two years, under the three main heads of merchandise, treasure, and Government transactions:—

	Merchandise.		Treasure.		Government transactions.		Total.		Increase.	Decrease.
	1895-96.	1896-97.	1895-96.	1896-97.	1895-96.	1896-97.	1895-96.	1896-97.		
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11
Import trade—	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Foreign	27,19,18,165	30,28,02,344	1,35,90,673	1,77,75,882	1,60,62,074	1,65,20,247	30,15,70,912	33,70,98,473	3,55,27,561	.....
Coasting	6,45,72,987	7,12,56,337	25,03,876	21,84,599	12,63,716	7,98,773	6,83,45,579	7,42,39,709	58,94,130	.....
Total ...	33,64,91,152	37,40,58,681	1,60,94,549	1,99,60,481	1,73,30,790	1,73,19,020	36,99,16,491	41,13,38,182	4,14,21,691	.....
Export trade—										
Foreign	6,58,55,866	45,56,03,447	20,28,130	33,78,127	2,38,983	2,66,019	46,81,52,979	45,91,47,593	.....	90,05,386
Coasting	47,74,69,283	6,96,03,076	93,89,435	1,13,33,954	42,76,671	20,34,536	9,11,35,389	8,29,71,566	.....	81,63,823
Total ...	54,33,55,149	52,52,06,523	1,14,17,565	1,46,12,081	45,15,654	23,00,555	55,92,88,368	54,21,19,159	.....	1,71,69,209
Grand Total trade of the Province.	87,98,46,301	89,92,65,204	2,75,12,114	3,45,72,562	2,18,46,444	1,96,19,575	92,92,04,859	95,34,57,341	2,42,52,482	.....

The total value of the foreign import trade in merchandise rose from Rs. 27,19,18,165 to Rs. 30,28,02,344, showing an advance of Rs. 3,08,84,179, or 11 per cent. This increase, which occurred chiefly in free goods, is due to the abolition of the duty on cotton yarns. The import of treasure rose by 30 per cent. owing to the heavier shipments of gold from the United Kingdom, and of silver from Ceylon, South Australia, Mauritius and the Straits Settlements. There was an increase of nearly 3 per cent. in the value of stores imported on behalf of Government, which is ascribed to larger receipts of books and printed matter, machinery and mill-work, instruments and apparatus, and cotton and woollen goods. The total value of the foreign export trade carried on in Indian produce, which had of late years been advancing, decreased by 2·2 per cent. owing to smaller shipments of indigo to France and Austria, of lac to the United States, and of rice to Ceylon. In the coasting trade, the imports of merchandise showed a rise of Rs. 66,83,350, or 10 per cent., but this advance occurred in Indian articles only, while the imports of foreign merchandise declined. On the other hand, the exports of merchandise in the coasting trade fell off by Rs. 78,66,207, or 10 per cent., foreign goods, chiefly grey and white cotton piece-goods, accounting for Rs. 10,21,655, and grain, pulse, manufactured jute and tea for Rs. 68,44,552. of this decrease. Including Government transactions, the total value of the trade of the Province stood at Rs. 95,34,57,341, against Rs. 92,92,04,859 in the previous year, showing an increase of Rs. 2,42,52,482, or 2·6 per cent.

OPIUM.

Orders of the Government of India as to the extent of poppy cultivation.

In their Resolution on the Opium Administration Report for the year 1894-95 the Government of India laid down the principle to be followed in future in determining the extent of poppy cultivation, and ruled that the area of cultivation should, so far as possible, be fixed so as to produce 54,000 chests of provision opium annually, in addition to 7,000 or 8,000 maunds of 90° consistence of excise opium. The Government of India were of opinion that no absolute quantity need be settled as the reserve of provision opium to be maintained, but that the area of cultivation being fixed, the amount of the reserve will depend upon the produce of any year from that area, being added

No. 1.

Map of the

BIHAR & BENARES OPIUM AGENCIES

SHOWING THE

AVERAGE PRODUCE PER BIGHA

for 1895-96.

Scale 1 Inch = 32 Miles.

REFERENCES.

Sub-Agencies with an average of over	*5*	*seers per Bigha, shown thus*			I
Do.	*do.*	*do.*	*4*	*do.*	II
Do.	*do.*	*do.*	*3*	*do.*	III
Do.	*do.*	*of below*	*3*	*do.*	IV

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to or drawn from according as that produce is greater or less than the quantity fixed for sale in the year following. The Government of India then considered the average outturn of opium during the past 22 years from 1873-74 to 1894-95, and came to the conclusion that the area actually cultivated in 1895-96 was sufficient or normal requirements. They therefore directed that the efforts of the officers of the Opium Department in the Benares Agency should be devoted during the settlements of 1896-97 mainly to securing good cultivation, while maintaining approximately the area under poppy as in 1895-96; on the other hand, as the area cultivated in the Bihar Agency was much below the average of previous years, an extension might be made there, if the cultivators found it more profitable to grow poppy than other crops. The Opium Agents were directed to carry out in the settlements for 1896-97 the policy laid down by the Government of India. The results of the action taken cannot be fully judged till the report for next year is received; but the final figures show that, while in the Benares Agency there is an increased area of 43,514 bighas engaged for over that of last year, in the Bihar Agency the area is 9,971 bighas less than in the season now under report. Thus the instructions of the Supreme Government were not fully given effect to in either case.

Cultivation.

The following statement shows the area engaged for, the area sown, the net cultivation, and the produce in each Agency in the seasons 1893-94, 1894-95, and 1895-96:—

Season.	Area engaged for.	Area sown.	Net cultivation, excluding failures.	Produce at 70° consistence.	Number of chests of provision opium actually manufactured.
1	2	3	4	5	6
Bihar.	Bighas.	Bighas.	Bighas.	Maunds.	Chests.
1893-94 ...	405,236	391,272	379,714	26,116	16,785
1894-95 ...	388,615	382,311	370,342	32,109	18,538
1895-96 ...	382,597	378,694	355,973	35,107	22,741
Benares.					
1893-94 ...	347,028	358,126	353,409	35,236	16,543
1894-95 ...	438,583	461,886	449,668	36,949	17,415
1895-96 ...	535,049	545,624	475,451	52,174	22,300

NOTE.—Out of the quantities shown in column 5 under Benares Agency, the following quantities were transferred to Patna, in order to equalise, so far as possible, the number of chests of provision opium manufactured in each agency:—

	Mds.
1893-94	3,733
1894-95	3,990
1895-96	9,344

From this statement it appears that the raising of the price paid for crude opium to cultivators from Rs. 5 to Rs. 6 per seer from the year 1894-95 has not hitherto had the result of increasing the area of cultivation in the Bihar Agency, and that, in spite of the higher price paid, the area is still declining. On the other hand, the result in the Benares Agency has been to largely increase the cultivation, so that no further additional area is required. This difference in results is, no doubt, largely due to the fact that the profits of cultivation of ordinary crops are higher in the districts comprised in the Bihar Agency than in those of the Benares Agency. There can be no question that sugarcane, potatoes, oil-seeds and other crops do compete with opium, and that the bad seasons of several years up to 1894-95 accentuated this competition. Both Agents are of opinion that a good season, with the enhanced price now paid for the drug, is sure to restore to poppy cultivation the popularity it formerly enjoyed.

The settlements of 1895-96 in Bihar resulted in a decrease of area in every Sub-Agency except Muzaffarpur, Hajipur, and Monghyr. As nearly 16,000 bighas were struck off the Muzaffarpur area in the preceding year, the increase of 690 bighas makes up only a small portion of the loss; while in

Hajipur it appears that for a long time past cultivation that has never existed has been shown on paper, advances have been taken, and systematic deception practised. The survey and settlement records should in future, if properly utilised, make such frauds impossible. In Monghyr the increase was one of 116 bighas only.

In the Benares Agency there was an increase of area in every Sub-Agency except Fyzabad, where the decrease was only nominal, owing to previous mismanagement and showing of false figures.

Outturn and sales.

The produce of 1895-96 showed an improvement over that of the previous year, the average per bigha being in Bihar 3 seers 15 chitaks, against 3 seers 7 chitaks 2 kancha in 1894-95, and in Benares 4 seers 6 chitaks 1 kancha, against 3 seers 4 chitaks 2 kancha in the preceding year. These results are, however, below the average for the last 22 years in each case. In both Agencies the weather was somewhat unfavourable, but better than in the previous season. The worst results were in the districts north of the Ganges in the Bihar Agency, which suffered most from want of rain and where irrigation is defective, and in the trans-Gogra districts of the Benares Agency, which depend more upon rainfall than other districts, as there is less artificial irrigation. The best results in Bihar were in the Shahabad and Tehta Sub-Agencies, and in the Mirzapur and Mainpuri divisions in Benares. In a season like that of 1895-96, it is specially noticeable how much greater the produce is from irrigated than from unirrigated lands, and this largely explains the differences of outturn in different districts. In 1895-96 there were in all 45,041 chests of provision opium manufactured as against 35,953 chests in 1894-95, giving an increase of 9,088 chests. After deducting the amount that was required to make up the deficiency of the previous year, it appears that, in order to obtain the 39,000 chests of opium to be sold in 1897, it will be necessary to indent on next season's crop of Benares opium for 1,511 chests, while the Bihar outturn will leave a surplus of 1,848 chests. It is satisfactory that the quantity of Nepal opium delivered rose from 97 maunds to 248 maunds, and it is anticipated that if the season be favourable, a far larger quantity will be brought in next year.

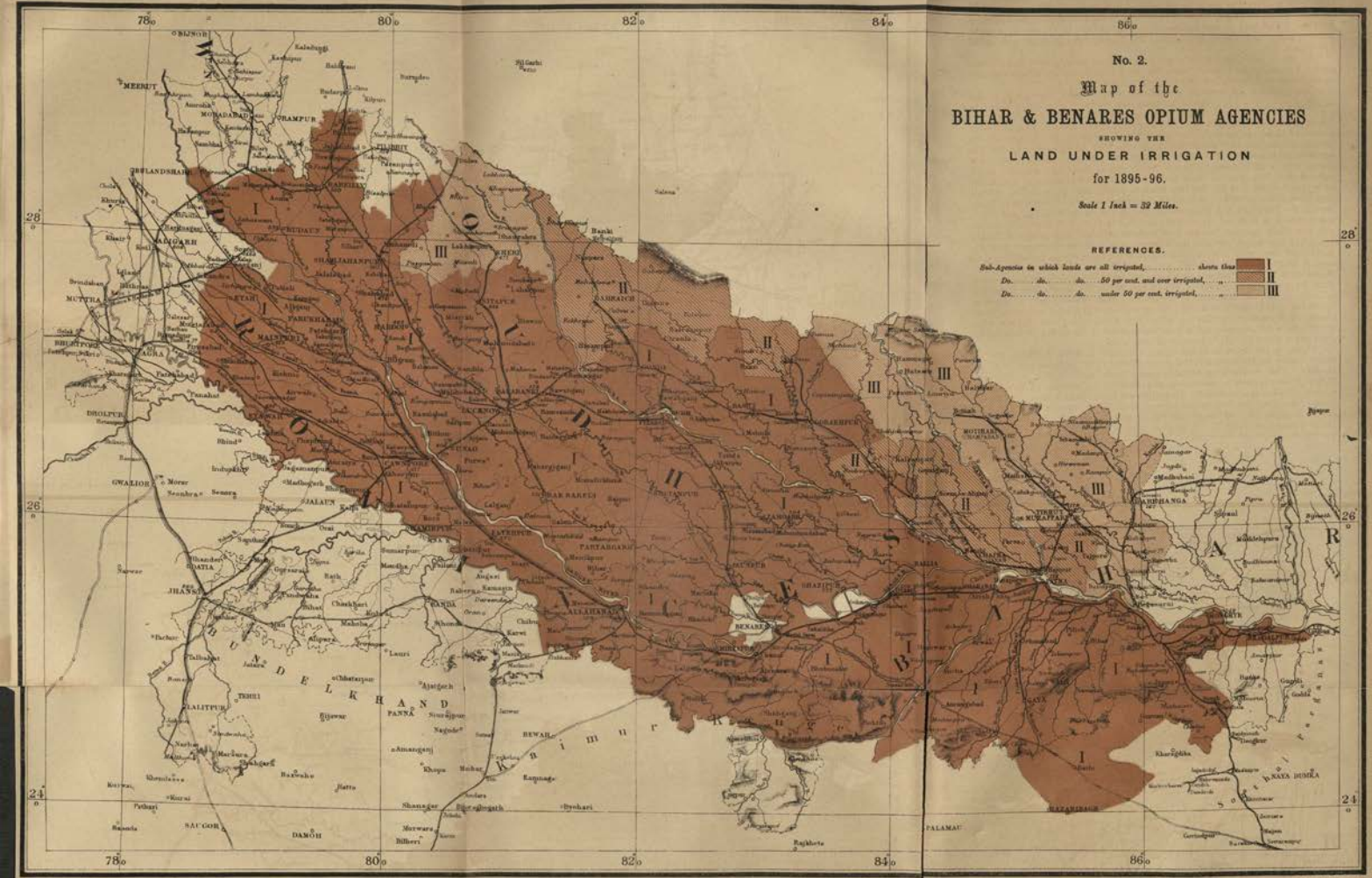
Owing to the dry seasons the opium obtained at both Agencies was of exceptionally high consistence, the average being 77·87° in Bihar and 73·96° in Benares. This involved considerable loss to Government—firstly, through the higher payments made to cultivators, and secondly, on account of the smaller outturn of cakes manufactured. Enquiries are being made whether the consistence of the drug supplied cannot be regulated. There were 766lbs. of medical opium in cakes and 167 lbs. in powder manufactured during the year at the Patna Factory, and 33 lbs. of morphia acetate were turned out at Ghazipur. During the year Government sanction was accorded to the improvements required to the Laboratory at the Ghazipur Factory, and the Government of India approved of the proposal to send the alkaloids to London for sale instead of selling them to a Bombay firm. The details of the arrangements to be made are now being considered by Government.

Excise opium.

The purchase of Malwa opium was continued in 1895-96, 4,112 maunds being bought, of which 1,408 maunds were of special quality, as free from oil as practicable. Efforts are being made to remove oil from the ordinary Malwa drug, and Malwa and factory opium are now being mixed together in equal proportions for the manufacture of excise opium. It is anticipated that the objection to the Malwa cake will disappear when this blended opium gets to consumers. The purchase of Malwa opium involves a loss of revenue to Government, and the Government of India have stated that it is not intended to continue this system longer than is absolutely necessary.

Expenditure.

The expenditure of the year in the Bihar Agency amounted to Rs. 92,76,235, against Rs. 85,68,522 in the previous year, while in the Benares Agency the expenditure was Rs. 1,37,88,793, against Rs. 1,00,86,889 in 1894-95. The increase, therefore, was Rs. 7,07,713 in Bihar and Rs. 37,01,904 in Benares, making a total increase of over 44 lakhs of rupees. This increase was chiefly due to the larger outturn of opium during the year. The average cost per maund of opium on the net expenditure was Rs. 264-3-7 in the Bihar and Rs. 264-4-7


No. 2.
Map of the
BIHAR & BENARES OPIUM AGENCIES
SHOWING THE
LAND UNDER IRRIGATION
for 1895-96.
Scale 1 Inch = 32 Miles.
REFERENCES.
Sub-Agencies in which lands are all irrigated, ... shown thus I
Do. do. do. 50 per cent. and over irrigated, „ II
Do. do. do. under 50 per cent. irrigated, „ III
78°
80°
82°
84°
86°
28°
26°
24°
MEERUT
MORADABAD
RAMPUR
BULANDSHAHR
ALIGARH
MUTTRA
BHURTPORE
AGRA
DHOLPUR
GWALIOR
JHANSI
LALITPUR
SAUGOR
DAMOH
PANNA
BEWAR
BUNDELKHAND
ALLAHABAD
BENARES
BHAZIPUR
BALLIA
GAYA
PALAMAU
HAZARIBAGH
BARIHANGA
NAYA DUMKA
Kaimur Range
Sonthal Parganas
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in the Benares Agency, as compared with Rs. 266-13-8 and Rs. 272-15-11 respectively in 1894-95. The average cost per chest of opium was Rs. 461-14 in Bihar as against Rs. 456-1-9 in 1894-95, and Rs. 480-12-4 in Benares as against Rs. 484-15-2 in the preceding year.

Receipts and net revenue.

The statement below shows that the number of chests of provision opium of both agencies sold during the year amounted to 39,000, being 1,305 more than the number sold during the previous twelve months. The total receipts amounted to Rs. 5,07,28,400, and the charges to Rs. 2,48,04,820, leaving a net revenue of Rs. 2,59,23,580, which is Rs. 79,51,242 less than that of the prevous year, and Rs. 1,32,52,458 less than that of 1894-95 :—

Official year.	Number of chests sold.			Amount realised.		Abkari and miscellaneous receipts.	Total receipts.	Total charges.	Net revenue.
	Bihar.	Benares.	Total.	Bihar.	Benares.				
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
				Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
1880-81	28,200	28,200	56,400	3,01,05,882	3,77,20,720	9,69,153	7,78,04,735	2,02,66,974	5,75,37,761
1881-82	28,200	28,200	56,400	3,76,19,133	3,70,34,000	7,05,797	7,53,58,930	2,05,57,390	5,48,01,540
1890-91	27,000	30,000	57,000	2,83,24,505	3,08,04,390	22,64,567	6,13,93,522	2,17,66,162	3,96,27,360
1894-95	19,950	19,830	39,780	2,63,25,255	2,63,88,650	20,58,335	5,52,72,240	1,60,96,202	3,91,76,038
1895-96	18,465	19,230	37,695	2,58,45,424	2,65,58,065	21,12,408	5,45,15,898	2,06,41,076	3,38,74,822
1896-97	19,500	19,500	39,000	2,41,34,205	2,43,69,320	22,24,875	5,07,28,400	2,48,04,820	2,59,23,580

The decrease in the net revenue is due to the falling off in the prices of opium during the year 1896-97 in consequence of the depreciation of silver and the unsettled state of the exchange between India and the East. It is also due to the increase in charges on account of "payments for cultivation," which amounted to Rs. 2,13,33,696, as compared with Rs. 1,69,60,991 in 1895-96, liberal advances having been made to cultivators who experienced the effects of the famine. The average prices realized per chest amounted to Rs. 1,237-10-5 for Bihar and Rs. 1,249-11-4 for Benares opium, against Rs. 1,399-11-2 and Rs. 1,381-1-2, respectively, in the preceding year.

The following statement shows the receipts, charges, and net revenue during 1895-96 as compared with certain other years:—

1	2	3	4	5	6	7
Items.	1880-81.	1881-82.	1890-91.	1894-95.	1895-96.	1896-97.
Receipts.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Proceeds of sale of opium by public auction at the Presidency ...	7,68,35,582	7,46,53,133	5,91,28,955	5,32,13,905	5,24,03,490	4,85,03,550†
Value of opium supplied for abkari and medicinal purposes...	9,090	3,846	3,983	13,865	10,396	14,367
Cost price of opium sold in the Excise Department to the Government of Bengal ...	5,18,437	5,04,180	5,67,794	5,95,225	7,12,982	7,26,125
Cost price of opium sold in the Excise Department to other Governments ...	* ...	* ...	16,82,435	14,39,995	13,77,170	14,74,245
Fines, savings, and miscellaneous receipts ...	4,41,626	1,97,771	10,355	9,250	11,860	10,138
Total receipts ...	7,78,04,735	7,53,58,930	6,13,93,522	5,52,72,240	5,45,15,898	5,07,28,425†
Charges.						
Salaries and establishments	7,78,945	8,16,940	9,05,696	9,85,173	12,11,213	12,68,160
Manufacturing charges	16,42,474	15,84,286	15,61,163	20,97,784	24,63,021	21,95,692
Payments for cultivation	1,78,35,761	1,81,34,503	1,92,94,605	1,30,06,464	1,69,60,991	2,13,33,696
Miscellaneous disbursements	9,794	21,661	4,698	6,781	5,851	7,272
Total charges ...	2,02,66,974	2,05,57,390	2,17,66,162	1,60,96,202	2,06,41,076	2,48,04,820
Net revenue ...	5,75,37,761	5,48,01,540	3,96,27,360	3,91,76,038	3,38,74,822	2,59,23,605†

* These figures are not available.

† Includes Rs. 25 on account of excess payment made by the opium merchants in October 1896, which still continues unappropriated.

Irrigation and advances for wells.

It is reported that out of a total cultivation of 355,973 bighas, exclusive of failures, in the Bihar Agency, 281,904 were irrigated and 74,069 unirrigated; and out of a total area of 475,451 bighas in the Benares Agency, 460,301 were irrigated and 15,150 were unirrigated. In Bihar there was a noticeable increase of irrigated lands in Tehta and a decrease in Aliganj, while there was a heavy fall in the unirrigated area in Hajipur, the reason for which is not given. In the Benares Agency there are only four divisions with unirrigated tracts, and nearly half of this area lies in the Gorakhpur division. There was a heavy increase in unirrigated lands in Gonda and Sitalpur, the causes of which are not explained. There were Rs. 38,805 advanced for wells in Bihar in 1895-96, against Rs. 17,923 in 1894-95, the increase being due to the dry season. It is stated that 349 pucka and 3,943 kutcha wells were constructed, and 134 pucka wells repaired with the help of these advances. In Benares there were Rs. 13,063 advanced, against Rs. 8,202 in the preceding year, insufficient rainfall being the cause of the increase as in Bihar. There were 61 pucka and 1,671 kutcha wells constructed, and 177 pucka and 75 kutcha wells repaired. In both agencies the sums advanced for construction of wells were small.

Saw mills.

There were 36,613 provision chests and 5,247 abkari chests made at the Patna Mill during the year, giving a total of 41,860, against 39,427 in the preceding year. All the provision chests were made out of mango wood, the cost being Rs. 2-5-3 per chest, as compared with Rs. 2-6-11 in 1894-95.

Breaches of Opium laws.

The following statement shows the figures relating to the breaches of the opium law during the past two years:—

	Cases investigated.		Persons—						Fines—				Rewards to informers.	
			Tried.		Convicted.		Acquitted.		Imposed.		Realized.			
	1894-95.	1895-96.	1894-95.	1895-96.	1894-95.	1895-96.	1894-95.	1895-96.	1894-95.	1895-96.	1894-95.	1895-96.	1894-95.	1895-96.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15
									Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Bengal ...	1,065	832	1,349	976	1,145	848	187	121*	23,567	26,457	17,241	17,252	21,017	20,635
North-Western Provinces ...	566	518	640	600	490	462	150	138	9,842	8,344	5,075	4,580	4,506	4,274

* Seven persons pending trial.

There were fewer cases investigated in both Agencies in 1895-96 than in 1894-95. The figures regarding fines show that, whereas the average fine per person convicted was Rs. 31 in Bengal, it was only Rs. 18 in the North-Western Provinces and Oudh, and that the realisations of fines were much worse in the latter than in the former province. In the Bihar Agency an important case occurred in which three men attempted to smuggle over a maund of an extract of opium from Nepal into the Panjab. They were convicted and sentenced—two men to one year's rigorous imprisonment and Rs. 100 fine each, and the third man to Rs. 100 fine. In the Benares Agency several cases of importance were detected in which persons were convicted of illicit possession of opium, and one case of opium smuggling from a Native State in which the accused was sentenced to nine months' rigorous imprisonment.

The asamiwar system.

The asamiwar system was introduced experimentally into the three *kothis* of Barhi, Adapur, and Phulwari in Bihar during the year under report, under the supervision of Mr. A. G. Tytler, C.I.E. The result of this trial has been to show that, except in Barhi, the cultivators do not care for the Benares system in its integrity. An alternative scheme has been drawn up by Mr. Tytler, and the Lieutenant-Governor has sanctioned the trial of this scheme from the 1st September 1896 in the three *kothis* of Aliganj.

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Litho. S. I. O., Calcutta.

SALT.

Administrative changes.

During the year 1896-97 no administrative change was effected, but since its close the sanction of the Government of India has been received to the re-transfer of the administration of the Orissa Salt Department from Madras to Bengal, and to the revision, re-enactment and extension to Orissa of the Bengal Salt Law, in place of the Indian Salt Act XII of 1882. The Salt Bill has been circulated for public and official criticism, and measures are being concerted, in correspondence with the Board of Revenue and the Madras Salt authorities, for giving effect to the other questions affecting the Salt Administration. The Government of India has also sanctioned the establishment of a special Preventive Service, to put a stop to the illicit manufacture of salt in certain districts bordering on the sea coast.

Receipts and charges.

The following statement shows the receipts and charges of the Salt Department during each of the last six years:—

Heads.	1891-92.	1892-93.	1893-94.	1894-95.	1895-96.	1896-97.	Increase in 1896-97, as compared with 1895-96.	Decrease in 1896-97, as compared with 1895-96.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
Receipts.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Imperial—								
1. Import duty on salt	2,39,34,019	2,40,16,650	2,36,63,962	2,44,41,900	2,47,07,793	2,48,66,946	1,59,153	...
2. Excise ditto	46,437	2,01,678	61,232	96,787	1,26,588	1,15,560	...	71,028
3. Sale price of salt and miscellaneous receipts in Orissa.	1,249	15,732	5,121	9,619	18,345	9,653	...	9,192
4. One-fourth value of stamps on applications for rowanas.	3,421	3,216	3,139	3,210	3,189	3,445	256	...
Total ...	2,39,85,126	2,42,37,276	2,37,33,454	2,45,51,516	2,49,16,415	2,49,95,604	79,189	...
Provincial—								
5. Rent of warehouses	83,210	53,634	43,085	1,04,351	1,41,888	92,089	...	49,799
6. Rowana fees and $\frac{1}{4}$ths value of stamps on applications for rowanas.	36,194	34,772	38,388	41,334	39,672*	42,552	2,880	...
7. Miscellaneous	1,708	5,747	5,316	5,165	6,353*	9,935	3,582	...
Total ...	1,21,112	94,153	86,789	1.50,850	1,87,913	1,44,576	...	43,337
Total Receipts ...	2,41,06,238	2,43,31,429	2,38,20,243	2,47,02,366	2,51,04,328	2,51,40,180	35,852	...
Charges.								
Imperial—								
8. Salaries, establishment and contingencies.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
9. Compensation paid under convention with the French Government.	20,000	20,000	20,000	20,000	20,000	20,000	...	...
10. Refunds of customs duty on salt.	2,01,109	1,54,452	1,84,658	1,78,267	2,14,173	1,61,417	...	52,756
11. Charges of the Orissa Salt Department.	1,33,003	1,51,553	1,29,277	1,54,024	1,48,880	1,45,263	...	3,617
Total ...	3,54,112	3,26,005	3,33,935	3,52,291	3,83,053	3,26,680	...	56,373
Provincial—								
12. Salaries, warehouses and rewards.	51,608	1,24,595	26,838	52,220	52,834*	50,799	...	2,035
Total Charges ...	4,05,720	4,50,600	3,60,773	4,04,511	4,35,887	3,77,479	...	58,408
Approximate net Revenue ...	2,37,00,518	2,38,80,829	2,34,59,470	2,42,97,855	2,46,68,441*	2,47,62,701	94,260	...

* Revised figures.

The receipts show an increase of Rs. 35,852 over the collections of 1895-96, and the charges, a falling off of Rs. 58,408, thus giving a net increase of Rs. 94,260 in the revenue. As in the previous year, there was a decrease in the receipts from the import duty on salt at Calcutta, and a more than proportionate increase in the receipts from clearances at the outports and the warehousing stations in the interior. The revenue from excise salt shows a marked falling off, owing to reduced sales of salt at the Government factories in Orissa. There was also a considerable decrease in the proceeds from rent of warehouses, owing to many of the golas having remained unoccupied during the year, in consequence of heavy deliveries therefrom and smaller stocks in bond. These heavy deliveries were the

result of the high prices of salt prevailing in the market during the year. The decrease of Rs. 58,408 in the expenditure, under both Imperial and Provincial, is mainly due to reduced refunds of customs duty on salt, and to a diminution in the charges incurred for the rent of warehouses, the hired sheds at Kidderpore being no longer required.

The Salt Trade.

The following statement shows the fluctuations in the volume of the salt trade in Bengal during the last ten years, excluding salt imported by land from Ganjam and the Upper Provinces, on which duty is not paid in Bengal :—

	1887-88.	1888-89.	1889-90.	1890-91.	1891-92.	1892-93.	1893-94.	1894-95.	1895-96.	1896-97.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11
	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.
Opening stock — Sea-imported salt in bond ...	8,49,348	11,17,716	18,99,649	24,65,466	24,97,492	14,52,226	7,19,316	10,66,459	34,54,202	33,74,112*
Opening stock — Excise salt in bond ...	1,64,735	37,078	1,46,639	1,33,861	59,299	37,938	20,159	10,197	1,76,904	2,70,619
Opening stock — Ditto in aurungs ...	446	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Total	10,14,529	11,54,794	20,46,288	25,99,327	25,56,791	14,90,164	7,39,475	10,76,656	36,31,106	36,44,731
Import and manufacture — Sea-imported ...	99,86,076	1,04,80,285	1,00,72,857	97,62,835	90,52,997	93,84,887	1,03,61,985	1,28,64,164	1,02,54,640	82,21,647
Import and manufacture — Locally manufactured ...	1,03,559	2,44,512	70,293	62,770	8,985	67,202	15,430	2,10,631	1,78,460	1,95,000
Total	1,00,89,635	1,07,24,797	1,01,43,150	98,25,605	90,61,982	94,52,089	1,03,77,415	1,30,74,795	1,04,33,100	84,16,647
GRAND TOTAL ...	1,11,04,164	1,18,79,591	1,21,89,438	1,24,24,932	1,16,18,773	1,09,42,253	1,11,16,890	1,41,51,451	1,40,64,206	1,20,61,378
Clearances — Sea-imported salt from ship board.	75,96,855	69,46,307	58,14,763	65,37,471	59,00,244	63,47,425	60,65,233	69,40,855	64,64,797	44,92,526
Clearances — Sea-imported salt from bond ...	20,96,782	26,98,113	36,49,803	31,63,602	41,33,501	37,10,170	38,99,085	34,81,646	39,01,585	59,38,463
Clearances — Excise salt from bond ...	1,82,860	1,25,516	81,086	1,30,572	18,866	81,329	24,460	33,715	74,635	46,224
Clearances — Imported from Ennore Circle in Madras ...	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	2,883	.....	.....	.....
Clearances — Passed free of duty ...	2,000	2,234	2,202	2,331	4,251	3,024	2,051	1,150	4,069	3,000
Clearances — Removed under section 105 of the Customs Act ...	.....	27,422	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Clearances — In transit under bond ...	.....	1,500	5,000	15,700	.....	.....	.....	.....	7,800	.....
Clearances — Confiscated salt sold ...	3,179	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Total	98,81,676	98,01,092	95,52,854	98,54,676	1,00,56,862	1,01,41,948	99,93,712	1,04,62,366	1,04,52,886	1,04,80,313
Wastage, or destroyed ...	47,166	32,211	37,257	36,793	69,119	59,930	46,522	57,979	72,544	1,05,863
Quantity on which duty was paid, but not removed from gola ...	25	.....	.....	2,628	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Quantity re-entered in gola ...	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Total	47,191	32,211	37,257	39,421	69,119	59,930	46,522	57,979	72,544	1,05,863
Add or deduct to adjust errors ...	+20,503	.....	.....	−25,956	+2,628	+900	.....	.....	.....	.....
GRAND TOTAL ...	99,49,370	98,33,303	95,90,111	98,68,141	1,01,28,609	1,02,02,778	1,00,40,234	1,05,20,345	1,05,25,430	1,05,86,076
Closing stock — Sea-imported salt in bond ...	11,17,716	18,99,649	24,65,466	24,97,492	14,52,226	7,19,316	10,66,459	34,54,202	32,68,157	10,61,713
Closing stock — Excise salt in bond ...	37,078	1,46,639	1,33,861	59,299	37,938	20,159	10,197	1,76,904	2,70,619	.....
Closing stock — Ditto aurungs ...	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	4,13,589
Total	11,54,794	20 46,288	25,99,327	25,56,791	14,90,164	7,39,475	10,76,656	36,31,106	35,38,776	14,75,302

* Revised figures.

The stock of salt in the golas, which, according to revised figures, amounted at the close of the preceding year to over 36 lakhs of maunds, fell at the end of the year under review to 14¾ lakhs ; but besides this quantity, there were 2,05,829 maunds, against 1,602 in 1895-96, lying afloat in the port of Calcutta, ready to be sold direct to purchasers. This reduction of stock is attributed to the high prices prevailing in the market, and the consequent heavy deliveries of salt from the golas.

Imports.

The combined imports into Calcutta and Chittagong show a net decrease of 20,34,651 maunds, or 19·8 per cent., as compared with the previous year, owing to the falling off in imports from European ports. The Collector of Customs states that this decrease was caused by the difficulty anticipated by owners of ships carrying salt in obtaining outward freight, in consequence of the prevailing scarcity; while the reduced importation from Liverpool and Hamburg is said to be due to the growing competition of salt in crystals imported from the Red Sea ports and crushed in Calcutta. The remarkable falling off of 4,65,544 maunds, or 89·3 per cent., at Chittagong is attributed by the Collector of Customs to the high market rate of salt in the United Kingdom, and the unsteady condition of the Calcutta market, which checked speculative purchases by local bonders.

The following statement shows the different countries and ports from which shipments of salt were made:—

	1894-95.	1895-96.	1896-97.	Percentage of quantity imported for each group in 1894-95.	Percentage of quantity imported for each group in 1895-96.	Percentage of quantity imported for each group in 1896-97.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.			
I.— United Kingdom	75,03,440	63,94,362	44,81,722	55·3	62·4	54·52
II.— Hamburg	17,53,698	11,13,110	6,09,408	13·6	10·8	7·41
Trieste	.....	.....	.....			
III.— Mozambique	.....	21	.....	.....	.....	.....
IV.— Adelaide	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Rio de Janeiro	.....	.....	.....			
Ras Rawayah	8,67,829	1,19,870	6,41,407			
Muscat and other States	4,35,864	3,35,689	2,85,624			
V.— Aden	11,38,547	7,81,897	10,79,069	22·5	22·7	31·18
Hanjam	2,76,151	2,67,801	1,36,371			
Linga	1,76,617	99,534	1,75,984			
Muhammad Goul	.....	7,23,115	2,44,707			
VI.— Madras	22,759	2,033	24,172	·2	.....	·30
VII.— Bombay	6,88,972	4,17,629	5,41,946	5·4	4·1	6·59
Total ...	1,28,63,877	1,02,55,061	82,20,410	100·0	100·0	100·0

The trade in salt from Aden and the Red Sea ports developed largely, and there was an increase of over 16¼ lakhs in the consumption of karkatch salt imported from the Red Sea ports and crushed at the golas, and imported ready crushed from Aden. This salt, besides being intrinsically cheaper than any European salt, can be placed in the market at a lower price, because the steamers carrying cargoes from the Red Sea escape the Canal dues.

Clearance of salt.

Excluding 1,81,050 maunds of Bombay and Madras salt cleared free of duty in Calcutta, duty was paid on 43,11,475 maunds cleared from shipboard, against 63,42,204 in the previous year, while the clearances from bond rose from 35,06,411 to 55,49,433 maunds. On the whole, the total clearances of all kinds, including those of Bombay and Madras salt and of excise salt, rose from 1,04,41,017 to 1,04,77,213 maunds.

Consumption of salt.

Deducting from the above clearances the excess of exports from Bengal by land and river over the imports by the same routes, amounting to 7,82,105 maunds, and adding 38,631 maunds of saltpetre salt brought into use, the balance of salt left for consumption in the Province rose from 95,67,463 maunds in 1895-96 to 97,33,739 maunds in 1896-97. The rate of consumption per head was 5 seers, against 4 seers 15 chitaks in 1895-96. In the saliferous districts, excluding Orissa, there was a net decrease of 31,115 maunds in the consumption of licit salt, and the average consumption per head fell from 5 seers 2 chitaks to 4 seers 14 chitaks. The lowest rates prevailed in the 24-Parganas (4 seers 2 chitaks) and Midnapore (4 seers 9 chitaks), although the latter district shows an increase of consumption as compared with the previous year. The large decrease in the 24-Parganas (24,089 maunds) is attributed partly to the impoverished condition of the people owing to scarcity of food and water, and partly to the illicit manufacture of salt in the Sundarbans. The report of Babu Madhu Sudhan Chaudri, Assistant Superintendent of Police, who was specially appointed by Government to investigate the question of illicit manufacture in the latter tract, places it beyond doubt that such manufacture is conducted on a large scale in the southern portion of the 24-Parganas for the purpose of sale, and that systematic and stringent measures to protect the salt revenue are required. This question is now receiving the Board's attention, in connection with the general scheme for the creation of a special Preventive Service for the saliferous tracts in Bengal. In Orissa the consumption per head rose from 9·25 lbs. to 9·92 lbs.

Price of salt.

The price of salt was generally higher than in the previous year, the increase being due to the decline in the imports during the year. The average wholesale price (exclusive of duty) of 100 maunds of Liverpool salt, purchased from the ship's side in the port of Calcutta, rose from Rs. 57-14 to Rs. 96-0-9, an increase of six annas and one pie per maund; while the selling price, which in 1895-96 had varied from Rs. 81-2-4 to Rs. 44-5-6, ranged during the past year from

Rs. 124-3 to Rs. 71-15-8. The average wholesale price, inclusive of duty, at the nine chief marts of Bengal, rose from Rs. 3-9-11 to Rs. 3-13-9 per maund. The corresponding average, based on the wholesale prices of all the districts in Bengal, rose from Rs. 3-11-1 to Rs. 3-15-6 per maund.

Inter-provincial trade.

The total imports from Madras, the Upper Provinces, and Assam of duty-paid salt rose from 3,83,940 to 5,15,969 maunds during the year, the increase being due partly to larger importations from Ganjam, and partly to the higher prices of sea-imported salt. For the latter reason the exports from Bengal to Assam and Northern India fell from 11,07,330 to 10,64,101 maunds, but this decrease was more than counterbalanced by the increase of 49,708 maunds in the exports to Foreign States beyond the northern border, and of 137 maunds in the exports to the Central Provinces and Madras. The net result was an excess of exports over imports of 7,82,105 maunds, against 9,07,518 in 1895-96.

Working of the Salt Laws and Rules.

The number of cases in which contraband salt was confiscated, including cases that occurred in the Orissa districts, rose from 504 to 1,056 during the past year, and the quantity of salt confiscated from 161 to 702 maunds. The total number of cases instituted in the courts throughout Bengal was 905, against 506 in the preceding year. The large increase of 417 cases in Orissa is attributed by the Board partly to scarcity and the consequent distress, and partly to stricter supervision on the part of the salt officers. The cases sent up for trial with evidence of illicit manufacture in the Orissa districts numbered 489, of which 110 were for the possession of earth-salt, 2 for the possession of salt-earth, and 377 for the possession of brine. Altogether, there were 1,097 seizures and 86 unsuccessful searches in the salt-bearing tracts during the year, against 487 and 101, respectively, in the previous year. Of 926 persons apprehended, 819 were convicted. Rewards were disbursed to the amount of Rs. 3,856.

Salt in Orissa.

In last year's Resolution it was remarked that the decision of the question whether the Government salt factories on the Chilka Lake, which had not been working successfully, should be abandoned, would be deferred until the close of the manufacturing season then current, and until it was known what effect the East Coast Railway would have on the sales of salt manufactured at these factories. In consideration, however, of the scarcity that prevailed in the country bordering on the Chilka Lake, it was decided that, for the present, the operations at the factories should be continued, but only on such a scale as would give reasonable employment to the landless classes and to the cultivators whose crops have failed. The question whether the manufacture of salt at the lake should be permanently continued will be further considered when the transfer of the Orissa salt administration has been carried into effect. The receipts of the Orissa Salt Department fell from Rs. 2,05,433 to Rs. 1,25,213, and the expenditure from Rs. 1,48,880 to Rs. 1,45,263. The decrease in receipts is attributed by the Board to the fall in the sale of locally-manufactured salt, owing chiefly to the temporary diversion of the trade to the Naupada factory in the Madras Presidency, where salt was sold at a lower price. The following statement shows the consumption of salt during the last five years, and its rate per head of the population :—

Year.	Sold from local manufactories.	Imported from Calcutta.	Imported from Ganjam.	Total consumption.	Rate per head.
1	2	3	4	5	6
	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.	lbs.
1892-93 ...	81,329	2,76,408	3,37,423	6,95,160	9·82
1893-94 ...	24,460	2,85,934	4,48,923	7,59,317	10·65
1894-95 ...	38,715	2,75,764	3,51,714	6,66,193	9·28
1895-96 ...	74,635	2,99,836	2,94,326	6,68,797	9·25
1896-97 ...	46,224	2,80,785	3,95,196	7,22,205	9·92

No. I.

Map of the
LOWER PROVINCES
OF
BENGAL
SHOWING THE
INCIDENCE OF THE TOTAL EXCISE
REVENUE ON POPULATION
during 1896-97.
Scale 1 Inch=80 Miles or Inches
1. NARSINGHPUR
2. BARAMBA
3. TIGIRIA
4. ATHGAR
NEPAL
BHUTAN
ASSAM
BURMA
BAY OF BENGAL
Mouths of the Ganges
CENTRAL PROVINCES
MADRAS PRESIDENCY
CHOTA NAGPUR
BIHAR
BENGAL
ORISSA
CALCUTTA
ALLAHABAD
Gonda
Fyzabad
Basti
Gorakhpur
Uska Bazar
Azamgarh
Jaunpur
Ghazipur
Ballia
Benares
Mirzapur
Chunar
Muzaffarpur
Chapra
Dinapore
Arrah
Patna
Bihar
Gaya
Sasaram
Sherghati
Daltonganj
Palamau
Hazaribagh
Lohardaga
Ranchi
Purulia
Chaibassa
Bilaspur
Raigarh
Sambalpur
Angul
CUTTACK
Puri
Ganjam
Bhundesar
Bhagalpur
Rajmahal
Monghyr
Deoghur
Naya Dumka
Suri
Bankura
Midnapore
Hooghly
Howrah
Alip
Jessore
Khulna
Barisal
Backergunge
Noakhali
Chittagong
Comilla
Dacca
Faridpur
Pabna
Rampur Boalia
Murshidabad
Berhampore
Malda
English Bazar
Bogra
Rangpur
Dinajpur
Purnea
Manihari
Darbhanga
Darjeeling
Tumlon
Jalpaiguri
Kuch Bihar
Mymensingh
Agartalla
Lungleh
Akyab
Kaladan
Tura
Brahmaputra R.
Hooghly R.
Matla R.
Sundarbans
Chandernagore
Jellasore
Balasore
Keonjhar
Mayurbhanja
Chilka Lake
Dhenkanal
Athmallik
Mahanadi
Daspalla
Nayagar
Bonasi
Jashpur
Chanbhakar
Sunhat
Partabpur
Bisrampur
Lathgarh
Sarangpur
Gangpur
Bhaudpur
Kalahandi
Sundarbans
Hill Tippera
Chittagong Hill Tracts
Sandip Channel
Rutton Pur
Bungamatia
Cox's Bazar
Mayu R.
Naaf R.
Hazaribagh
Giridih
Barakar R.
Damodar R.
Kanhar R.
Sherghati
Barhi
Gaya
Sasaram
Son R.
Ganges R.
Gogra R.
Gandak R.
Bettiah
Seemulla
Bairagnia
Jhagmati R.
Kamla R.
Kosi R.
Purnea
Kishanganj
Dinajpur
Rangpur
Bogra
Sirajganj
Mymensingh
Meghna R.
Dacca
Gangas or Padda R.
Ganges
Hooghly R.
Matla R.
Sundarbans
Hooghly R.
Chandernagore
Budge Budge
Tamlak
Contai
Jellasore
Balasore
Hazaribagh
Barakar R.
Damodar R.
Kanhar R.
Sherghati
Gaya
Bihar
Monghyr
Bhagalpur
Rajmahal
Deoghur
Naya Dumka
Suri
Bankura
Nadia
Krishnagar
Burdwan
Jessore
Faridpur
Pabna
Rampur Boalia
Murshidabad
Berhampore
Malda
English Bazar
Bogra
Rangpur
Dinajpur
Purnea
Manihari
Darbhanga
Muzaffarpur
Chapra
Dinapore
Arrah
Patna
Bihar
Gaya
Sasaram
Sherghati
Daltonganj
Palamau
Hazaribagh
Lohardaga
Ranchi
Purulia
Chaibassa
Bilaspur
Raigarh
Sambalpur
Angul
CUTTACK
Puri
Ganjam
Bhundesar
Akyab
82°
86°
90°
24°
20°

EXCISE.

Control.

In 18 districts, 14 of which have central distilleries, the Excise Administration was in charge of Special Deputy Collectors, who were employed exclusively on excise and income-tax work, except in Mymensingh and Champaran, where the rules on the subject had to be temporarily relaxed for unavoidable reasons. In 26 districts ordinary Deputy Collectors were in charge of Excise in addition to their regular duties. The distilleries and depôts generally were under the immediate charge of Sub-Deputy Collectors or of kanungos as Superintendents or Deputy Superintendents. The number of Sub-Deputy Collectors so employed at the commencement of the year was nine, but this number was subsequently reduced to seven. The services of 28 kanungos were utilised for this duty. In the executive branch of the subordinate establishment and among the clerks in the office branch the numbers remained the same as in the previous year, viz., 201 and 141 respectively, while five of the old excise darogas were replaced by men of a superior class.

Revenue and charges.

The items which contribute to the excise revenue remained unchanged during the year, and an increase of Rs. 4 in the duty on *charas* was the only alteration made in the rates at which duty was levied. From the beginning of the year the sale of *madak* and *chandu* (the Bengali and Chinese preparations of opium for smoking) was stopped, consumers being allowed to make their own preparations for private use, but not for sale, up to a limit of one tola. The following statement shows the gross excise revenue, the charges, and the net revenue for the last five years:—

Period.	Revenue.	Charges.	Net revenue.	Percentage of charges.
1	2	3	4	5
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	
1892-93	1,16,00,621	6,53,715	1,09,46,906	5·6
1893-94	1,21,37,096	6,47,740	1,14,89,356	5·3
1894-95	1,25,67,855	6,37,858	1,19,29,997	5·07
1895-96	1,33,77,705	6,74,582	1,27,03,123	5·04
1896-97	1,34,10,579	6,83,292	1,27,27,287	5·09
Difference of the past two years ...	+ 32,874	+ 8,710	+ 24,164	+ ·05

In order, however, to obtain the true figure for the net revenue derived from excise, there should be added to the charges here given Rs. 21,714 on account of refunds and Rs. 11,568 for the excess of rewards distributed over fines realised. This raises the expenditure to Rs. 7,16,574, and reduces the net revenue to Rs. 1,26,94,005, against Rs. 1,26,88,757 in 1895-96. Thus instead of expanding by four or five lakhs, the excise revenue has, for the first time since 1891-92, remained practically stationary, the chief causes being the general scarcity prevalent during the year, and the scanty crop of *mahua* blossom, the price of which also rose enormously, as the petals were more largely used for food than in ordinary years. Besides these, there were two other causes of a permanent character, namely, the introduction of a system of exporting ganja to the North-Western Provinces and Oudh in bond, without prepayment of duty in Bengal as heretofore, and the abolition of the *madak* and *chandu* licenses already referred to. Calculated on the population ascertained at the census of 1891, and allowing for natural increase at the rate of 7 per thousand per annum, the incidence of the excise revenue per head of population amounted during the year under review to 2 annas and 11 pies,

the same as in the previous year. The corresponding incidence in Bombay in 1895-96 is shown as 9 annas 1 pie, and in Madras as 6 annas 5 pies per head, without allowing for the increase of population. The expenditure rose during the year by Rs. 8,710, the increase being due chiefly to the employment of additional establishments for the suppression of illicit distillation of country spirit in the Jahanabad subdivision of the Hooghly district and for the prevention of the smuggling of Garhjat ganja into the Orissa districts, the grant of famine allowances to menial excise establishments, and the acquisition of land for the distilleries at Rassa and Dacca.

Revenue by Divisions.

Distributed according to Divisions, the gross receipts for the last five years are shown thus:—

Divisions.	1892-93.	1893-94.	1894-95.	1895-96.	1896-97.	1896-97 compared with 1895-96.	
						Increase.	Decrease.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Burdwan	11,55,147	11,72,190	12,32,386	13,30,348	13,56,767	26,419	...
Presidency	33,57,661	34,40,854	36,15,302	38,42,486	38,78,369	35,883	...
Rajshahi	8,87,549	9,48,572	10,00,540	10,73,235	11,12,260	39,025	...
Dacca	8,12,103	8,09,567	8,21,166	8,97,361	9,05,270	7,909	...
Chittagong	2,70,670	2,67,548	2,88,837	3,41,931	2,74,725	...	67,206
Patna	24,91,128	26,33,381	26,36,784	27,38,209	26,34,836	...	1,03,373
Bhagalpur	12,17,947	13,36,630	14,02,917	14,70,888	14,89,130	18,242	...
Orissa	5,69,131	6,19,853	5,83,294	6,27,629	6,53,071	25,442	...
Chota Nagpur ...	8,39,285	9,08,501	9,86,629	10,55,618	11,06,151	50,533	...
Total ...	1,16,00,621	1,21,37,096	1,25,67,855	1,33,77,705	1,34,10,579	2,03,453	1,70,579
					Net increase ...	32,874	

The largest receipts were obtained, as usual, in the Presidency Division, including Calcutta, and the smallest in the Chittagong Division. The greatest actual advance is shown by the Division of Chota Nagpur, where the receipts rose by 5 per cent. This increase is attributed to keener competition at the time of the excise settlements before scarcity had declared itself, but a reaction is reported to have set in during the current year, making it difficult to settle the country-spirit shops except at reduced fees. The chief decrease occurred in the Patna Division, where, although opium receipts slightly improved, the revenue from country spirit and tari fell off very considerably in consequence chiefly of the prevalent scarcity.

Revenue and consumption.

The relation of the growth of consumption to the growth of revenue is illustrated by the following statistics of the four chief articles of excise:—

	Revenue.		Percentage of difference.	Consumption.		Percentage of difference.
	1895-96.	1896-97.		1895-96.	1896-97.	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
	Rs.	Rs.		L. P. gallons.	L. P. gallons.	
Country spirit. { Distillery	27,38,312	28,47,924	+ 4·0	490,476	478,687	— 2·4
Country spirit. { Outstill	31,73,528	32,32,537	+ 1·9	.....	.....	.....
				Gross gallons.	Gross gallons.	
Country rum ...	4,66,296	4,18,780	—10·2	68,014	60,814	—10·6
				Mds.	Mds.	
Opium ...	23,65,119	23,25,603	— 1·7	2,160	2,110	— 2·3
Ganja ...	26,80,819	27,31,522	+ 1·9	5,203	5,008	— 3·7

The principle of raising a maximum of revenue from a minimum of consumption was thus kept in view during the year, as also the policy of keeping down the number of shops for the vend of excisable articles.

Map of the
LOWER PROVINCES
OF
BENGAL
SHOWING THE
INCIDENCE OF REVENUE FROM COUNTRY
SPIRITS ON POPULATION
during 1896-97.
Scale 1 Inch=80 Miles or 1 Inch=128 Kilometres
82°
86°
90°
24°
20°
NEPAL
SIKKIM
BHUTAN
ASSAM
NORTH-WESTERN PROVINCES
CENTRAL PROVINCES
MADRAS PRESIDENCY
BAY OF BENGAL
Mouths of the Ganges
Gonda
Uska Bazar
Fyzabad
Basu
Gorakhpur
Azamgarh
Jaunpur
Ballia
Ghazipur
Benares
Mirzapur
Chunar
ALLAHABAD
Sasaram
Bihar
Gaya
Sherghati
Daltonganj
Palamau
Hazaribagh
Lohardaga
Ranchi
Purulia
Bankura
Midnapore
Chaibassa
Sambalpur
Bilaspore
Raigarh
Jashpur
Sonhat
Partabpur
Bisrampur
CHOTA NAGPUR
CHANGBHAKAR
Tumlong
Darjeeling
Pankhabari
Jalpaiguri
Kuch Bihar
Dinajpur
Purnea
Darbhanga
Muzaffarpur
Chapra
Dinapur
Monghyr
Bhagalpur
Rajmahal
Deoghar
Nava Dumka
Malda
English Bazar
Baruipur
Boalia
Murshidabad
Berhampore
Bogra
Rangpur
Tura
Mymensingh
Patna
Sasi
Nadia
Krishnagar
Burdwan
Hooghly
Howrah
CALCUTTA
Alipur
Jessore
Khulna
Faridpur
Barisal
Noakhali
Comilla
Agartalla
Chittagong
Lungleh
Akyab
Cuttack
Angul
Puri
Ganjam
Balasore
Bhandesar
1. NARSINGHPUR
2. BARAMBA
3. TIGIRIA
4. ATHGAR

Sources of revenue.

In the following statement the gross excise revenue of the past five years is classified according to the articles from which it is derived:—

Articles of Excise.	Revenue.					1896-97 compared with 1895-96.	
	1892-93.	1893-94.	1894-95.	1895-96	1896-97.	Increase.	Decrease.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Country spirits	50,30,143	52,52,898	55,61,516	59,11,840	60,80,461	1,68,621	...
Rum	4,19,717	4,35,308	4,32,227	4,66,296	4,18,780	...	47,516
Imported liquors	2,07,092	2,33,162	2,81,588	2,87,995	2,94,420	6,425	...
Beer	193	224	538	485	507	22	...
Tari	9,50,379	10,16,375	9,97,852	10,24,031	10,10,481	...	13,550
Pachwai	3,34,557	3,46,518	3,82,336	4,39,284	4,43,481	4,197	...
Charas	9 097	10,776	15,888	17,985	19,591	1,606	...
Siddhi, sabzi or bhang ...	53,558	55,752	55,394	59,498	65,564	6,066	...
Majum	1,984	2,069	2,119	1,710	1,495	....	215
Madak	79,689	78,379	89,439	77,332	...	...	77,332
Chandu	31,032	24,476	29,624	30,360	...	...	30,360
Spirits used for arts	1,066	337	390	1,097	812	...	285
Ganja	23,86,066	25,35,045	24,92,755	26,80,819	27,31,522	50,703	...
Opium	20,35,635	21,34,867	22,13,721	23,65,129	23,25,603	...	39,526
Miscellaneous	10,413	10,910	12,468	13,844*	17,862	4,018	...
Total ...	1,16,00,621	1,21,37,096	1,25,67,855	1,33,77,705	1,34,10,579	2,41,658	2,08,784
					Net increase ...	32,874	

Out of a total demand of Rs. 1,34,85,682, Rs. 1,34,10,579, or 99·4 per cent., was realised, against 99·2 per cent. in 1895-96. The sum of Rs. 24,663 only was remitted during the year, of which the greater part (Rs. 20,671) was, as usual, due on account of tari. Country spirits continue to bring in the largest revenue, and the chief increase during the year occurred under this head. Taking the percentage of revenue under each head on the total excise revenue, country spirits stand first with a percentage of 45·2, followed by hemp drugs (21·5), opium (17·5), tari (7·6), *pachwai* (3·4), and rum (3·1). This order is the same as that of the preceding year, except that *pachwai* and rum have changed places, the revenue from the former having exceeded that from rum during the past year. There was a total increase in revenue of Rs. 2,41,658, almost entirely under country spirits and ganja, against a total decrease of Rs. 2,08,784, more than half of which is accounted for by the absence of receipts under *madak* and *chandu*, all shops for the sale of these preparations having been closed from the commencement of the year, in accordance with the recommendation of the Opium Commission.

Country spirit.

Of the total revenue from country spirit, Rs. 28,47,924 was contributed by central distilleries under the three heads of license fees (Rs. 10,11,430), still-head duty (Rs. 17,77,384), and distillery fees (Rs. 59,110), and Rs. 32,32,537 by outstills, the former showing an increase of Rs. 1,09,612 and the latter of Rs. 59,009 over the receipts of the previous year. The number of outstills sanctioned rose from 2,009 in 1895-96 to 2,101 in the year under review, and the number settled from 2,091 to 2,097, while the number of shops sanctioned for the sale of distillery spirits fell from 1,203 to 1,197, and the number settled from 1,197 to 1,191. In the case of outstills, however, several branch shops were given separate numbers for the first time during the year, and the actual number sanctioned was in reality reduced by eight. In the Burdwan Division there was an increase of revenue from country spirit in Bankura, Midnapore and Howrah, against a decline in Burdwan, Birbhum and Hooghly, the net increase being Rs. 24,993. Illicit distillation is very prevalent in the tract of country comprising the western half of Midnapore, nearly the whole of Bankura, the Jahanabad subdivision in Hooghly, and thana Raina in Burdwan, and a special detective force has been employed in the Jahanabad subdivision and in Bankura since January and April 1895, respectively, to check this offence. The figures of cases detected and persons convicted show

that some progress has already been made, but illicit practices are still rife. In the Presidency Division there was a net increase of Rs. 1,15,137 in revenue, Calcutta alone contributing Rs. 1,19,657. In the Rajshahi Division, with the districts of Purnea and Malda, throughout which area the outstill system is in force, an increase of Rs. 56,848 was obtained. Most of this increase is shown by Rangpur (Rs. 22,819) and Jalpaiguri (Rs. 21,526). There is a growing demand for liquor in the Duars owing to the extension of tea cultivation and the opening of the Bengal-Duars Railway. In Darjeeling 25 cases of smuggling of foreign liquor were detected on the Nepal and Sikkim frontiers, and in Jalpaiguri 34 cases of smuggling from Bhutan and Cooch Behar. The Dacca Division shows a decline in revenue of Rs. 8,050, which is shared by all districts except Faridpur, and is ascribed to a decline in consumption owing to scarcity and high prices. In the Chittagong Division, where the consumption of spirits is very limited, the revenue fell by Rs. 1,940. The Patna Division, which for excise purposes is taken to include the districts of Monghyr, Bhagalpur, and Hazaribagh, also under the dual system yields the largest revenue from country spirits, but, owing to the prevailing scarcity, the revenue received during the year fell by Rs. 64,510, a decrease occurring in both distillery and outstill areas. The falling off is most marked in Gaya, both in the revenue from outstills (Rs. 36,321) and in that obtained from distillery liquor (Rs. 10,297). A decrease of Rs. 11,451 is also returned from the Sonthal Parganas. The Orissa Division shows a small increase, while Chota Nagpur shows an improvement of Rs. 50,830, which is said to be due to advantageous settlements.

The distillery and outstill areas remained the same as in the previous year.

Changes in the management of central distilleries and outstills.

The rule substituting a distillery fee of $2\frac{1}{2}$ annas per gallon London-proof for the former fee of one anna per gallon irrespective of strength continues to work well, and appears to have attained its end, which was to equalize the incidence of the distillery fee on the outturn of liquor, and thus to remove the inducements to distil strong liquor. The plan of fixing minimum prices for the retail sale of liquor, whether at distillery shops or at outstills, which was found difficult to enforce, has for some years past been abolished, but the experiment of prescribing a maximum price for the retail sale of weak distillery liquor, is still being tried in Gaya.

Sites of shops.

During the year a distillery liquor shop in Midnapore, a tari and a liquor shop in Hooghly, a distillery and a ganja shop in Dacca, and a tari shop in Arrah, were removed in deference to local opinion; in Champaran a tari shop was removed at the request of the police; two outstills in Champaran and Jalpaiguri were closed at the instance of planters, and a license for the sale of outstill liquor at a fair in Hazaribagh was cancelled on the objection of the local zamindar.

Country rum.

The supply of country rum is derived from Sibpur near Howrah, from Sakri in Darbhanga, from Shahjahanpur in the North-Western Provinces, and from Aska and Arkot in Madras. The rum produced in Bengal is charged with a duty of Rs. 5 per gallon London-proof, while Madras rum pays Rs. 6. Shahjahanpur rum, on the other hand, is subject in the North-Western Provinces to a duty of Rs. 4 per gallon, and as it is necessary in the interests of the local industry in Bengal and for other reasons, an additional rupee is levied by special arrangement with the manufacturers. The revenue from rum fell from Rs. 4,66,296 in 1895-96 to Rs. 4,18,780 during the year under review, consumers evidently feeling the pinch of high prices. The total quantity of rum which passed into consumption was 80,898 gallons London-proof (60,814 gross gallons), against 91,144 gallons London-proof (68,014 gross gallons) in the previous year. The bulk of the trade in rum is carried on through Calcutta, where the quantity imported during the year amounted to 58,633 gross gallons. Excluding the quantity exported to the mufassal districts, Assam and Port Blair, the amount consumed in Calcutta itself is estimated to have been 47,048 gallons at 34° over-proof, or 78,805 gallons at 20° under-proof, the strength at which rum is usually sold. The quantity imported into the Bengal mufassal direct from Shahjahanpur amounted to 2,178 gross, or 2,268 London-proof gallons.

Map of the
LOWER PROVINCES
OF
BENGAL
SHOWING THE
DISTILLERY & OUTSTILL AREAS & FRONTIER
NATIVE STATES, NOT UNDER GOVT. EXCISE
CONTROL, & CHANDERNAGORE
during 1896-97.
REFERENCES.
(a) Areas in which the Distillery System was in force during 1896-97
(b) Areas in which the Outstill System was in force during 1896-97
(c) Frontier Native States, not under Govt. Excise control, and Chandernagore
(a) Burdwan, Birbhum, Hooghly, Howrah, 24-Parganas, Calcutta, Nadia, Murshidabad, Jessore, Khulna, Dacca, Mymensingh, Faridpur, Backergunge, Santhal Parganas, Balasore, Puri, greater portion of Bankura, Midnapore, and Cuttack, small portion of Manbhum, and the Towns (including Suburbs) of Patna, Gaya, Arrah (Shahabad), Chapra (Saran), Bettiah (Champaran), Muzaffarpur, Darbhanga, Monghyr, Bhagalpur, and Giridih (Hazaribagh).
(b) The rest.
(c) Chandernagore and Frontier Native States, not under Govt. Excise control, exclusive of Angul and Khondmals.
NEPAL
BHUTAN
ASSAM
BENGAL
BIHAR
CHOTA NAGPUR
CENTRAL PROVINCES
MADRAS PRESIDENCY
Mouths of the
BAY
OF
BENGAL
1. NARSINGHPUR
2. BARAMBA
3. TIGIRIA
4. ATHGAR
Darjeeling
Jalpaiguri
Darbhanga
Muzaffarpur
Patna
Gaya
Dinajpur
Rangpur
Bogra
Rajmahal
Malda
Murshidabad
Berhampur
Krishnagar
Jessore
Faridpur
Mymensingh
Dacca
Comilla
Noakhali
Chittagong
Akyab
Calcutta
Howrah
Hooghly
Midnapore
Burdwan
Bankura
Ranchi
Hazaribagh
Lohardaga
Palamau
Daltonganj
Sambalpur
Balasore
Cuttack
Puri
Ganjam
Berhampur
Vizagapatam
Bilaspur
Raipur
Allahabad
Benares
Mirzapur
Azamgarh
Ballia
Ghazipur
Gorakhpur
Basti
Gonda
Tulsipur
Tarai
Terai
Sundarbans
Chittagong Hill Tracts
Kuki Lushai Hills
Naga Hills
Manipur
Cachar
Lushai Hills
Khasia Hills
Garo Hills
Goalpara
Kamrup
Darrang
Nowgong
Sibsagar
Lakhimpur
Tezpur
Gauhati
Shillong
Jowai
Nongklao
Sylhet
Kachar
Tripura
Manbhum
Singhbhum
Kolhan
Orissa
Chilka Lake
Mahanadi R.
Brahmaputra R.
Ganges R.
Hooghly R.
Meghna R.
Kaladan
Koladyne R.
Kaladan R.
Naaf R.
Kuladan
Kaladan R.
Tamlong
Darjeeling
Dam Dim
Mal Bazar
Rangli Rangliot
Kalimpong
Titalya
Thana
Manbhum
Bhagalpur
Deoghar
Nara Dumka
Rampur Hat
Murshidabad
Berhampur
Krishnagar
Nadia
Jessore
Faridpur
Barisal
Backergunge
Dacca
Mymensingh
Comilla
Noakhali
Chittagong
Akyab
Calcutta
Howrah
Hooghly
Midnapore
Burdwan
Bankura
Ranchi
Hazaribagh
Lohardaga
Palamau
Daltonganj
Sambalpur
Balasore
Cuttack
Puri
Ganjam
Berhampur
Vizagapatam
Bilaspur
Raipur
Allahabad
Benares
Mirzapur
Azamgarh
Ballia
Ghazipur
Gorakhpur
Basti
Gonda
Tulsipur
Tarai
Terai
Sundarbans
Chittagong Hill Tracts
Kuki Lushai Hills
Naga Hills
Manipur
Cachar
Lushai Hills
Khasia Hills
Garo Hills
Goalpara
Kamrup
Darrang
Nowgong
Sibsagar
Lakhimpur
Tezpur
Gauhati
Shillong
Jowai
Nongklao
Sylhet
Kachar
Tripura
Manbhum
Singhbhum
Kolhan
Orissa
Chilka Lake
Mahanadi R.
Brahmaputra R.
Ganges R.
Hooghly R.
Meghna R.
Kaladan
Koladyne R.
Kaladan R.
Naaf R.
Kuladan
Kaladan R.
82°
86°
90°
24°
20°

Imported liquor.

The excise revenue from imported liquor, which consists exclusively of fees for wholesale and retail licenses, rose from Rs. 2,87,995 to Rs. 2,94,420. Nearly one-half of the total revenue was collected in Calcutta. The number of wholesale licenses was reduced by three, and that of general retail licenses by 130, the falling off under the latter head being due to the abolition of the glass license which used to be subsidiary to every country spirit and rum retail license in Calcutta. Of the net increase of Rs. 6,425 in revenue, Rs. 2,915 occurred in Mymensingh, Rs. 2,788 in Faridpur, and Rs. 1,196 in Dacca. The continuous attempts made to check the traffic in cheap German spirit, mostly distilled from potatoes, which is coloured and flavoured locally and sold at absurdly low prices as brandy, or whisky, and even as port or sherry, appear at last to have borne some fruit, as for the first time for many years the importations of German white spirit show a decline.

Tari.

No duty is charged on tari, the sap of the palmyra or date tree, but revenue is derived from license fees for the sale of both fermented and unfermented tari. The number of licenses for the sale of the fermented liquor during the year diminished from 13,321 to 13,301, and for the unfermented tari from 2,118 to 1,986. Two hundred and fifty-three licenses, at an aggregate fee of Rs. 457, for the sale of unfermented tari were issued for the first time in the Dacca Division owing to the withdrawal of the exemption of fresh tari from the operations of the Excise Act. The total receipts fell from Rs. 10,24,031 to Rs. 10,10,481, the bulk of the decrease occurring under fees for fermented tari. The decline under this head was heaviest in Gaya (Rs. 16,027), but since it is attributed mainly to late settlement of the licenses for the current year, and the consequent decrease in advance fees paid in March 1897, the reduced receipts in this district would appear to be nominal only. More than one-half of the total revenue from tari is collected in the Patna Division, after which most fees are derived from Calcutta, the 24-Parganas, Monghyr, Hooghly, Bhagalpur, Howrah, and Cuttack. The Madras tree-tax system, the theory of which is that every tree yielding tari should pay a tax according to a fixed rate, is being tried as far as is possible without amending the law, in selected areas in twelve districts of the Province.

Pachwai.

This liquor, brewed from rice, forms the favourite beverage of the aboriginal tribes found in the Burdwan and Chota Nagpur Divisions, the Sonthal Parganas, and the western half of Murshidabad. Another variety, prepared from millet (*marua*), is much drunk in Darjeeling. The revenue is derived from license fees for sale and for home-brewing, and these fees together yielded during the year a revenue of Rs. 4,43,481, against Rs. 4,39,284 in 1895-96, nearly three-fourths of which was collected in the Burdwan Division. The total number of licenses for sale fell from 1,665 to 1,663, while the number of licenses for home-brewing rose from 6,021 to 7,781. In certain tracts free home-brewing for domestic purposes is permitted, and the system of allowing householders to brew *marua* beer for domestic use, without limit of quantity, on payment of an annual fee of Rs. 2 per house, which has been in force in Kalimpong in the Darjeeling district since April 1895, was extended during the year under review to the hills west of the Tista. Licenses were issued to the Superintendent of St. Mary's, Kurseong, and the Rector of St. Joseph's College, Darjeeling, to brew beer for the exclusive use of the inmates of their respective institutions.

Ganja.

The revenue from ganja is derived from license fees and duty, which varies according to quality; thus 'chur' pays a duty of Rs. 9 per seer, 'round' Rs. 7-8, 'flat small twigs' Rs. 7-4, and 'flat large twigs' Rs. 6. In Orissa, however, the rates are Rs. 7-8 for *chur*, Rs. 6-4 for round, Rs. 6 for flat small twigs, and Rs. 5 for flat large twigs. The following statement shows the main statistics relating to ganja revenue in the last three years:—

	Licenses sanctioned.	Licenses issued.	Quantity consumed.	Revenue.
	No.	No.	Mds.	Rs.
1894-95	... 2,725	2,702	4,828	24,92,755
1895-96	... 2,707	2,696	5,202	26,80,819
1896-97	... 2,708	2,688	5,008	27,31,522

The area of land brought under ganja cultivation during the year increased by 252 bighas, but the produce was slightly smaller than in the previous year, the ganja plants having been infested with pests owing to the drought. Though the consumption decreased by 194 maunds, the revenue advanced by Rs. 50,703 in consequence of enhanced license fees.

The wholesale prices, owing to the falling off in the demand, were lower even than in 1895-96, and varied from Rs. 5 to Rs. 30 per maund. The importation of Garhjat ganja, produced in the Tributary States of Orissa, was prohibited from the 1st April 1896. The Chiefs have been requested to suppress the cultivation of the plant in their States, and they have been allowed to obtain Rajshahi ganja at cost price, and issue it to consumers after levying duty. This system, which had previously been adopted in Cooch Behar, appears to have met with success so far. It was found impossible to complete during the year the new public golas at Naugaon, but it is hoped that the work will be finished in time to receive next season's crop.

The distribution of the drug, after leaving Rajshahi, is shown below:—

	Mds.
Balance in district golas on the 1st April 1896	1,786
Imported from Rajshahi	6,287
Total to be accounted for ...	8,073
Consumed in Bengal	4,367
Exported to North-Western Provinces ...	401
Ditto Nepal	275
Ditto London	62
Ditto Mauritius	62
Ditto Natal	14
Ditto Sikkim	1
Ditto Hill Tippera	4
Ditto Seraikela	2
Ditto Assam	679
Ditto Cooch Behar	93
Ditto Moharbhanj	8
Ditto Nilgiri	5
Ditto Other Garhjat States... ...	14
Total ...	5,987
Quantity destroyed as refuse ...	585
Wastage	147
Total accounted for	6,719
Actual quantity in stock on 1st April 1897 ...	1,354

There was a small increase of 64 maunds in the exports of ganja to the North-Western Provinces, the trade with which was probably stimulated by the system of bonding already referred to. The exports to Nepal also show a steady increase, Rajshahi ganja being preferred to the coarse article which is cultivated extensively in the Nepal Terai.

Bhang, majum, and charas.

The number of licenses for the sale of *bhang* rose from 315 to 322, and the revenue increased from Rs. 59,498 to Rs. 65,564; but the consumption fell from 1,070 to 1,005 maunds. The revenue from *majum*, a sweet preparation of *bhang*, amounted during the year to Rs. 1,495, against Rs. 1,710 in 1895-96: the drug is reported to be gradually losing favour. *Charas*, or the resin exuding from the unseeded female hemp plant, which is the essence of ganja in its greatest purity and strength, is imported into Bengal from the Punjab and the North-Western Provinces, protected by a pass, for which a fee of Rs. 2 was for the first time prescribed in the year under review. Half of the duty is paid at the time of taking out the pass, the other half being paid on the arrival of the drug at its destination. The duty on *charas* was raised during the year from Rs. 8 to Rs. 12 a seer. The consumption decreased from 10 to 8 maunds, while the revenue increased from Rs. 17,985 to Rs. 19,591.

No. III.

Map of the
LOWER PROVINCES
OF
BENGAL
SHOWING THE
INCIDENCE OF REVENUE FROM
GANJA ON POPULATION
during 1896-97.
Scale 1 Inch = 80 Miles or 1 inch to 1 mile
REFERENCES.
(a) One Rupee per 101 persons & upwards
(b) " " " from 81 to 100 "
(c) " " " " 61 to 80 "
(d) " " " " 41 to 60 "
(e) " " " " 21 to 40 "
(f) " " " " 1 to 20 "
(a) Noakhali, Angul, and Khondmals.
(b) Palamau.
(c) Bankura, Midnapore, Balasore, Hazaribagh, Singhbhum.
(d) Nadia, Jessore, Khulna, Faridpur, Backergunge, Chittagong, Gaya, Saran, Muzaffarpur, Darbhanga, Lohardaga.
(e) Burdwan, Birbhum, Hooghly, Howrah, 24-Parganas, Murshidabad, Rajshahi, Dinajpur, Rungpur, Bogra, Pabna, Tippera, Champaran, Malda, Santhal Parganas, Cuttack, Puri, Manbhum.
(f) Calcutta, Jalpaiguri, Darjeeling, Dacca, Mymensingh, Patna, Shahabad, Monghyr Bhagalpur, Purnea.
1. BARSINGHPUR
2. BARAMBA
3. TIGIRIA
4. ATHGAR
B A Y
OF
B E N G A L
Mouths of the
NEPAL
BHUTAN
ASSAM
BENGAL
CHOTA NAGPUR
CENTRAL PROVINCES
MADRAS PRESIDENCY
CALCUTTA
82°
86°
90°
24°
20°

No. IV.

Map of the
LOWER PROVINCES
OF
BENGAL
SHOWING THE
INCIDENCE OF REVENUE FROM
OPIUM ON POPULATION
during 1896-97.
REFERENCES.
(a) One Rupee per 121 persons & upwards
(b) „ „ from 101 to 120 persons
(c) „ „ „ 81 to 100 „
(d) „ „ „ 61 to 80 „
(e) „ „ „ 41 to 60 „
(f) „ „ „ 21 to 40 „
(g) „ „ „ 1 to 20 „
(a) Faridpur, Tippera, Noakhali, Gaya, Shahabad, Saran, Champaran, Muzaffarpur, Darbhanga, Monghyr, Sonthal Parganas, Hazaribagh, Palamau.
(b) Nil.
(c) Bhagalpur.
(d) Jessore, Jalpaiguri, Pabna, Dacca, Mymensingh, B
Patna.
(e) Bankura, Nadia, Khulna, Darjeeling, R
Manbhum, Singhbhum.
(f) Burdwan, Birbhum, Murshidabad, R
Rangpur, Purnea.
(g) Midnapore, Hooghly, Howrah, 24-Parganas, Calcutta, Chittagong, Malda, Cuttack, Balasore, Angul, and Khondmals, Puri.
NEPAL
BHUTAN
ASSAM
BIHAR
BENGAL
CHOTA NAGPUR
ORISSA
CENTRAL PROVINCES
MADRAS PRESIDENCY
BURMA
BAY OF BENGAL
Mouths of the Ganges
CALCUTTA
CUTTACK
1. NARSINGHPUR
2. BARAMBA
3. TIGIRIA
4. ATHGAR
ALLAHABAD
Gonda
Fyzabad
Basti
Gorakhpur
Azamgarh
Ghazipur
Ballia
Chunar
Mirzapur
Bettiah
Motihari
Muzaffarpur
Chapra
Patna
Bihar
Gaya
Sasaram
Daltonganj
Palamau
Hazaribagh
Ranchi
Lohardaga
Purulia
Bankura
Midnapore
Balasore
Sambalpur
Bilaspur
Raipur
Bhumdesar
Ganjam
Puri
Darbhanga
Monghyr
Bhagalpur
Rajmahal
Deoghur
Naya Dumka
Purnea
Dinajpur
Rangpur
Malda
Bogra
Mymensingh
Rajshahi
Murshidabad
Berhampur
Pabna
Faridpur
Jessore
Khulna
Barisal
Noakhali
Comilla
Chittagong
Akyab
Agartala
Darjeeling
Tura
Tumlong
Darjeeling
Kurseong
Kalimpong
Buxa Duar
Rangpur
Bhutan Duars
Kamrup
Goalpara
Sylhet
Cachar
Lakhimpur
Sibsagar
Nowgong
Kamrup
Darrang
Lushai Hills
Chittagong Hill Tracts
Arakan
Kaladan
Lungleh
Rutton Peak
Naf R.
Meya R.
Kaladan R.
Sandwip Channel
Hooghly R.
Mutla R.
Saugor Island
Chandbali
Balasore
Cuttack
Puri
Khurda
Pipli
Ganjam
Chilka Lake
Mahanadi R.
Brahmani R.
Baitarani R.
Subarnarekha R.
Damodar R.
Hooghly R.
Ganges R.
Brahmaputra R.
Tista R.
Jamuna R.
Sutlej R.
Ganges R.
Sarda R.
Gogra R.
Gandak R.
Kosi R.
Tirhut
Champaran
Saran
Shahabad
Gaya
Patna
Monghyr
Bhagalpur
Purnea
Darbhanga
Muzaffarpur
Sonthal Parganas
Hazaribagh
Palamau
Lohardaga
Ranchi
Singhbhum
Manbhum
Midnapore
Hooghly
Howrah
24-Parganas
Nadia
Khulna
Jessore
Dacca
Mymensingh
Pabna
Rajshahi
Bogra
Rangpur
Dinajpur
Malda
Purnea
Darjeeling
Kurseong
Kalimpong
Buxa Duar
Kamrup
Goalpara
Sylhet
Cachar
Lakhimpur
Sibsagar
Nowgong
Darrang
Lushai Hills
Chittagong Hill Tracts
Arakan
Noakhali
Comilla
Faridpur
Barisal
Bakarganj
Tippera
Chittagong
Balasore
Cuttack
Puri
Khurda
Pipli
Ganjam
Chilka Lake
Sambalpur
Bilaspur
Raipur
Bhumdesar
Ganjam
Puri
Gonda
Fyzabad
Basti
Gorakhpur
Azamgarh
Ghazipur
Ballia
Chunar
Mirzapur
Bettiah
Motihari
Muzaffarpur
Chapra
Patna
Bihar
Gaya
Sasaram
Daltonganj
Palamau
Hazaribagh
Ranchi
Lohardaga
Purulia
Bankura
Midnapore
Balasore
Sambalpur
Bilaspur
Raipur
Bhumdesar
Ganjam
Puri
Darbhanga
Monghyr
Bhagalpur
Rajmahal
Deoghur
Naya Dumka
Purnea
Dinajpur
Rangpur
Malda
Bogra
Mymensingh
Rajshahi
Murshidabad
Berhampur
Pabna
Faridpur
Jessore
Khulna
Barisal
Noakhali
Comilla
Chittagong
Akyab
Agartala
Darjeeling
Tura
Tumlong
Darjeeling
Kurseong
Kalimpong
Buxa Duar
Rangpur
Bhutan Duars
Kamrup
Goalpara
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Brahmaputra R.
Tista R.
Jamuna R.
Sutlej R.
Ganges R.
Sarda R.
Gogra R.
Gandak R.
Kosi R.
Tirhut
Champaran
Saran
Shahabad
Gaya
Patna
Monghyr
Bhagalpur
Purnea
Darbhanga
Muzaffarpur
Sonthal Parganas
Hazaribagh
Palamau
Lohardaga
Ranchi
Singhbhum
Manbhum
Midnapore
Hooghly
Howrah
24-Parganas
Nadia
Khulna
Jessore
Dacca
Mymensingh
Pabna
Rajshahi
Bogra
Rangpur
Dinajpur
Malda
Purnea
Darjeeling
Kurseong
Kalimpong
Buxa Duar
Kamrup
Goalpara
Sylhet
Cachar
Lakhimpur
Sibsagar
Nowgong
Darrang
Lushai Hills
Chittagong Hill Tracts
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Noakhali
Comilla
Faridpur
Barisal
Bakarganj
Tippera
Chittagong
Balasore
Cuttack
Puri
Khurda
Pipli
Ganjam
Chilka Lake
Sambalpur
Bilaspur
Raipur
Bhumdesar
Ganjam
Puri
82°
86°
90°
24°
20°

Opium.

Excise opium, *i.e.*, opium offered for sale in these Provinces as distinguished from provision opium prepared for export, is supplied to licensed vendors from the district treasuries at prices varying from Rs. 17 a seer in the Patna Division to Rs. 33 a seer in Orissa. The following statement illustrates the demand during the last three years :—

	Licenses.	Consumption.	Revenue.
	No.	Mds.	Rs.
1894-95	... 3,067	2,037	22,13,721
1895-96	... 3,127	2,159	23,65,129
1896-97	... 3,179	2,110	23,25,603

The number of permits to licensed druggists to sell opium and its preparations, and poppy-heads for medicinal purposes, which are included in the number of licenses above, increased by 69, while the number of ordinary licenses for retail sale fell by 18. The consumption diminished by 49 maunds, and the revenue by Rs. 39,526. The decrease is ascribed to the prevailing scarcity, and the abolition of *madak* and *chandu* shops.

Methylated spirit.

The quantity of this spirit issued during the year rose from 59,854 to 66,611 gallons, while the duty fell from Rs. 4,942 to Rs. 4,495, the decrease being attributed to the importation of a large quantity of ready-made methylated spirit from Madras which had paid duty there. Methylated spirits are either imported or methylated locally, and the Excise Commissioner ascribes the increased importation to their use as an intoxicating drink. This abuse will, it is hoped, be prevented by the new rules recently issued in regard to methylated spirits.

Offences against the Opium and Excise laws.

The number of arrests for offences against the Excise laws decreased from 4,412 to 4,148, but the percentage of convictions was slightly better, viz., 88·1, against 86·9 in 1895-96. The arrest of 1,615 persons was effected by the Police, while arrests by Excise Officers numbered 2,533, the percentage of convictions in the cases instituted by Excise Officers being 89·2, against 86·3 in those instituted by the Police. The number of licensees prosecuted for breach of license fell from 342 to 250, and of other persons prosecuted from 4,070 to 3,898. Illicit distillation of country spirits seems still to prevail largely in the Sonthal Parganas, Midnapore, Howrah, Bankura and Hooghly. Calcutta shows the largest number of convictions for the illicit sale of country spirit, as well as of convictions for smuggling of illicit opium. As regards foreign excisable articles, there was an increase in arrests for the smuggling of liquor from Chandernagore into Hooghly, and of Garhjat ganja into Orissa, due to the activity of the special detective establishments. The total amount of fines imposed for breaches of the Excise laws and rules was Rs. 78,185, of which Rs 53,669, or 68·6 per cent., were realised. A sum of Rs. 65,237 was distributed in rewards to Police, Excise Officers and informers, against Rs. 67,585 in the previous year.

STAMPS.

Stamp Revenue.

The receipts, charges, and net revenue in 1896-97, under both the Indian Stamp Act I of 1879 and the Court-fees Act VII of 1870, were Rs. 1,75,74,310, Rs. 4,93,461 and Rs. 1,70,80,849, respectively, against Rs. 1,67,71,627, Rs. 4,74,968 and Rs. 1,62,96,659 in the preceding year. The increase in receipts occurred in both judicial and non-judicial stamps.

Stamp sales.

According to the figures furnished by the Superintendent of Stamps, which will have to be reconciled with the final figures compiled by the Accountant-General, Bengal, the sale-proceeds of judicial stamps show an increase of Rs. 3,46,960, against Rs. 36,280 in 1895-96, adhesive and impressed court-fee stamps and stamps for copies alike contributing to the improvement. The increase is most marked in Midnapore (Rs. 65,755), Hooghly (Rs. 54,711), 24-Parganas (Rs. 39,116), Rangpur (Rs. 34,564), Patna (Rs. 30,884), Backergunge (Rs. 30,148), Burdwan (Rs. 27,841), Bankura (Rs. 23,407), and Cuttack (Rs. 21,918). Increased litigation, the higher values of some of the suits, and improved receipts from probate duty are the causes assigned.

The increase of Rs. 4,93,622 in the value of non-judicial stamps sold was shared by all classes of stamps except share transfer, hundi, notarial and advocate, vakil and attorney stamps. Impressed sheets, the most important of non-judicial stamps, show an advance of no less than Rs. 3,77,801, which was contributed by 41 districts, the largest increases having occurred in Mymensingh (Rs. 38,777) and Monghyr (Rs. 32,038). The improvement in Mymensingh is attributed to the increase in loans, mortgages, sales, &c., caused by the high prices of food-grains; while the increase in Monghyr is said to be due partly to a larger use of stamps in completed cases of batwara, and partly to extensive purchases of stamps by a rich banker. Impressed labels, or special adhesive stamps, which are in use only in Calcutta, improved by Rs. 1,11,964, owing to the execution of certain conveyances of tea estates for large considerations. One-anna revenue stamps show an increase of Rs. 24,574, foreign bill stamps of Rs. 4,602, and impressed one-anna stamps for cheques, &c., of Rs. 781. On the other hand, there is a decrease of Rs. 21,707 under share-transfer stamps, of Rs. 3,431 and Rs. 462, respectively, under hundi and notarial stamps, and of Rs. 500 under advocate, vakil, and attorney stamps.

Penalties and Prosecutions.

The number of cases in which deficient stamp duty and penalty were levied by the Civil and Revenue Courts during the year was 3,409, against 4,113 in 1895-96, and the amount of duty and penalty realized was Rs. 34,208 as compared with Rs. 39,478. Prosecutions for the infringement of the provisions of the Indian Stamp Act were instituted in 415 cases, against 1,249 in the preceding year. The fines imposed on offenders amounted to Rs. 3,261, against Rs. 8,789, and rewards to informers paid in 10 districts aggregated Rs. 1,093, against Rs. 2,230 paid in 15 districts in the previous year.

INCOME TAX.

The following statement compares the financial results during the last two years:—

	1895-96. Persons.	1896-97. Persons.
Number of persons originally assessed, excluding Government servants	110,584	112,901
Number of persons finally assessed, excluding Government servants	108,901	111,190
Number of persons finally assessed, including Government servants	117,639	120,106
Number of assessees, including Government servants, who paid the tax within the year ...	114,820	117,050
	Rs.	Rs.
Final demand of income-tax for the current year	46,44,587	48,59,582
Final demand, including penalties, fines, and arrears of previous years	48,14,912	50,61,295
Collections of income-tax within the year ...	45,14,456	47,54,783
Gross receipts	46,58,323	49,15,713
Charges	1,81,774	1,79,599
Percentage of charges on receipts	3·9	3·7
Net revenue	44,76,549	47,36,114

The net revenue shows an increase of 5·8 per cent. against an increase of 2·08 per cent. in the previous year. The gross receipts, including advance payments and excess collections, and making allowance for various adjustments, amounted to Rs. 49,15,713, of which Rs. 47,77,144 represent the receipts on account of the current demand for the year.

There was a decrease in the final demand in the districts of Dacca, Darbhanga, the 24-Parganas, Muzaffarpur, Burdwan, Chittagong, Rangpur, Khulna, Gaya, Lohardaga, the Sonthal Parganas, Cuttack, Malda, Noakhali, Monghyr and Bogra. Various causes are assigned, but in no district does the percentage of decrease exceed 3, except in Dacca and Darbhanga, which show a decline of 17·6 and 5·4 per cent., respectively. The decrease in Dacca is attributed to the failure of the jute crop and the depression in trade due to the famine, while in Darbhanga the falling off is ascribed to the

No. II.

REFERENCES.

Less than 90 persons	1
" 60 "	2
" 50 "	3
" 40 "	4
" 30 "	5
" 10 "	6
" 1 person	7

1. Cuttack, Southal-Parganas, and Bankura.
2. Balasore, Lohardaga, Singhbhum, and Puri.
3. Shahabad, Noakhali, Darbhanga, Palamau, Champaran, Muzaffarpur, Hazaribagh, Rangpur, Tippera, Jessore, and Chittagong.
4. Birbhum, Faridpur, Khulna, Midnapore, Manbhum, Mymensingh, Pabna, Monghyr, Backergunge, Malda, Nadia, and Saran.
5. Howrah, Rajshahi, Bogra, Gaya, Dacca, Bhagalpur, Purnea, 24-Parganas, Burdwan, Jalpaiguri, Patna, Dinajpur, Hooghly, and Murshidabad.
6. Darjeeling.
7. Calcutta,

large remissions granted in consequence of losses in the grain trade. Enhanced assessments and the discovery of new assessees produced an increase in all districts other than those named above. In Singhbhum the increase was large, but is only temporary, being due to the assessment of contractors and other persons working on the Sini-Midnapore Railway. Special causes also account for the rise in Darjeeling and Backergunge.

Demand, collections and balances.

The following statement shows the original demand, the revised demand, and the percentage of collections from assessees, exclusive of Government servants:—

Year.	Original number of assessees.	Revised number of assessees.	Original demand.	Final demand after revision.	Amount of final demand collected.	Percentage of final demand collected.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
			Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	
1895-96	110,584	108,901	42,28,930	41,32,282	40,02,151	96·9
1896-97	112,901	111,190	44,47,472	43,52,857	42,48,053	97·6

The outstanding balance at the close of the year, including penalties, &c., compares favourably with the figure for the preceding year, being Rs. 1,42,605, against Rs. 1,64,461 in 1895-96. Of this balance, Rs. 45,852 are reported to be good and under realization, Rs. 74,009 doubtful, and Rs. 22,744 bad and irrecoverable.

The percentage of collections on the final demand on account of tax alone was 97·6, as compared with 96·9 in the previous year; while the percentage of collections on the final demand on account of tax, penalties, &c., both current and arrear, excluding advance payments and excess collections, was 96·08, against 94·7 in the previous year. The districts in which the collections on account of current and arrear demand, including tax, penalties, etc., were below 95 per cent., are the following:—

Calcutta	...	94·9	Puri	...	91·5
Dinajpur	...	94	Singhbhum	...	85·3
Darbhanga	...	91·5	Manbhum	...	80·4

Assessments.

The number of assessors employed during the year was 49, the same number as in the previous three years. The number of villages (including streets in Calcutta) visited by these assessors was 72,220, against 69,450 in 1895-96. The number of persons finally assessed was 111,190, against 108,901 in 1895-96, showing an increase of 2·1 per cent. Calcutta again shows the largest increase (1,268), followed by Midnapur, Mymensingh, Saran, Bhagalpur and Jessore, which show increases ranging from 298 to 117. No district shows a reduction of more than 100, except the 24-Parganas and Purnea, where the decrease was 240 and 128, respectively. The decrease in the 24-Parganas is attributed to insufficient rainfall, which affected the paddy and sugarcane cultivation and the fisheries in the Salt Water Lakes, while in Purnea depression of trade is assigned as the cause of the falling off.

Objections.

The statistics of objections to assessments are shown in the following table:—

Year.	Number originally assessed, excluding Government servants.	Number of objections.	Percentage of objections.	Number of successful objections.	Percentage of successful to total number of objections, column 5 to column 3.
1	2	3	4	5	6
1895-96 ...	110,584	10,797	9·8	3,362	31·1
1896-97 ...	112,901	10,493	9·3	3,413	32·5

The percentage of objections to assessments was highest in Puri (26), Gaya, where the percentage was 36·9 in 1895, coming second with 25·6. Successful objections exceeded 40 per cent. in the 24-Parganas (53·4), Calcutta (52·06), Chittagong (49·8), Rangpur (48·5), Purnea (43·7), and Malda (41·4). These figures are considerably worse than those of the preceding year. Special reasons are given for special districts, but the chief cause assigned is the straitened condition of assessees, owing to failure of crops or loss in trade.

Incidence of the tax.

The average incidence of the tax in the whole Province (excluding the tax on the interest on Government securities and the salaries of Government officials) was Re. 1 to every 16·3 persons, against an average of Re. 1 to every 17·2 persons in the preceding year. Outside Calcutta, the average incidence was Re. 1 to 33·2 inhabitants. Darjeeling continues to show the highest mufassal average, Re. 1 to every 4 persons; while the incidence was lowest in Cuttack, Re. 1 to 85 persons. In Calcutta the average incidence was Re. 1 to every ·4 persons, and 1 person in every 37 was assessed to the tax. The proportion of persons assessed for the whole of Bengal was 1 to 640, against 1 to 653 in the previous year.

Coercive measures.

The following table compares for the last three years the coercive measures which had to be taken for the realization of the tax:—

Year.	Number of persons finally assessed.	Distress warrants.		Cases of distraint.		Cases of sale.	
		Number.	Percentage to column 2.	Number.	Percentage to column 2.	Number.	Percentage to column 2.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
1894-95 ...	106,975	5,035	4·7	1,934	1 8	337	·3
1895-96 ...	108,901	5,636	5·2	2,173	2·	317	·3
1896-97 ...	111,190	4,858	4·4	2,142	1·9	337	·3

The number of distress warrants issued was smaller than in the previous year, but the cases in which property was sold rose from 317 in 1895-96 to 337 in the year under review. The proportion of warrants issued on the number of persons assessed was above 10 per cent. in the districts of Darbhanga (13·3), Singhbhum (11·9), and Jessore (11·5). These figures show an improvement on the results of the previous year, when seven districts showed high percentages, and five of them returned a percentage of over 13. As in the two preceding years, sales of distrained property were most numerous in Jessore, Gaya and Rangpur. In twelve districts, including Calcutta, no such sales were found necessary. In Calcutta, however, the number of distress warrants issued increased from 684 to 850, which is reported to be due to wilful neglect on the part of assessees to pay on receipt of the demand notices.

The amount of tax collected under section 9 (2) of the Income-tax Act, which permits managers of companies or other employers of labour to undertake the collection of the tax from their employés on receipt of a commission from the Government, was Rs. 2,87,934, against Rs. 2,74,233 in the preceding year; and the number of companies, etc., who undertook to collect the tax also rose from 318 to 320. Five of these, however, failed to carry out the collection, and the tax had to be realized by the district officers.

Expenditure.

The expenditure incurred in the working of the tax fell from Rs. 1,81,774 in 1895-96 to Rs. 1,79,599. In view of the larger collections, this decrease is very satisfactory.

No. I.

REFERENCES.

One in more than	1,500 persons	1
" between 1,200 & 1,500	"	2
" " 1,000 & 1,200	"	3
" " 800 & 1,000	"	4
" " 600 & 800	"	5
" in less than 600	"	6
" " 37	"	7

1. Cuttack.
2. Puri, Shahabad, Singhbhum, Sonthal-Parganas, Darbhanga, and Bankura.
3. Champaran, Manbhum, Lohardaga, Muzaffarpur, Birbhum, Tippera, and Balasore.
4. Mymensingh, Monghyr, Saran, Backergunge, Hazaribagh Rajshahi, Jessore, Noakhali, Burdwan, and Patna.
5. Dacca, Rangpur, Bogra, Faridpur, Gaya, Palamau, Malda, Pabna, Nadia, Murshidabad, Midnapore, Khulna, Chittagong, Bhagalpur, and Jalpaiguri.
6. Purnea, Hooghly, Howrah, 24-Parganas, Dinajpur, and Darjeeling.
7. Calcutta.

VI.—VITAL STATISTICS AND MEDICAL SERVICE.

Vital Statistics, Sanitation and Vaccination.

VITAL STATISTICS.

General.

THROUGHOUT the Province the year was an unhealthy one, and there seem to be good grounds for believing that the abnormal meteorological conditions which prevailed favoured the prevalence of both fever and cholera, while the resisting and by the high power of the people was reduced by the scarcity which visited some districts, prices which ruled everywhere in Bengal.

Birth-rate.

The total number of births registered in Bengal during the year 1896 was 2,703,486, or a ratio of 38·03 per mille of the population, against 2,458,623, or a ratio of 34·59 per mille, in 1895. This is a higher rate than was registered in any Province, except the Punjab, and points to a great improvement in the registration of births which was introduced into rural areas in Bengal only five years ago. The rate varied from 33·30 in the Burdwan Division to 44·21 in the Chittagong Division. Taking the figures according to districts, Noakhali still heads the list with a birth-rate of 48·98, Faridpur, Tippera and Backergunge coming next with ratios of 47·02, 45·66 and 45·11 respectively. Compared with the previous year, the greatest improvement in the registration of births was effected in the districts of Cuttack and Faridpur, where the ratios increased by 13·26 and 10·45, respectively. The 24-Parganas and Calcutta still occupy the lowest places on the list, with recorded birth-rates of 25·82 and 18·49 only. In 146 towns and 555 rural areas, where births were registered during the year, the rates rose from 23·91 and 35·13 to 26·18 and 38·64, respectively. In 11 towns, as compared with 4 in 1895, the birth-rate was above 40 per mille. The smallest number of births was registered in the town of Jhalakati in Backergunge, which returned a rate of 7·61, but this was an improvement on the rate recorded in that town in 1895, when it was only 5·49. No less than 85 rural areas returned a birth-rate above 45 per mille, the highest figures being recorded in Phulbaria (78·17) and Kendua (71·13) in Mymensingh, and Sibchar (62·06) in Faridpur. Nineteen other circles returned rates above 50 per mille.

Death-rate.

The total number of deaths registered in Bengal during the year 1896 was 2,428,830, or 34·17 per mille of the population, against 2,231,458, or 31·39 per mille, the record of the previous year. The increase is attributed to the greater unhealthiness of the past year, though it is partly also due to greater attention having been paid to the registration of vital statistics. The death-rate in towns rose from 34·46 in 1895 to 36·14 in 1896, the figures varying from 58·30 in the town of Bhadreswar in the district of Hooghly to 15·70 in the Municipality of Maniktola in the 24-Parganas. In no less than 22 towns the registered death-rate exceeded 44 per mille. In 19 towns, where registration is still far from perfect, the death-rate is shown as less than 25 per mille. In the town of Calcutta the death-rate fell from 39·66 in 1895 to 35·73 per mille in the year under report.

In rural areas the death-rate rose from 31·24 to 34·07; the highest mortality being recorded in Darjeeling (53·07), Muzaffarpur (46·75), Backergunge (44·07), Darbhanga (41·58), Patna (41·19), Rajshahi (40·49), Jalpaiguri (40·00), and Champaran (40·00). Here again the high mortality is ascribed to an excessive prevalence of cholera in some areas, of fever in others, and in some of both diseases, seasonal conditions being in either case the cause.

Death-rate by sex and age.

The death-rate among males rose from 33·76 to 36·98, and that among females from 29·04 to 31·38. The following table compares the mortality according to age during the last two years:—

	In 1896.		In 1895.	
	Deaths.	Ratio per mille.	Deaths.	Ratio per mille.
1	2	3	4	5
Under 1 year	509,850	222·34	448,307	195·50
1 year and under 5 years	363,126	45·47	325,915	40·81
5 to 10 years	192,292	17·94	182,813	17·05
10 „ 15 „ ...	109,524	14·12	100,879	13·01
15 „ 20 „ ...	112,425	19·10	103,780	17·63
20 „ 30 „ ...	244,423	21·05	222,131	19·13
30 „ 40 „ ...	235,542	23·33	215,623	21·35
40 „ 50 „ ...	203,882	29·55	186,352	27·28
50 „ 60 „ ...	178,500	43·90	165,764	40·77
60 years and upwards ...	279,266	72·75	279,894	72·91
Total ...	2,428,830	34·17	2,231,458	31·39

The general rise in mortality affected persons of all ages, except the very aged, and was very marked, especially among infants under one year, the death-rate among whom increased by 26·84 per mille.

Death-rate from special diseases.

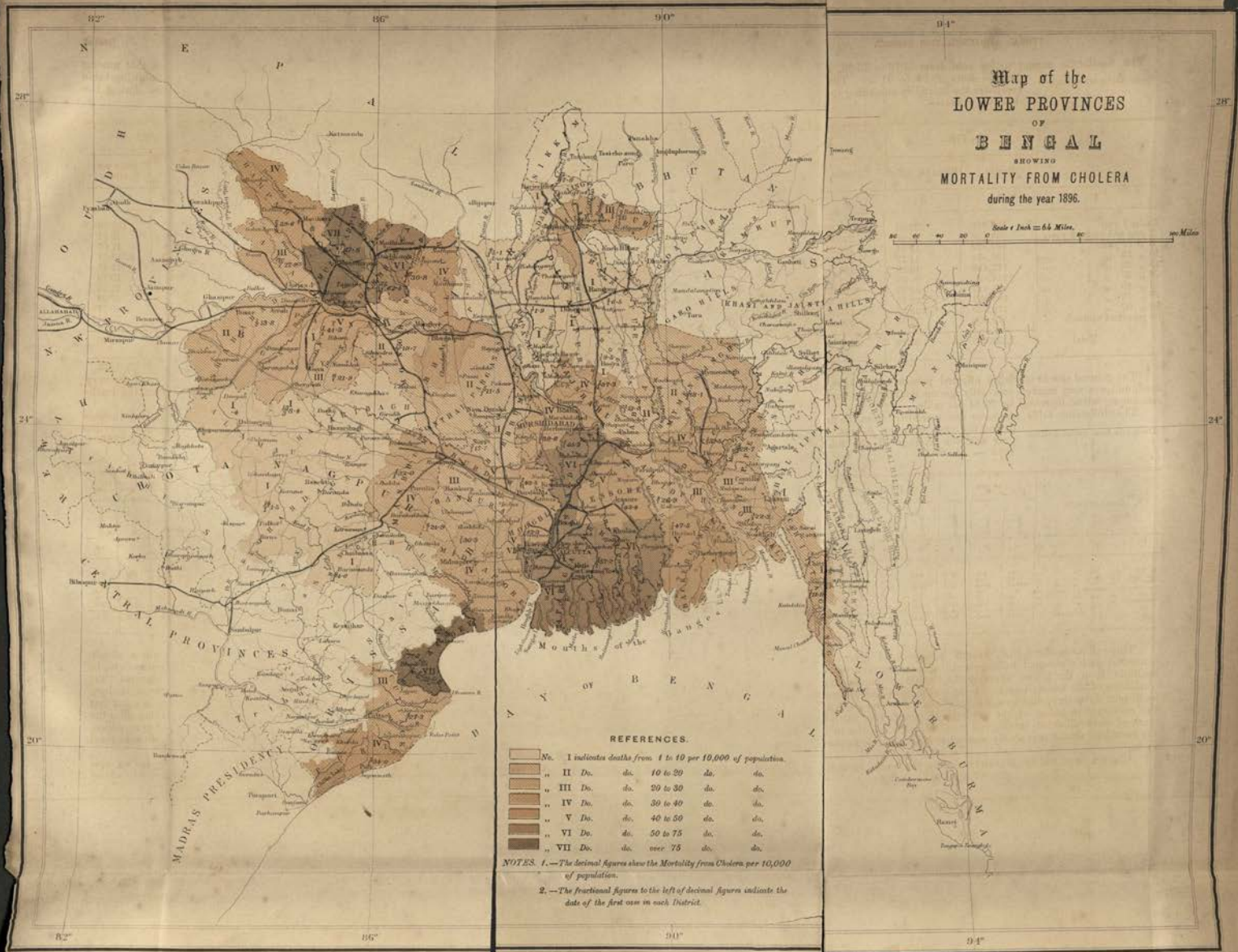
The following table compares the mortality from the principal diseases during the year, with the figures of the previous year and the average of the ten years 1886 to 1895:—

Causes of death.	In 1896.			In 1895.			Average of past ten years, 1886 to 1895.		
	Urban.	Rural.	Combined.	Urban.	Rural.	Combined.	Urban.	Rural.	Combined.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
Cholera	5·14	3·09	3·19	3·64	2·43	2·49	3·48	2·42	2·47
Small-pox	·31	·18	·18	·91	·14	·18	·33	·14	·15
Fever	19·04	25·05	24·76	18·43	23·22	22·99	13·11	19·12	18·83
Dysentery and diarrhœa	3·22	·54	·67	3·52	·55	·70	3·01	·61	·72
Injury	·50	·39	·39	·46	·40	·41	·45	·41	·41
Other causes	7·90	4·80	4·95	7·49	4·46	4·61	6·91	3·55	3·71
All causes ...	36·14	34·07	34·17	34·46	31·24	31·39	27·32	26·27	26·32

These figures show that, except in respect of fever, which is closely connected with obstructed drainage and bad water, rural areas continue to be healthier than the towns, where, as the Sanitary Commissioner observes, "the conditions of life are such as to excite and intensify such ailments as cholera, small-pox, dysentery, diarrhœa, &c." It must, however, be borne in mind that the comparative value of the statistics is qualified by the fact that since the work of registration was transferred from the municipalities to the town police, the record of deaths is probably somewhat more accurate in towns than in rural areas.

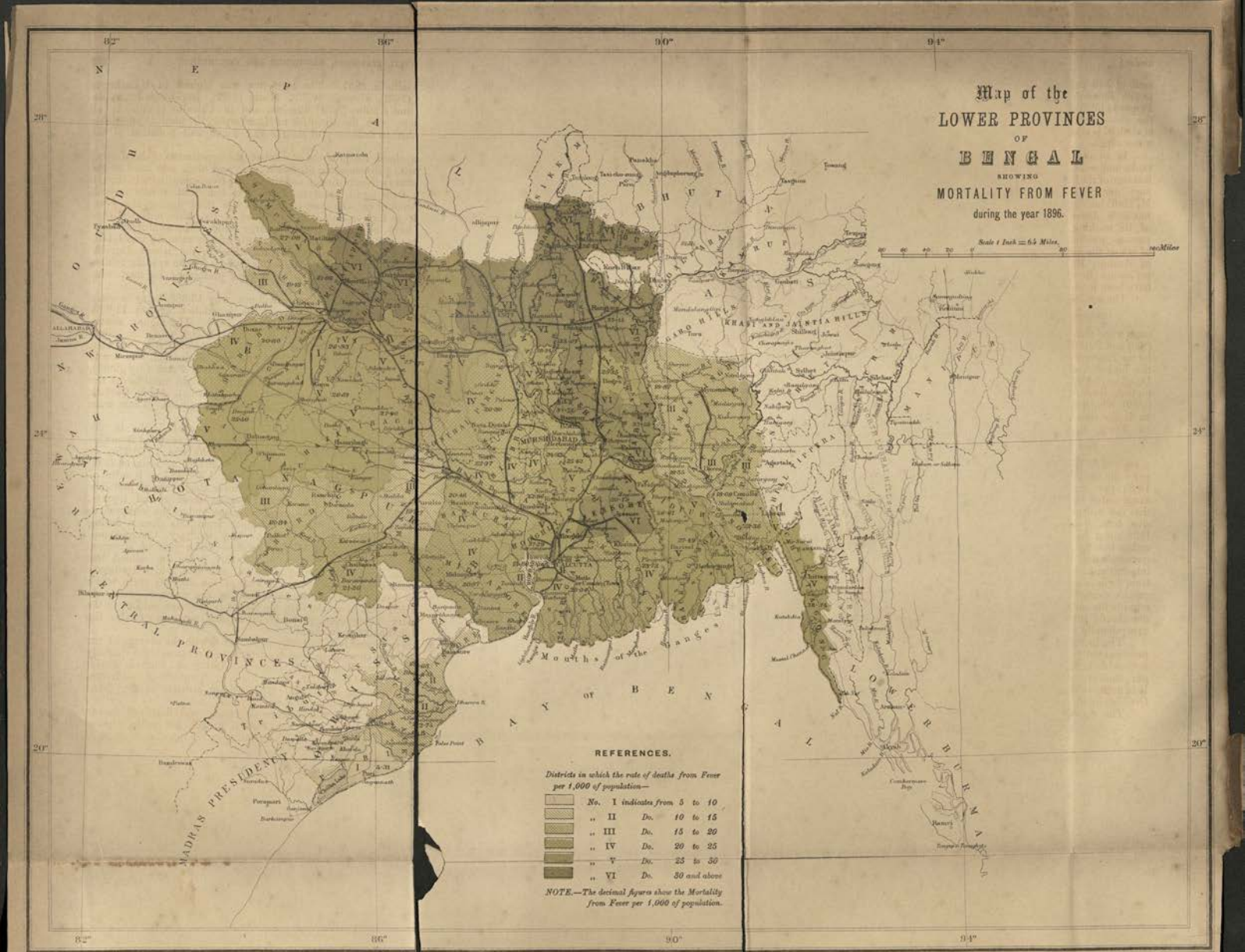
Cholera.

Cholera was widely prevalent during the year, spreading in an epidemic form in 167 registering circles, and breaking out with different degrees of severity in 500 circles, while it was entirely absent from only 34. The total mortality recorded was 226,824, or a ratio of 3·19 per mille of the population, against 177,087, or a



Reg. No. 112, Sun. Comr., Bengal.—May 97.—710.—R. Govt.—901.

Litho. S. I. O. Calcutta.



Surg. No. 113, Sen. Comr., Bengal.—May 97.—710.—S. Govt.—703.

Litho., S. I. O., Calcutta.

ratio of 2·49 per mille in 1895. The death-rate was highest in Muzaffarpur (8·78), Balasore (7·72), Howrah (6·73), Nadia (6·52), Darbhanga (6·24), 24-Parganas (5·83), and Khulna (5·72) districts, and in Calcutta (5·06). In all the above districts, with the exception of Muzaffarpur, the unusual prevalence of cholera is ascribed to deficiency of rainfall and consequent pollution of the water-supply.

In order to check the progress of cholera the experiment of disinfecting tanks and wells with permanganate of potash, lime and alum was tried at the instance of the Sanitary Commissioner, and the reports from some districts, though very general in their terms, seem to show that beneficial results ensued. M. Haffkine's system of anti-choleraic inoculation was tried during the year, but it is difficult to form a confident opinion as to its value, until statistics of its working have been collected on a large scale. The total number of persons inoculated in Bengal, exclusive of Calcutta and its suburbs, was 4,413, of whom the greater part were emigrants proceeding to the labour districts of Assam. Dr. Vaughan states that the chief agents for forwarding coolies to Assam from Purulia have expressed a decided preference for men who have been inoculated.

Small-pox.

The total number of deaths from small-pox was 13,388, being a ratio of ·18 per mile of the population against 13,020, or the same ratio as in 1895. The highest death-rates were recorded in the districts of Patna (1·20), Cuttack (·70), Shahabad (·69) and Puri (·66). The high figure shown by the Patna district is attributed by the Sanitary Commissioner to the backward state of vaccination. In towns the highest mortality was recorded in Raniganj (3·48), Patna City (2·55), Deoghur (2·19), Roserah (2·11) and Bhadreswar (2·07). In rural areas the highest death-rate was returned from Maner in Patna (4·62), Aul in Cuttack (3·80), Khajri in Midnapore (3·26), and Phulwari in Patna (3·10). There were no deaths from small-pox in the district of Khulna.

Fever.

Fever, as usual, accounted for the largest number of deaths in the Province. The total mortality recorded from this cause during the year 1896 was 1,760,225, or a ratio of 24·76 per mille of population against 1,634,254, or a ratio of 22·99 per mille, in the previous year, and an average of 1,338,487 or a ratio of 18·83 per mille, in the past decade. The fever death-rate is probably exaggerated by the fact, so often brought out in these annual reports, that the village chaukidar includes various diseases under the comprehensive term "fever," but the increased mortality from this disease during 1896 must be attributed to special causes. The Sanitary Commissioner makes the following observations on this point:—"In a year of abnormal meteorological conditions, such as that under report, when the rainfall was intermittent and the drying and wetting of the soil alternate, a high death-rate from fever is a natural consequence: thus in most of the districts there was a greater mortality from this cause in 1896 than in the previous year. As regards the districts that head the list, the fact that they are subject to the notoriously deadly Terai fever, probably in a great measure explains the exceptionally high death-rate in them."

The increase in mortality from fever, as compared with the average of the previous ten years, was common to most districts of the Province, but is specially noticeable in Muzaffarpur, Darjeeling, Darbhanga, Chittagong, Purnea, Faridpur, Backergunge, Pabna, Champaran, Patna, Rangpur, Singhbhum, and Saran. It is noticeable that this list, includes all the northern districts of the Patna Division in which scarcity has been most severely felt.

Mortality from other causes.

The recorded number of deaths from dysentery and diarrhœa during the year was 47,935, or ·67 per mille, against 49,871, or ·70 per mille, in 1895, and an average of 51,682, or ·72 per mille, in the past decade. The highest death-rates were as usual returned from Darjeeling (6·69), Howrah (4·85), Calcutta (4·35), Balasore (3·25) and Puri (2·57). The Sanitary Commissioner, however, believes the returns are to a great extent vitiated by deaths from dysentery and diarrhœa being returned as deaths from fever by the ignorant chaukidars who report deaths in the interior. In urban areas the death-rate fell from 3·52 to 3·22, and in rural circles from ·55 to ·54. These diseases were mostly prevalent in

the month of January and during the period from March to August. The number of deaths from injury was 28,422, or ·39 per mille, against 29,178, or ·41 per mille, in 1895. Deaths from other causes numbered 352,036, or 4·95 per mille, against 328,048, or 4·61 per mille, in 1895.

Convictions for non-registration.

The number of persons convicted for neglect to register births and deaths was 1,969, against 2,049 in 1895, and the total amount of the fines imposed was Rs. 2,857, against Rs. 3,153. Seventeen persons were imprisoned, and a large number of chaukidars were punished either by dismissal or by departmental fines.

Sale of quinine.

The total number of parcels of quinine, each containing 510 grains, sold during the year, was 31,867 against 28,530, the number sold in 1895, being an increase of nearly two millions grains. The largest quantities were sold in the districts of Backergunge (5,672 parcels), Faridpur (2,745 parcels), Jessore (2,515 parcels), Mymensingh (2,330 parcels), Khulna (1,867 parcels), Nadia (1,827 parcels), and Pabna (1,683 parcels); the districts in which the smallest quantities were sold were Darbhanga (72 parcels), Patna (54 parcels), and Singhbhum (51 parcels). The returns show that in many districts where the mortality from fever was exceptionally high, a much smaller quantity of quinine was sold than elsewhere, and *vice versâ*. At the same time the sales were highest in the months when fever is usually most prevalent.

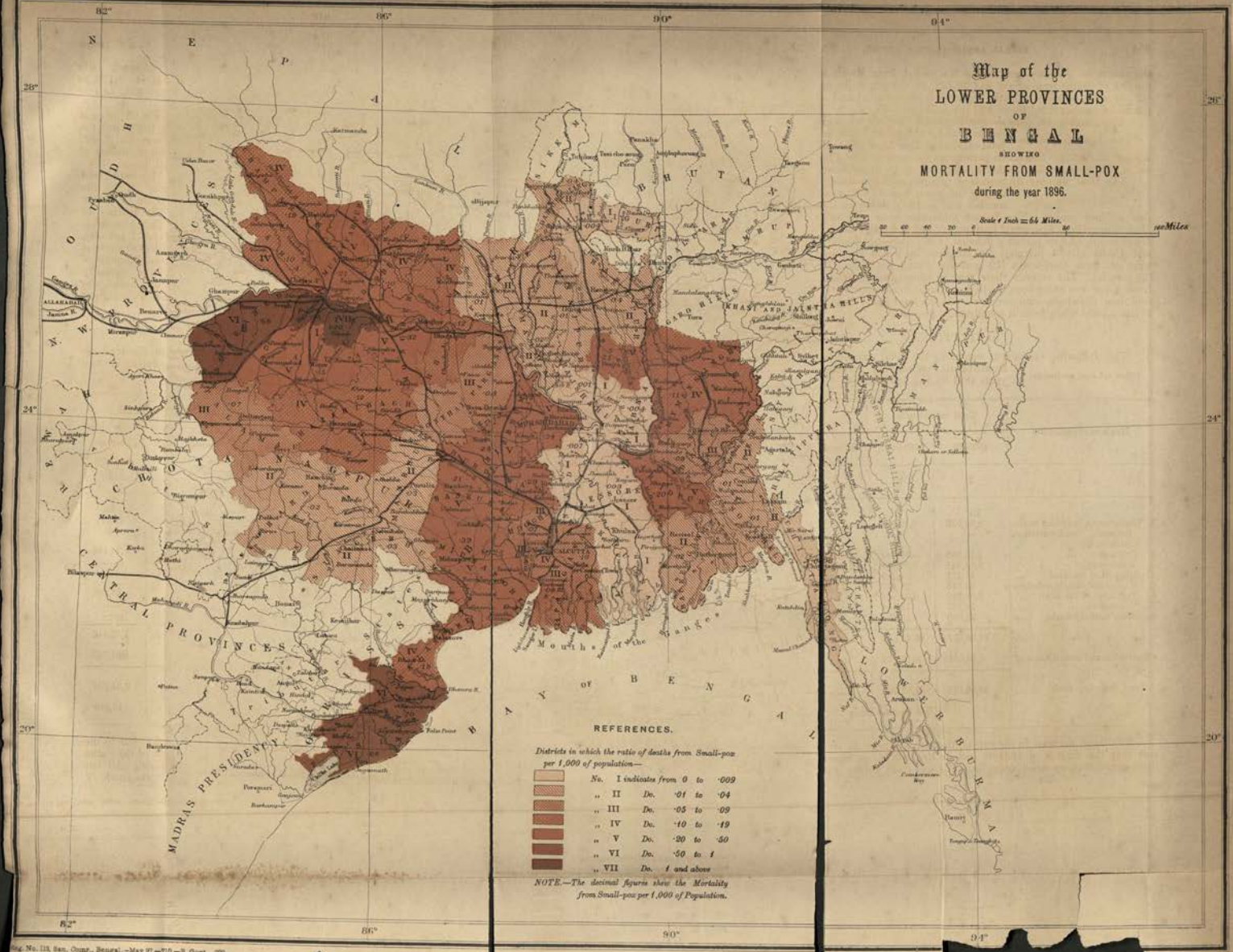
SANITATION.

Urban and rural sanitation.

The following statement compares the total expenditure incurred by municipalities on sanitary purposes during the two years 1894-95 and 1895-96 :—

Heads of expenditure.	Total expenditure.		Difference.	
	1895-96.	1894-95.	Increase.	Decrease.
1	2	3	4	5
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
1. Conservancy, including establishment, road-watering, latrines, &c.	8,88,026	8,79,988	8,038	.....
2. Drainage	1,49,559	2,73,741	.....	1,24,182
3. Water-supply ...	9,96,441	7,97,609	1,98,832	.....
4. Disposal of the dead ...	11,171	6,180	4,991	.....
5. Markets and slaughter-houses	38,513	21,137	17,376	.....
6. Treatment of the sick ...	3,02,792	3,31,052	.....	28,260
7. Vaccination	19,737	18,644	1,093	.....
8. Other sanitary works ...	23,838	16,484	7,354	.....
Total ...	24,30,077	23,44,835	2,37,684	1,52,442
Construction and maintenance of roads.	4,16,051	5,17,833	.....	1,01,782
Total, including roads ...	28,46,128	28,62,668	.....	2,54,224
		Net decrease being ...		16,540

The large decrease in the expenditure on drainage is chiefly due to the fact that the figures of 1894-95 include Rs. 1,08,768 on account of the Patna drainage scheme, on which only Rs. 4,874 was spent during 1895-96. All but 28 of the municipalities spent money on original sanitary works, and 17 devoted more than 10 per cent. of their income to this purpose. The municipalities which show the highest proportionate expenditure are Jalpaiguri (34·84), Titagarh (29·36), Cossipore-Chitpur (19·06), Faridpur (18·27), and



Prog. No. 113, San. Comr., Bengal.—May 97.—715.—S. Govt.—702.

Photo., S. I. O., Calcutta.

Patuakhali (17·11). The expenditure on sanitary works of a recurring nature was extraordinarily low in the municipalities of Debhatta in Khulna and Joynagar in the 24-Parganas, where only 8·44 and 4·56 per cent., respectively, was utilized in this manner, and little or nothing was spent on original works. The town of Dacca has for many years past been in a most insanitary condition, and in view of this fact it is unsatisfactory to notice that the Municipal Commissioners expended only 4·28 per cent. of their income on original works of sanitary improvement. The newly-elected Commissioners, however, are about to contract loans which will enable them to take effective action.

The total amount expended during the year on sanitary works in towns, either from Municipal Funds or otherwise, was Rs. 11,25,633, against Rs. 10,10,506 in the previous year, and in rural areas, from District Funds or otherwise, Rs. 1,42,012 against Rs. 1,03,912. The most important works were the completion of the Howrah water-supply and the Muzaffarpur drainage schemes, the extension of the Cossipore-Chitpur water-supply, additions to the Serampore and Jalpaiguri drainage works, and the construction of drains and the improvement of the water-supply at Bhagalpur. The total amount contributed by private individuals rose from Rs. 1,88,875 to Rs. 4,94,131. In consequence of the deficient rainfall of the year and the impending scarcity, a large number of tanks were excavated and numerous wells sunk in many parts of the country at considerable expense by landholders and other private persons. The disposal of night-soil continued to receive attention, and in many places improved methods for its disposal were adopted. The Sanitary Commissioner, however, complains of the little progress made in the matter of cultivating trenching-grounds and utilizing refuse as manure.

Precautions against plague.

On the appearance of plague in Bombay towards the close of the year 1896, Sir Alexander Mackenzie appointed a Medical Board for the purpose of determining the action to be taken by all executive authorities, whether official or municipal, with the object of preventing and checking the plague throughout Bengal.

One of the first actions of the Board was to consider and pronounce upon eleven cases of illness in Howrah and Calcutta which had been reported to be cases of bubonic plague. The clinical symptoms of these were such as to satisfy the medical members of the Board that none of the persons affected were suffering from true plague.

The Medical Board met the General Committee of the Calcutta Corporation, and advised them as to the special regulations to be passed under section 334 of the Calcutta Municipal Act for the purpose of preventing and checking plague. These regulations formed the basis of those subsequently issued under the Epidemic Diseases Act, 1897.

Under the Board's orders a sanitary survey of Calcutta, Howrah, and the adjacent small municipalities was carried out by a number of medical officers, with the object of ascertaining what measures of cleansing and sanitary reform should be taken in order to guard against an outbreak of plague.

They were also consulted by Government, the mercantile community, and district and railway officials, on a variety of questions connected with the dissemination of plague, the most important being the organization of inspections at railway stations and steamer ghâts, the imposition of quarantine on arrivals by sea, the prohibition of the import of rags and used clothing, and the liability of arsenicated hides and baled goods, such as cloth, to carry infection.

The Sanitary Board.

The following among other matters were dealt with by the Sanitary Board during the year:—

(*a*) The Berhampore water-supply project, estimated to cost Rs. 2,38,833. This scheme was finally passed, and the work which was the gift of the late Maharani Surnamoyee, C.I., of Cossimbazar, was undertaken and is now in course of completion.

(*b*) A project for the supply of filtered water to the riparian municipalities situated on the left bank of the river Hooghly. This has been under consideration for a long time, and it was decided eventually by Government, on the recommendation of the Board, to abandon it, as the cost of carrying it into effect was ascertained to be prohibitive.

(*c*) A scheme for the supply of drinking-water to the town of Cuttack, estimated to cost Rs. 2,25,000. This has had to be abandoned, as the Municipal Commissioners found that the undertaking was beyond their means.

(*d*) An alternative scheme for the supply of drinking-water to the town of Midnapore, estimated to cost Rs. 2,50,000. This is still under the consideration of the Municipal Commissioners.

(*e*) A scheme for improving the drainage of the town of Krishnagar by excavating the Anjona khal, estimated to cost Rs. 33,232. This is still pending, as the Municipal Commissioners have resolved, in view of the insufficiency of their funds, to defer taking any steps in regard to the project till the year 1898-99.

(*f*) Schemes for remodelling the storm-water outfall and draining the suburbs of the town of Calcutta, amounting to Rs. 78,87,089. These important schemes were drawn up by Mr. A. H. Hughes, C.I.E., Engineer to the Calcutta Corporation, and were approved by the Sanitary Board.

(*g*) A scheme for the supply of pure water to the town of Chittagong, estimated to cost Rs. 2,37,898. This has been referred to the local officers for reconsideration.

The Board were also consulted by Government on the pollution of the river Hooghly and the khals and small streams running into it by the discharge of sewage, trade refuse, and other noxious matter, the supply of water to the East Indian Railway station at Howrah, and other questions. In addition to these they dealt with many references from local bodies on the subject of water-works, drainage and other sanitary questions. Revised rules were issued by the Board for working the filter-beds of water-works in Bengal. The Howrah water-works, the detailed plans and estimates of which were prepared in the Board's office, were opened in February 1896 by Sir Alexander Mackenzie.

VACCINATION.

Strength of inspecting and working staff.

The following table compares the strength of the working and supervising staff during the last two years:—

Year.	Inspecting staff.					Operators.				Total number of operators.	Remarks.
	Number of Deputy Superintendents.	Number of Inspectors.	Number of Sub-Inspectors.	Number of Head Vaccinators.	Total number of inspecting staff.	Vaccinators.		Apprentices.			
						Government or paid.	Licensed.	Government or paid.	Licensed.		
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13
Calcutta	1896-97 ...	1	4	...	2	8	29	...	4	...	33	
	1895-96 ...	1	5	...	2	9	37	...	4	...	41	
	Increase ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
	Decrease ...	...	1	...	...	1	8	...	...	...	8	
Calcutta A. V. Depôt.	1896-97 ...	...	1	...	1	2	2	...	...	...	2	
	1895-96 ...	...	1	...	1	2	2	...	...	...	2	
	Increase ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
	Decrease ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
Provincial rural areas.	1896-97 ...	...	50	142	9	251	165	2,101	...	1,177	3,443	
	1895-96 ...	...	53	142	9	254	181	2,057	...	1,099	3,337	
	Increase ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	44	...	78	106	
	Decrease ...	...	3	...	...	3	16	...	...	...	...	
Mufassal Municipalities, Dispensaries, &c.	1896-97 ...	...	5	4	1	10	253	...	...	...	253	
	1895-96 ...	...	5	4	1	10	269	...	2	...	271	
	Increase ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
	Decrease ...	...	...	...	...	...	16	...	2	...	18	
Total ...	1896-97 ...	1	60	146	13	271	449	2,101	4	1,177	3,731	
	1895-96 ...	1	64	146	13	275	489	2,057	6	1,099	3,651	
	Increase ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	44	...	78	80	
	Decrease ...	...	4	...	...	4	40	...	2	...	...	

The special establishment employed in Calcutta, on the outbreak of small-pox in 1895-96, was not required during the year under review, and consequently the strength of the Calcutta staff was reduced by one Inspector and eight vaccinators. The number of Inspectors in the Tributary States of Orissa was reduced by three, and fewer vaccinators were employed in many districts, where, in 1895-96, small-pox had prevailed in an epidemic form. The number of vaccinators working in mufassal Municipalities and Dispensaries was less by sixteen, but the number of licensed vaccinators increased by forty-four.

Number of operations and average per operator.

In spite of famine and scarcity, the total number of vaccinations performed rose from 2,277,081 to 2,293,655. At the same time, owing to an increase in the staff of vaccinators, the average number of operations performed by each fell from 624 to 615. The increase in the number of operations is distributed over 26 out of 49 districts, including the Tributary States of Orissa and the Political States of Chota Nagpur.

In the backward districts of Cuttack and Chittagong, the success attained in pushing on vaccination was especially conspicuous. A larger number of operations than in the previous year was also performed in Calcutta and in mufassal Municipalities and Dispensaries. Twenty-three districts show a falling off.

The decrease is attributed, in most cases, to the prevalence of famine, and the consequent inability of the people to meet the cost of vaccination. In Dacca and Faridpur, it is also explained that the figures for the preceding year were abnormally high, owing to the acceptance, for the first time, of vaccination by the Ferazi Muhammadans, and in Mymensingh, that the vigorous measures taken to meet a severe outbreak of small-pox, raised the figures for 1895-96 much above the average. In Tippera and Darbhanga, and also in other districts, the licensed vaccinators, it is said, found great difficulty in realizing their fees, and thus could not be made to work satisfactorily.

Protection afforded to infants.

Calculating the birth-rate for the Province, as in previous years, at 40 *per mille*, the total number of infants under one year, available for vaccination, was 2,460,228, of whom 498,979, or 202·81 *per mille*, were successfully vaccinated, against 416,307, or 169·19, in the previous year. If the figures can be relied upon, this indicates a remarkable improvement in the working of the Department. The districts of Darjeeling and Malda again head the list with 876·89 and 819·82 successful operations, respectively, out of every thousand of the available infant population. Next in order come Lohardaga and Palamau, while Cuttack and Gaya stand lowest with 43·57 and 37·49, respectively. These variations are as remarkable as in the preceding year, and the Sanitary Commissioner considers that the proportion must be either overstated or understated in many districts. He would prefer to estimate the birth-rate at 51·8, the rate calculated by Mr. Hardy on the last Census, which reduces the proportion of infants, protected from 202·81 to 149·79, and the figures for the best protected district (Darjeeling) from 876·89 to 638·82.

Primary operations.

The ratio per cent. of successful cases for the entire Province is returned at 98·50, against 98·39 per cent. in 1895-96. As in previous years, this high percentage is attributed to vaccinators, either excluding unsuccessful cases altogether from their returns, or entering cases which failed or partially failed as successful. The introduction of the system in force in the Panjab, of making three punctures in each arm, has been postponed, pending the re-organization of the Sanitary Department.

Secondary operations.

The number of secondary operations rose from 49,149 to 70,527, an increase of 21,378. Of these, 14,606 occurred in rural areas, 7,600 in mufassal Municipalities and Dispensaries, and 801 in the Animal Vaccination Depôt at Calcutta. The percentage of successful cases was 60·23, against 50·04 in 1895-96, but this includes those cases in which the operation was repeated till it proved successful.

Recess work.

The number of operations performed during the recess in connection with small-pox epidemics and the up-keep of lymph for emergencies fell from 147,236 to 115,833, or by 31,403. The decrease occurred everywhere, and seems to show that the unusual activity evinced in the previous year was not maintained.

Vaccination at the expense of the District Board.

The number of vaccinators employed by the District Boards and paid from District Funds decreased from 67 to 60, and the number of persons vaccinated by them, from 59,060 to 58,722. The contributions made by District Boards towards vaccination in rural areas rose from Rs. 3,279 to Rs. 3,368.

Cost of vaccination.

The total cost of vaccination during the year was Rs. 2,06,204, against Rs. 2,09,480 in 1895-96, the average cost of each reported successful vaccination being one anna and five pies, against one anna and six pies in the previous year.

Death-rate from small-pox.

The total number of deaths from small-pox during the year was 16,179, giving a ratio of ·22 per thousand of the population, against 13,080 and a ratio of ·17 in 1895-96. The following districts, which had the highest mortality from small-pox, show a very low ratio of population protected:—

District.	Protected per 10,000.	Death-rate from small-pox per 10,000.
Shahabad	... 1,100	15
Puri	... 1,600	12
Patna	... 1,200	11
Cuttack	... 1,000	8
Gaya	... 1,100	6
Monghyr	... 1,700	4

Darjeeling, with 5,800 persons protected per 10,000 of population, had eight deaths, and the same number is returned for Malda: the lowest number of deaths from small-pox is, however, reported from Rajshahi, where only two persons are said to have died of the disease.

Supply of lanoline lymph to Nepal.

Although it was expected that, in consequence of the arm-to-arm method of vaccination having been introduced into Nepal, there would have been no demand there for lanoline vaccine paste, it appears that 1,845 grains were supplied, on the request of the Nepal Durbar, from the Animal Vaccination Depôt at Darjeeling. It has been ascertained that 516 out of 596 persons were successfully vaccinated with this lymph, the result in 56 of the remaining cases being unknown.

Emigration.

Requisition and despatch of labourers.

THERE were six agencies at work during the year against seven in 1895, Jamaica taking no coolies during 1896. The number of labourers requisitioned by the Colonies was less by 711 than the number in the previous year, but the supply during the year under report exceeded the demand by 835 as against an excess of 489 in 1895. It will appear from the following table that, for Mauritius and Natal, the supply exceeded the demand, for Demerara, Trinidad and Fiji the supply fell short of the demand, and for Surinam the exact number required was supplied, whereas in the previous year the supply to Demerara, Mauritius, and Fiji exceeded the demand:—

Name of Colony.	1895.		1896.	
	Indent.	Supply.	Indent.	Supply.
1	2	3	4	5
Demerara	1,840	2,282½	2,276	2,250
Trinidad	2,000	1,993	3,000	2,841½
Jamaica	460	446	Nil	Nil.
Mauritius	330	964	400	546½
Natal	1,900	1,431	815	1,725½
Fiji	1,340	1,341½	1,166	1,128½
Surinam	1,617	1,518½	1,119	1,119
Total ...	9,487	9,976½	8,776	9,611

(*N.B.*—Two children under 10 years of age are reckoned as one adult.)

Terms of engagement of intending emigrants.

Except for Natal, the terms on which emigrants were engaged for the six Colonies were the same as in 1895. The alteration in the terms as regards Natal had reference to return passages and to the emigrants' stay in the Colony after termination of indenture or re-indenture. It is now provided that free passages will be granted at the end of a five years' residence instead of at the end of ten years, as was formerly the case, and further that emigrants, deciding to remain in the Colony after a service of five years, must take out yearly licenses at an annual fee of £3 sterling.

Recruiting operations.

There were 755 licenses granted, against 838 in the previous year. Of the licenses granted, 12 were cancelled on account of misconduct on the part of the recruiters, against 13 in 1895. The number of emigrants registered was 16,439, against 17,315 in the previous year, the average, excluding transfers from other depôts, being 21 per recruiter, or about the same as in the preceding year. Of the number of emigrants registered, 1,022, or 6·21 per cent., were recruited in Bengal; 1,997, or 12·4 per cent., in Bihar; 9,576, or 58·25 per cent., in the North-Western Provinces; and 3,844, or 23·38 per cent., in Oudh, the percentages in the previous year being 6·43, 11·42, 59·02, and 23·10, respectively. As in previous years, the largest number were recruited in the North-Western Provinces and the smallest in Bengal. Among districts, Fyzabad and Basti

supplied the largest number of recruitments, Shahabad being third. Only 160 persons (all from Saran) were recruited in North Bihar.

Classified according to the place of birth, it appears that 60 per cent. of the total number of persons registered were natives of the North-Western Provinces and 31 per cent. of Oudh, against 58 and 32 per cent., respectively, in the previous year. Basti was the birth-place of the largest number; 7 per cent. were natives of Bengal and Bihar, against 6 per cent. in 1895, Shahabad again taking the lead; and 2 per cent. were of other Provinces, Native States and other countries.

History of intending emigrants subsequent to registration.

There were 118 emigrants remaining at sub-depôts at the end of 1895 16,439 were registered in the year under report and one infant was born, so that a total of 1,655 has to be accounted for. Of this number, 2,611 or 15·76 per cent., were rejected as unfit before despatch to the Calcutta depôts, against 2,176, or 12·28 per cent., in the previous year. This rise in the percentage of rejections may be ascribed to more careful medical inspection in the mufassal: 9 died, 1,443 deserted or were otherwise accounted for before starting for Calcutta, 394 are unaccounted for, 176 remained in the sub-depôts at the close of the year, and 11,925 were despatched. On the journey to Calcutta there were 2 deaths and 39 other casualties; thus 11,884, or 71·77 per cent., actually arrived at their destination in Calcutta, against 13,104, or 73·96 per cent., in the previous year.

There were 12,796 emigrants accommodated in the depôts, including 2 orphans of returned emigrants, 55 re-admitted from outside hospitals, 824 remaining over from the previous year, and 31 infants born in depôts. Of these, 1,145, or 8·94 per cent., were rejected as unfit, against 1,516, or 10·39 per cent., in 1895, 33 died, 133 deserted, and 1,033 were discharged for various reasons. The total number despatched to the Colonies was, therefore, 10,176, or 79·52 per cent., against 73·28 per cent. in 1895, leaving 276 in the Natal depôt at the end of the year for subsequent disposal. Out of the whole number embarked, 9,260 were Mussulmans and the rest Hindus.

It is satisfactory to note the reduction in the number of rejections made in Calcutta on account of unfitness for despatch to the Colonies. Enquiries were instituted with a view to ascertaining, bearing in mind the large numbers rejected in the previous year, to what extent compensation under section 50 of Act XXI of 1883 had been awarded to persons so rejected. From the report submitted it was found that the rates of compensation and diet-money awarded were inadequate, and the rates have been raised as follows, from 1st November 1896—for a single man from Rs. 3 to Rs. 4, for a man and wife from Rs. 5 to Rs. 7, and for a dependant from annas 8 to annas 12. For the purposes of awarding diet-money, infants over 10 years of age are now reckoned as adults. There is still room for further improvement in this direction.

Sanitation and management of depôts.

The total number of emigrants admitted into hospitals was 744, and the total number of deaths 33, against 582 cases and 41 deaths in the previous year, the percentages being 5·81 and 0·25, against 3·99 and 0·28, respectively. The following table shows the admissions into hospital and number of deaths as compared with the three previous years:—

Years.	Total strength.	Admission into hospital.	Percentage of total strength.	Number of deaths.	Percentage of deaths to total strength.
1	2	3	4	5	6
1893	13,220	359	2·71	14	·10
1894	21,181	824	3·89	109	·51
1895	14,584	582	3·99	41	·28
1896	12,796	744	5·81	33	·25

The chief causes of sickness were (1) malarial fever, (2) dysentery and diarrhœa, (3) measles, and (4) chest complaints. Now that a pure water-supply has been introduced in all the depôts, cholera is not met with in epidemic form. Nine cases, however, occurred during the year, of which three terminated fatally, as against three cases with two deaths in 1895. There were no cases of small-pox, but of chicken-pox there were 16 cases with 1 death.

Embarkation of emigrants.

The number of emigrants who embarked for the several Colonies was 10,176. As in the previous year, 19 vessels were employed to convey the emigrants, of which 13 were sailing vessels and 6 steamers, the average number carried on each being 535, against 562 in the previous year. The duration of the passage, so far as has been ascertained, varied from 19 days, the shortest voyage, to Mauritius, to 100 days, the longest, to Demerara. Of the 14 vessels, the documents regarding which have been received, the average mortality on the voyage amounted to 78, or 1·09 per cent. of the number embarked, against 119, or 1·11 per cent., on the 19 voyages in 1895. The mortality was largely due to measles, which broke out in an epidemic form in the ships *Lena*, *Brenda*, *Ems*, and *Mersey*. The mortality on the ship *Erne*, bound to Fiji, was mainly due to cholera: 8 out of the 11 cases of cholera reported on this voyage ended fatally. No vessel had to be detained on account of epidemic disease.

Returned emigrants.

The number of emigrants who returned was 3,297, against 6,514 in 1895: 4 sailing ships and 5 steamers were employed to convey them, against 8 sailing ships and 10 steamers in the previous year, the average number carried on each vessel being 366, against 361 in 1895, and the longest duration of the voyage being 168 days from Demerara, and the shortest, 21 days, from Mauritius.

There were 75 deaths on the return passage, including one infant out of the 15 born on the voyage, or 2·26 per cent., of the total number embarked, against 130, or 1·98, embarked in the previous year. The largest mortality is said to have occurred on the ships *Elbe* and *May*, being 32 and 17, respectively, the mortality in the former being principally due to a severe outbreak of fever.

Among the returned emigrants there were 19 lepers, of whom 7 came from Demerara, 6 from Mauritius, 4 from Natal, and 2 from Fiji. It was impossible to say whether the affected coolies had contracted the disease in the Colonies or not; but no intending emigrant suffering from leprosy in a condition sufficiently developed to be recognizable was allowed to leave India for the Colonies in 1896.

There were 6 Colonies that returned emigrants to India, against 10 in 1895, and the aggregate ascertained savings amounted to Rs. 5,74,882-9-3, against Rs. 13,38,683-4 in the previous year, or an average of Rs. 174-5-10 per emigrant embarked, against Rs. 205-8-1 in 1895. The largest average savings per head were those of the returned emigrants from Trinidad, and amounted to Rs. 224-2-3 per head, and as in the previous year, the smallest (Rs. 33-4-5) were those of the returned emigrants from the French Colonies.

Administration of estates.

The total number of estates under administration was 378, valued at Rs. 70,876-8-9, against 434, valued at Rs. 84,028-8-4 in 1895. Of the 378 estates under administration, 131, valued at Rs. 30,366-6-11, were finally administered, the sum of Rs. 28,028-8-11 having been paid to heirs in respect of 106 estates, and the sum of Rs. 2,337-14, standing at the credit of the remaining 25 estates, having lapsed to the Indian and Colonial Governments concerned owing, in some cases, to absence of heirs, and in others to inability to trace them. Besides the final disposal of the foregoing 131 estates, heirs were traced in respect of 75 estates, valued at Rs. 17,196-3-11, and were in course of payment, so that the enquiries for heirs were completed in 206 estates, or 54·49 per cent. of the total number under administration, against 267, or 61·52 per cent., in 1895. The remaining 172 estates, valued at Rs. 23,313-13-11, were still under enquiry.

Financial.

The calendar year 1896 closed with a credit balance of Rs. 1,228-3-5, against a closing balance of Rs. 1,066-13-9 in the previous year. The receipts amounted to Rs. 31,077, and the charges to Rs. 29,848-12-7, and were less by Rs. 34 and Rs. 195-5-8, respectively, than in the previous year.

In March 1896 the appointments of Assistant Superintendents of Emigration at Purulia, Raniganj and Assansol were sanctioned.

INLAND EMIGRATION.

Recruitment.

There are four distinct methods of recruitment recognized, viz.—

(1) by contractors licensed under section 12 of Act I of 1882;
(2) by local agents of the employers of labour, who have been specially authorized to recruit by the Superintendent of Emigration under section 62 of the Act;
(3) by garden-sardars, who have been granted certificates by their employers under section 51 of the Act;
(4) the "free" system, over which a sanitary supervision only is maintained under Act I (B.C.) of 1889.

Contractors' emigrants.

There were three licensed contractors with depôts in the suburbs of Calcutta during 1896, including one who died in March of that year. They had 12 recruiters working under them, against 6 in the preceding year, and they registered 4,164 coolies, against 3,693 in 1895, being an increase of only 471. Of the 4,164 coolies registered during the year, the great majority (3,928) were registered in the 24-Parganas, 111 in Burdwan, 106 in Jabalpur, 13 in Lohardaga, and 6 in Bankura. There can be no doubt that the contractors evade the provisions of the Inland Emigration Act by taking over coolies collected under the so-called free emigration system, and having them registered by their licensed recruiters. Of the 236 persons registered outside the 24-Parganas, 30 were released during the journey from the sub-depôts to Calcutta; the number actually accommodated in the depôts was 4,134. During their stay in the depôts, this number was further reduced by 144, or 3·39, owing to the discharge of 59 emigrants, the desertion of 78, the death of 6, and the rejection of 1. Already 108 were in the depôts on the first day of the year, and one child was born there, so the number available for despatch to the labour districts was 4,099. Of this number, 3,944 were forwarded to Goalundo for despatch to the labour districts, and 155 remained in the depôts at the close of the year. The total deductions from all causes during 1895 amounted to 123, or 3·29 per cent. of the number accommodated. The percentage of sickness during 1896 amounted to 0·42 against 0·26 in the previous year, and the death-rate per mille was 1·41 against 1·87.

As in the previous year, no casualty or detention occurred on the journeys between Calcutta and Goalundo, but there were two releases and one death from cholera at Goalundo: 78 of the emigrants despatched to Goalundo did not reach that place till 1st January 1897, so that only 3,863 emigrants embarked from Goalundo during the year 1896; of these, 1,287 arrived at their destination in Assam, having lost four by death and three by desertion during the voyage, and 2,566 reached Sylhet and Cachar, losing two by desertion and one by death.

Special local agents and coolies registered by them.

During the year under report 7 special local agents were licensed, against 9 in the previous year. The recruiting operations of the special local agents were confined to the districts of Manbhum and Lohardaga in the Chota Nagpur Division. Manbhum contributed, as in 1895, almost the whole of the coolies recruited under this system—7,378 out of 7,940. The number of emigrants registered in 1896, through the special local agents, was 7,940, against 16,954 registered in 1895: the proportion of labourers to dependants was in both years about 3 to 1. This large decrease is said to be due to the expansion of the free emigration system of collecting labour, with which the special local agent's system would seem to work hand in hand; but as the same reason was adduced last year to account for the increase of labourers recruited under this system in 1895, the explanation would not appear conclusive. Of the 7,940 registered in 1896, 7,387 were registered for Assam, 439 for Cachar, and 114 for Sylhet. The number of these emigrants that left the recruiting districts during the year under report for embarkation at Goalundo was 7,811, there being no casualties of any description during the journey to Goalundo. During the stay at that place, however, there were 19 discharges, 4 desertions

and 4 deaths. Three emigrants were left over at Goalundo at the close of 1895, so that the number despatched thence during 1896 amounted to 7,787, of whom 7,223 embarked for Assam, 342 for Cachar, and 222 for Sylhet. Out of the 7,223 embarked from Goalundo, there were 71 casualties by death and 19 by desertion on the way to Assam, the total casualties thus amounting to 1·24 per cent., against 0·62 in 1895. No casualties occurred on the journey to Cachar and Sylhet.

Eight hundred and forty emigrants of this class left for Assam *viâ* Dhubri. Of these, 1 was left behind, 7 deserted, and 1 died on the journey, so that 831 arrived at Dhubri. During the stay at Dhubri there were 2 discharges, 2 desertions, and 5 deaths, thereby reducing the number to 822. During the steamer passage 2 emigrants were landed *en route* on account of sickness: 820 therefore arrived at their final destination.

Certificated garden sardars and coolies recruited by them.

There were 4,748 certificated garden-sardars and 73 sardarnis during the year under report, as compared with 5,317 sardars and 164 sardarnis in the previous year. The marginal table gives the numbers for each of the last five years, and shows a continued increase up to the year 1895, but a decrease last year. This decrease has not been explained, but it does not indicate any decline in the popularity of the system of recruitment by garden-sardars, for the numbers of emigrants registered under this system increased. The majority of the sardars, viz. 4,002, conducted their operations under the supervision of local agents; and the number of these local agents decreased in 1896 from 172 to 164. During the year under review six licenses of local agents and nine certificates of garden-sardars were cancelled. The number of coolies registered by garden-sardars and sardarnis amounted to 9,037 and 93, against 8,336 and 65 respectively in the previous year. Of these 9,130 emigrants, 7,516 were registered for Assam, 917 for Cachar, and 697 for Sylhet.

Years.	Number of		
	Sardars.	Sardarnis.	Local agents.
1892 ...	3,609	163	120
1893 ...	4,762	104	127
1894 ...	5,274	156	138
1895 ...	5,317	164	172
1896 ...	4,748	73	164

The number of emigrants recruited by this method that left the districts of recruitment during the year under report for embarkation at Goalundo, was 12,742, and of this number 16 were discharged, 4 deserted, and 3 died at Goalundo. Of the remainder (12,719), 10,301 were despatched to Assam, 1,185 to Cachar, and 1,233 to Sylhet. Of the number that embarked from Goalundo, 161 died and 8 deserted; there were five births on the passage: thus 10,137 arrived in Assam, while 2,411 reached Cachar and Sylhet, with the loss of six by death and one by desertion.

One thousand and fifty-two emigrants recruited by sardars started for Assam *viâ* Dhubri: 7 died and 13 were released either on their way to Dhubri or during their stay at that place; so that the number embarked for Assam was 1,032. During the steamer journey 13 emigrants were put ashore on account of illness, and five died, 1,014 being landed at their final destination.

Free emigrants.

No record is kept in the recruiting districts of the numbers of free emigrants leaving them, but the Emigration Agents at Goalundo and Dhubri supply more or less accurate information of the numbers passing through those places. Their reports show that 53,260 free emigrants left the recruiting districts for Goalundo and 5,754 for Dhubri, giving a total of 59,014 free emigrants, compared with 44,960 in 1895. Of the coolies who travelled *viâ* Goalundo, 10 deserted, 45 were discharged, and 8 died on their way to Goalundo or during their stay at that place; the total casualties thus amounting to 63, or 0·11 per cent., compared with 102, or 0·23 per cent., in 1895. Thus 53,197 free emigrants proceeded onward from Goalundo. Of these, 16,783 were bound for Assam, of whom 5 deserted and 55 died on the way; the total casualties amounting to 60, or 0·35, compared with 23, or 0·20 per cent., in 1895. There was one birth on the passage, so that the total number of emigrants who arrived at their destination was 16,724. The Cachar emigrants lost two by death on the journey and 10,054 reached their destination; the percentage of casualties being 0·01, against 0·03 in the previous year. Twenty-six thousand three hundred and forty reached Sylhet, the number of casualties on

the way amounting to 18, viz., 2 by desertion and 16 by death, or 0·07 against 0·01 in 1895.

Among the 5,754 emigrants who left the recruiting districts for Dhubri, the losses on the journey there numbered 224, or 3·89 per cent., against 177, or 7·95 per cent., in the previous year; so that 5,530 emigrants arrived at Dhubri. Besides this number, 15,241 free emigrants, who embarked at Goalundo, were landed at Dhubri for the purpose of executing contracts, raising the total number of arrivals at Dhubri to 20,771. Twenty free emigrants remained at Dhubri at the close of the previous year, and one infant was born there in 1896; 469 casualties occurred there, viz., 366 releases, 20 desertions, and 83 deaths, the percentage being 2·25, against 3·95 in 1895; so that 20,323 free emigrants were ready for embarkation. Of this number, 20,247 were embarked and 76 remained at Dhubri at the close of the year 1896. Of the number embarked, 19,482 free emigrants had executed labour contracts, and the remaining 765 proceeded as free emigrants. Of the number that embarked at Dhubri, 23 deserted on the steamer journey, 131 were landed *en route* on account of sickness, and 72 died, the total percentage of casualties being 1·11 against 0·34 in 1895; so that, including 2 births on the passage, 20,023 free emigrants were landed at their destination.

Execution of contracts.

In the following statement are set forth the figures connected with the execution of contracts under the Assam Labour and Emigration Act, 1882:—

Place.	Two years.				Three years.				Four years.				Grand total.
	Contractors' coolies.	Special local agents' coolies.	Garden-sardars' coolies.	Total.	Contractors' coolies.	Special local agents' coolies.	Garden-sardars' coolies.	Total.	Contractors' coolies.	Special local agents' coolies.	Garden-sardars' coolies.	Total.	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14
Assam ...	...	.....	.....	.....	102	18	495	615	883	5,441	4,112	10,436	11,051
Cachar ...	...	.....	.....	.....	51	167	243	461	356	196	288	840	1,301
Sylhet ...	...	.....	.....	.....	1,486	2	205	1,693	161	79	207	447	2,140
Total for 1896	...	.....	.....	.....	1,639	187	943	2,769	1,400	5,716	4,607	11,723	14,492
Total for 1895	...	21	.....	21	533	2,234	1,098	3,865	2,225	10,363	4,220	16,808	20,694

During the year 14,492 contracts were executed, 19·10 per cent. being for three years and 80·89 for four years. In 1895 the number was 20,694 and the percentage 0·10 for two years, 18·67 for three years, and 81·22 for four years.

Taking the figures for Assam, Cachar, and Sylhet separately, 5·56 and 94·43 per cent. of the Assam contracts were for three and four years, respectively. Of those for Cachar, 35·43 per cent. were for three years and 64·56 per cent. for four years, while for Sylhet the majority viz., 79·11 per cent., were for three years, and the remainder, 20·88 per cent., for four years.

Summary.

The following table gives a summary of emigrants registered to proceed to the labour districts in Assam, *viâ* Calcutta, Goalundo, and Dhubri:—

	1895.				1896.			
	Viâ Calcutta.	*Viâ* Goalundo.	*Viâ* Dhubri.	Total.	*Viâ* Calcutta.	*Viâ* Goalundo.	*Viâ* Dhubri.	Total.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
Number registered through licensed contractors.	3,693	.....	.....	3,693	4,164	.....	.....	4,164
Number registered through special local agents.	.....	16,895	59	16,954	.....	7,347	593	7,940
Number registered through certificated garden-sardars.	.....	6,002	2,399	8,401	.....	7,145	1,985	9,130
Free emigrants*	.....	42,634	2,139	44,773	.....	53,197	20,247	73,444
Total ...	3,693	65,531	4,597	73,821	4,164	67,689	22,825	94,678

* The figures shown against "free emigrants" are approximate, as no correct statistics are available.

There was thus a considerable falling off in the supply of coolies obtained through special local agents, and a considerable increase in those recruited under the "free" system. Taking all classes of emigrants together, the results of the year's operations show that during 1896 there was an increase of 20,857 in the number of coolies embarked for the labour districts in Assam, viz., from 73,821 to 94,678.

Casualties.

There has been a considerable increase in the total number of casualties during the year under report, being 1,623 against 1,280 in 1895. The mortality from cholera rose from 123 in 1895 to 495 in 1896, and the number of deaths from other causes also rose from 32 to 78. The number of casualties amongst free emigrants also increased from 860 in 1895 to 1,062 in 1896, and the number of deaths amongst this class of emigrants rose from 76 in 1895 to 298 in 1896.

The report of the Labour Enquiry Commission was received in June 1896, and Sir Alexander Mackenzie recorded his view's on the several recommendations of the Commission, and submitted them for the consideration of the Government of India.

Owing to the prevalence of cholera amongst emigrants in transit, it became necessary to take the most stringent measures to secure adequate sanitary arrangements. Surgeon-Captain J. C. S. Vaughan was accordingly deputed to inspect the lines of route by which emigrants travel to Assam, with instructions to enforce strictly the provisions of the rules under Act I of 1882, as amended by Act VII of 1893, and the rules under Act I (B.C.) of 1889, so that further outbreaks might be prevented as far as possible. Dr. Vaughan's reports showed that the arrangements were far from satisfactory, and that a revision of the rules was necessary; this matter is now under the consideration of the Lieutenant-Governor. As another result of Dr. Vaughan's deputation, a Military Assistant Surgeon has been posted to Goalundo, and a Civil Hospital Assistant to Naihati, who will devote their whole time to superintending the sanitary and transit arrangements for emigrants at those places. New cholera hospitals have been opened at Samastipur, Katihar, and Rampur Hat along the emigrant routes, and efforts have been and are being made to improve the medical and other arrangements.

Medical Relief.

CALCUTTA MEDICAL INSTITUTIONS.

Death-rate in Calcutta and Howrah.

THE death-rate for Calcutta during the year 1896 was 35·7 per thousand and for Howrah 37·34, a rate in both instances lower than in 1895, when it was 39·6 and 42·84, respectively, but higher than that recorded during the preceding six years. Deaths from cholera in Calcutta increased from 2,099 to 3,449, a rise of 1,350; in Howrah, on the other hand, the mortality from this cause decreased by 177, a result which is attributed to the introduction of a filtered water-supply. It is satisfactory to observe that deaths from small-pox, which numbered 2,220 in Calcutta and 65 in Howrah in 1895, owing to the epidemic of that year, fell to 69 and 12, respectively. There was also in both towns a considerable diminution in the mortality from fevers and bowel-complaints.

Statistics of patients.

The following table compares the number of patients, in-door and out-door, treated at the Calcutta and Howrah hospitals during the past two years:—

Name of Institution.	1895.								1896.							
	In-door.			Out-door.		Total number of patients, both in-door and out-door.	Total number of deaths among in-door patients.	Percentage of deaths among total number of in-door patients.	In-door.			Out-door.		Total number of patients treated, both in-door and out-door.	Total number of deaths among in-door patients.	Percentage of deaths among total number of in-door patients.
	Number treated.	Daily average.	Number of beds available.	Number treated.	Daily average.				Number treated.	Daily average.	Number of beds available.	Number treated.	Daily average.			
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17
1. Medical College Hospital.	6,951	369·33	449	58,441	421·09	65,392	696	10·77	4,485	248·29	298	35,457	243·24	39,942	532	11·86
2. Eden Hospital ...									1,645	61·29	80	8,432	26·72	10,077	143	8·69
3. Ezra Hospital ...									205	13·92	20	1,611	10·1	1,816	3	1·46
4. Shama Churn Law Eye Hospital.									517	46·64	41	13,206	161·34	13,723	...	...
5. Presidency General Hospital.	3,124	192·03	238	519	26·54	3,643	167	5·34	2,836	179·83	238	356	7·88	3,192	152	5·35
6. Campbell Hospital ...	9,186	450·71	623	26,303	171·79	35,489	2,256	24·55	9,208	413·07	662	21,766	150·48	30,974	2,035	22·10
7. Police Hospital ...	2,982	96·62	174	...	...	2,982	20	67	2,202	78·85	194	...	...	2 202	29	1 31
8. Mayo Native Hospital ..	2,009	80·67	105	31,431	197·89	33,431	186	9·3	1,865	77·19	105	32,460	211·65	34,325	226	12·11
9. Chandney Hospital ...	397	13·57	12	45,309	305·81	45,676	21	5·72	389	13·90	12	45,357	312·8	45,746	23	5·91
10. Park Street Dispensary	...	...	...	30,158	116·6	30,158	...	...	...	...	...	29,266	165·8	29,266	...	...
11. Chitpur Dispensary ...	...	...	...	24,908	159	24,908	...	...	...	...	...	22,486	159·11	22,496	...	...
12. Sukea's Street Dispensary.	...	...	...	18,574	145·73	18,574	...	...	...	...	...	17,480	139·25	17,480	...	...
13. Dufferin Victoria Hospital.	520	32·01	40	8,315	57·55	8,835	4	·76	296	18·05	15	7,374	758·11	7,670	2	·67
14. Bhawanipur Dispensary	...	...	...	11,023	98·58	11,023	...	...	...	...	...	5,278	73·22	5,278	...	...
15. South Suburban Hospital.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	219	22·32	12	7,332	174·34	7,551	25	11·41
Total ...	25,180	1,234·94	1,641	254,981	1,760·58	280,111	3,350	13·59	23,867	1,173·35	1,723	2,47,871	1,894·05	271,738	3,170	13·28
16. Howrah General Hospital.	1,749	68·69	112	11,691	87·36	13,440	429	24·52	1,780	65·16	112	10,923	79·67	12,703	421	23·65
Grand Total ...	26,879	1,303·63	1,753	266,672	1,847·94	293,551	3,779	14·32	25,647	1,238 57	1,835	2,58,794	1,973·72	284,441	3,591	14·00

The total number of out-door patients, which is given as 258,794, shows a decrease of 7,878, which is accounted for by the year being less unhealthy than the previous one. The Bhawanipur Dispensary was closed during the year in consequence of the opening of the new South Suburban Hospital.

There was a decrease of 1,232 in the total number of in-door patients treated, and the daily average fell from 1,303·63 to 1,238·51.

Altogether 171,480 men, 46,712 women, and 66,249 children were treated as out-door and in-door patients during the year, as compared with the 178,982 men, 45,764 women, and 68,805 children treated in 1895, showing a total decrease of 9,110. The number of Europeans diminished by 1,100, of Eurasians by 254, of Muhammadans by 6,061 and of Hindus by 2,729.

Death-rate in Hospitals.

The death-rate for all the hospitals, excluding the Eye Hospital, was 14·2 per cent. of the number of patients treated, against 14·3 in the former year. Marked variations, depending on the class of patients admitted, occurred at the several institutions. Thus the death-rate for men was 1·31 at the Police Hospital, 5·39 at the Presidency General Hospital, 20·70 at the Campbell Hospital, and 23·95 at the Howrah General Hospital. At the last-named hospital, however, the rate for men, women and children was lower than in 1895, while at the Campbell Hospital the death-rate among men, women and boys diminished, owing to fewer small-pox cases, while that among girls rose from 18·38 to 30·52, in consequence of deaths from cholera and diarrhœa.

The previous year's epidemic of small-pox showed no sign of reappearing in Calcutta, and only 57 cases, of which 16 ended fatally, were admitted to hospital, against 771 admitted in 1895. Among 16 of those attacked who were said to have been vaccinated, 1, or 6·25 per cent., died; of 4 who had been inoculated, 1, or 25 per cent., died; and of 36 who were unprotected, 11, or 30·55 per cent., succumbed.

The number of cholera patients admitted rose from 600 to 1,007, and the number of deaths from 349 to 566; still the death-rate (56·20) was slightly lower than that of the preceding year (58·16). Among the patients there were 54 Europeans and Eurasians, of whom 30 died, a ratio of 55·55 per cent. 26 cases, of which 19 resulted in death, originated at the Campbell Hospital, as compared with 5 in 1895. One patient at the General Hospital was attacked with cholera, but it is reported that he had been infected before entering the hospital.

Dysentery cases decreased by 605, and the number of deaths among in-patients suffering from this disease by 166, the death-rate falling from 32·17 to 27·81. Diarrhœa patients also were fewer by 286 than in the previous year, but the death-rate rose from 32·37 to 39·87. While the death-rate among Europeans and Eurasians was only 10 per cent., the rate among other classes was 43·82, which is explained by the fact that a large number of moribund cases were admitted at the Campbell and Howrah General Hospitals. Malarial fever was less prevalent than in the preceding year, as was shown by the decrease in admissions from 59,256 to 48,982. The number of persons treated for venereal diseases rose from 13,674 to 14,216, the more serious cases also showing an increase. Twenty-two cases of leprosy were treated during the year, 15 of which were dealt with in the Campbell Hospital. There were 23 cases of enteric fever and 1,075 cases of remittent fever, against 22 and 1,072, respectively, in 1895.

Operations.

Surgical operations, in accordance with the orders of the Government of India, are no longer classed as "major" and "minor," but are returned according to the list of operations contained in the Appendix to the Nomenclature of Diseases, the number of individuals operated on being specified, and the operations being classified as "principal" and "secondary." In accordance with this system, 24,067 operations are shown as having been performed during the year. There were only five secondary operations; but, besides the number of operations stated above, there were 6,340 reported as having been performed, but not specified in the returns. The total number of deaths was 160, against 124 which resulted from major operations in 1895, the percentage being ·73 on the total number of individuals on whom operations of all kinds were performed.

The Eden Hospital.

In the Eden Hospital the number of women and children admitted as in-door patients increased from 1,453 to 1,579. Of these, 281 were Europeans, 460 Eurasians, 725 Hindus and Muhammadans, and 179 belonged to other classes. The death-rate for Europeans and Eurasians is given as 6·47, and that for all others as 10·50. The death-rate for native children fell from 34·71 to 25·36, although 13 children were admitted in a moribund condition. The number of confinements rose from 546 to 640, of which 49 resulted in death, as compared with 34 fatal cases in the previous year. There were 22 fatal cases of septicœmia, of which three originated within the hospital. There were altogether 3,478 operations shown as performed within the hospital, while in 1895 the number of major operations was 357 and the number of minor 4,803. In eight cases ovariotomy was performed without a death, against six cases and one death in the preceding year. The number of out-door patients increased from 7,083 to 8,432.

The Shama Charan Law Eye Hospital.

The Shama Charan Law Eye Hospital shows an increase of 25 in the number of in-door, and a decrease of 519 in the number of out-door patients treated during the year, but the latter figure is probably incorrect, as it is stated that the attendance on Sundays was not entered in the registers. The daily average attendance rose from 148·57 to 161·34 and the number of operations from 470 to 597. Of the latter, 347 were in cataract cases, and 80·40 per cent. were successful, against 76·82 per cent. in 1895.

The Ezra Hospital.

At the Ezra Hospital in-door patients increased from 199 to 205, and out-door patients decreased from 1,624 to 1,611. Only 11 operations were performed, against 108 in the previous year, the falling off being explained by a large decrease in the number of minor operations. The cost of the hospital was Rs. 6,646, of which Rs. 5,770 were contributed by Government.

South Suburban Hospital.

The South Suburban Hospital was opened to the public on 1st August, the entire cost of its construction having been met by Government. The Municipal Commissioners contribute Rs. 5,203 a year, including the annual subsidy from the trust funds in their possession, towards the maintenance of the hospital, and appoint two out of the six governors by whom the institution is managed, Government appointing the remaining four. The hospital has since its opening been daily crowded both with in-door and out-door patients, and there is no doubt that its erection has met a want long felt in that part of the town.

Presidency General Hospital.

During July and August a specially appointed Committee enquired into the structural defects of the Presidency General Hospital, and submitted a carefully considered scheme for its reconstruction, which was accepted by Government. The land required for the purpose has already been acquired, but the demands of the present year on the finances of the province, which were not then foreseen, have delayed the execution of the scheme. Every effort will, however, be made to carry out the Committee's recommendations, as soon as funds permit. Meanwhile, a second Committee has lately been appointed to report how the existing defects of the hospital can best be remedied, to examine the nursing arrangements, the supply of bedding, linen and clothing, the general system of supervision and the adequacy of the staff of servants, and to suggest rules for management. The report of this Committee has not yet been received. An estimate of Rs. 87,317 has been passed for the improvement and enlargement of the out-door dispensary at the Medical College Hospital, while a sum of Rs. 57,000 has been allotted for the purchase of beds and instruments for the hospital. For the improvement of the Campbell Hospital, Rs. 63,564 have been granted for the extension of the outdoor department, which in future will have separate accommodation for each sex.

Income and expenditure.

The invested capital of all the hospitals decreased from Rs. 5,99,400 to Rs. 5,96,100, only Rs. 2,500 being invested during the year by the Medical College and the Howrah General Hospital, and the invested capital of the Bhawanipur Dispensary (Rs. 5,800) being shown as withdrawn. The following statement shows the

main heads of receipts and expenditure of the Calcutta and Howrah hospitals during 1895 and 1896:—

Income.

	1895.	1896.
	Rs.	Rs.
Opening balance	33,025	28,954
From Government	3,32,984	4,46,699
Local Funds	66,486	79,476
Municipal Funds	41,079	40,221
Interest on investments	30,184	26,061
Receipts from paying patients	52,654	48,293
Miscellaneous receipts	2,800	3,746
Subscriptions { Europeans	9,714	9,426
Subscriptions { Natives	6,619	3,940
From sale of medicines not supplied by Government	257	.....
Total receipts from sources other than Government	2,09,793	2,11,163
Sale proceeds of Government securities ...	3,31,437	.....
GRAND TOTAL ...	9,07,239	6,86,816

Expenditure.

	Rs.	Rs.
Establishment	2,08,445	2,63,676
Bazar medicines	5,649	5,730
European „	32,623	30,954
Diet	1,33,770	1,24,312
Miscellaneous charges	87,752	1,01,209
Buildings and repairs	70,531	1,28,563
Total ...	5,38,770	6,54,444
Invested during the year	3,39,528	2,500
Closing balance ...	28,941	29,872
GRAND TOTAL ...	9,07,239	6,86,816

Excluding the opening balance, the total income amounted to Rs. 6,57,863, against Rs. 5,42,777 in the preceding year. The cost to Government increased by Rs. 1,13,715, the greater part of which is accounted for by the sums spent on building, viz., Rs. 68,013 at the South Suburban and Rs. 15,621 at the Howrah General Hospital, and the remainder by the amounts spent on nursing at the Medical College and the Presidency General Hospital, viz., Rs. 15,621 and Rs. 18,081, respectively, which were for the first time included in the general statement of accounts. The inclusion, on the other hand, of the amounts paid by the Ladies' Committee of the Hospital Nurses' Institution on the nursing establishment of the Medical College and the Presidency General Hospitals, accounts for the increase shown in the receipts from local funds. Receipts from paying patients fell off by Rs. 4,361, the decrease being most marked at the Campbell Hospital. There was a slight falling off in the receipts from municipal funds and in subscriptions from Europeans, while subscriptions from natives decreased by nearly half. The total expenditure rose from Rs. 5,38,770 to Rs. 6,54,444, the increase being chiefly observable under the heads "Buildings and repairs," the sum spent on which rose from Rs. 70,530 to Rs. 1,28,562, and "Miscellaneous charges," which absorbed Rs. 1,01,209, as compared with Rs. 87,752 in the preceding year.

EDEN SANITARIUM.

During the year 362 patients and 102 relatives and attendants were admitted into the Sanitarium, a total larger than in any year since 1891, though in 1892 more patients were admitted.

The number of residents in each class during the past four years is shown in the statement below:—

	1893.	1894.	1895.	1896.
1	2	3	4	5
First class	51	51	73	47
Intermediate class	52	50	62	82
Second class	144	139	140	152
Third class	112	109	145	183
Total ...	359	349	420	464

The increase, as compared with the returns of the preceding year, was mainly in the number of third class residents, and the decrease in the first class was more than made up for by an increase in the intermediate class.

There were 300 adult persons treated and 62 children, an increase of 15 over the total number of the preceding year. The daily average of patients (41·84) was higher than in any previous year, except 1894, when the Sanitarium was open for an unusually short time, whereas in the past year it was for special reasons kept open a week longer than usual. Debility and malarial fever were the most common complaints, and accounted for 63 and 53 admissions respectively. The average number of days spent by each patient in the institution was 26·09: in 1895 it was 23·88, and 30·72 in 1894. Five patients died, giving a percentage to admissions of 1·07, against ·86 in 1895 and 1·91 in 1894. On the other hand, 124 persons left the institution much improved, and 233 completely restored to health. The total number of operations performed was 109 (10 major and 99 minor), against 133 in 1895 and 159 in 1894. All except one proved successful. Twenty-four patients occupied free beds during the year, against 20 and 30 respectively in the two preceding years. There were also two free cots for children.

The total income amounted to Rs. 36,878. It was larger than in any of the previous five years except 1891, when it amounted to Rs. 38,665. The expenditure also increased in about the same ratio as the income. The total cost of diet increased from Rs. 11,739 in 1895 to Rs. 14,832, or by 26 per cent.; but the average daily cost per patient fell from Re. 1-11-6 in 1894 to Re. 1-6 in 1895 and Re. 1-5-6 in the year under review. The credit balance at the close of the year amounted to Rs. 8,794, against Rs. 7,738 in 1895 and Rs. 7,816 in 1894.

CHARITABLE DISPENSARIES.

Number of Dispensaries.

The number of dispensaries increased during the year from 426 to 455. Thirty-one new dispensaries were opened, of which 25 were in Class II, 2 in Class IIIA, and 4 in Class IIIB. Of these no less than seven were established in the district of Backergunge. One dispensary was closed during the year, and another, the female hospital at Dinajpur, ceased to be classed as a separate institution, owing to its statistics being included in the returns of the Sadar Dispensary. The 455 dispensaries remaining open at the close of the year are classified as follows:—

Class I	30
„ II	240
„ IIIA	93
„ IIIB	92

Since the close of the year, however, 23 dispensaries have been transferred from Class IIIB to Class II, thus increasing the number of Class II dispensaries to 263, and reducing that of Class IIIB dispensaries to 69. These statistics show that in Bengal there is a dispensary for every 155,308 persons.

The following table shows the distribution of these dispensaries in each Division according to population:—

Division.	Population.	Number of dispensaries.	Number of population to each dispensary.
1	2	3	4
Burdwan	7,688,818	53	145,072
Presidency	7,853,566	65	120,824
Rajshahi	8,019,187	68	117,929
Dacca	9,844,127	79	124,609
Chittagong	4,190,081	40	104,752
Patna	15,811,014	59	267,983
Bhagalpur	8,582,490	39	220,063
Orissa	4,047,352	33	122,647
Chota Nagpur	4,628,792	19	243,620
Total ...	70,665,427	455	155,308

The above statement shows that the malarious tracts of Lower Bengal are better provided with medical relief than the more healthy districts of Bihar and Chota Nagpur. Most districts in Bengal Proper are now fairly well supplied with dispensaries situated in convenient centres, but several districts in Bihar and in the Chota Nagpur Division are still inadequately provided. The following table shows the chief statistics in respect of area, population, and comparative number of dispensaries and patients treated in Bengal, as compared with the corresponding figures for other Provinces for the year 1895:—

Provinces.	Number of dispensaries.	Area of the Province in square miles.	Square miles per dispensary.	Population of the Province.	Population per dispensary.	Number of patients treated.	Number of patients per dispensary.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
Bengal ...	455*	151,543	333	70,665,427	155,308*	2,684,610*	5,900*
Bombay ...	317	125,144	394	18,901,123	59,625	2,382,069	7,514
Madras ...	498	141,189	283	35,630,440	71,547	3,839,354	7,709
Central Provinces	86	71,582	832	9,501,401	110,481	1,261,590	14,669
Punjab ...	257	110,667	431	20,860,913	81,171	3,260,617	12,687
North-Western Provinces	315	107,507	341	46,905,035	148,905	4,017,195	12,753
Burma	93	171,430	1,843	7,605,560	81,780	632,987	6,806

* *Note.*—The figures in columns 2, 6, 7 and 8 in the case of Bengal are those for 1896; in the case of the other Provinces the figures are those shown in the returns for 1895.

Medical Officers in charge of Dispensaries.

Of the 455 dispensaries included in the report, 235 were in charge of Government medical officers and 220 under men unconnected with Government, against 229 and 198, respectively, in the previous year. Orders were passed during the year with a view to obviate the difficulty frequently experienced by local bodies in providing for the enhanced pay earned by a Government Officer on promotion to a higher grade. Local bodies are now required to contribute a fixed sum calculated on the average pay of the medical officer of the class employed in the dispensary, and thus it will no longer be necessary to transfer an officer on his attaining a higher grade. In the last triennial report, the Inspector-General of Civil Hospitals complained that the existing system of allowing the supporters of private and quasi-private dispensaries to appoint any medical man they thought fit to take charge of the dispensary led in many cases to the appointment of incompetent men. Enquiry showed that the existing arrangements frequently led to grave abuse, and Rule 10 of the Dispensary Manual was consequently revised so as to subject all such appointments to the approval of the Inspector-General of Civil Hospitals.

Inspections.

The number of dispensaries inspected by Civil Surgeons rose from 343 to 374, and the number visited four times and over, as required by Rule 29 of the Dispensary Manual, from 141 to 153. The Inspector-General of Civil Hospitals visited 17 dispensaries during the year, against 28 in 1895.

The following table shows the total number of in-door and out-door patients treated during the last three years, and the ratio per cent. of this number to the population of the area concerned :—

Year.	Patients.			Population.	Ratio per cent. of total treated to population.
	In-door.	Out-door.	Total treated.		
1	2	3	4	5	6
1894 ...	43,824	2,241,626	2,285,450	70,665,427	3·23
1895 ...	45,243	2,434,536	2,479,779		3·51
1896 ...	47,109	2,637,501	2,684,610		3·79

The total number of patients treated during the year was 2,684,610, of 3·79 per cent. of the population, against 2,479,779, or 3·51 per cent., in 1895, thus showing an increase of 204,831. The daily average attendance also rose from 19,248 in 1895 to 20,276 in 1896. Comparing only those institutions which were in existence during both years, eight dispensaries show an increase of more than 3,000 patients, which is attributed in most cases to the unhealthiness of the year and the growing popularity of the dispensaries. On the other hand, in sixteen dispensaries there was a falling off in attendance of more than 2,000, a decrease which is generally ascribed to the increased healthiness of the particular localities, and in some instances to frequent changes among medical officers in charge. Towards the close of the year, the Inspector-General issued a circular, addressed to all Civil Surgeons, instructing them to visit daily all dispensaries and hospitals at the Sadar station at a fixed hour to be notified throughout the district, and to prescribe for and treat the more important cases themselves. These orders will, it is expected, conduce towards the popularity of these institutions.

In-door patients.

The steady increase in the number of in-door patients noticed last year has continued during the past year, the figures for the last three years being 43,824, 45,243 and 47,109. The average daily number of patients rose from 1,804 to 1,898, but it is still far below the number of beds provided. It is satisfactory to observe that notwithstanding the increase in the number of patients, the death-rate fell from 12·3 to 11·64. The pilgrim centres of Gaya and Deoghur show a slight increase in the number of deaths, while Puri shows a decrease.

Out-door patients.

The number of out-door patients rose from 2,434,536 in 1895 to 2,637,501 in 1896, and the daily average attendance increased from 17,443 to 18,378.

Diseases treated.

Of the principal diseases treated in the dispensaries, malarial fever heads the list with 506,757 cases, a falling off of 18,543 from the numbers treated in the previous year. The highest figure (103,559) is returned by the Presidency Division; next in order come the Rajshahi, Burdwan and Dacca Divisions with 85,003, 76,268 and 74,097 cases, rsspectively, and Chota Nagpur last with 8,715. In all the Divisions, except Rajshahi, Dacca and Chittagong, there was a reduction in the number of cases as compared with the previous year. Next to malarial fever, dysentery shows the largest number of cases, viz. 64,641 against 59,757 in the previous year. Cholera cases rose from 11,497 to 14,388, the increase occurring chiefly in the Patna Division, in some of the districts of which the disease appeared in epidemic form. Influenza also was unusually prevalent, and is said to be responsible to a great extent for the increase in diseases of the respiratory organs. The number of small-pox cases rose from 164 to 185.

Surgical operations.

The division of surgical operations into major and minor has for the first time been replaced by the classification under "principal" and "secondary," the number or patients operated on being also indicated. During the year there were 122,187 principal and 1,880 secondary operations performed, against a total 119,776 for both major and minor operations in 1895. The number of persons operated on is the same as the number of principal operations: of these, 115,291 were cured, 5,207 were relieved, and 224 died. The more important operations numbered 3,262, of which 2,567 were extractions of the lens.

The number of cases of lithotomy fell from 181 to 160, and of litholopaxy from 79 to 69. Cases of ovariatomy rose from 4 to 15, 14 of which, or 93·33 per cent., were successful, a result very creditable to the operators.

Sex and class of patients.

The number of males treated shows an increase of 149,747, while the number of female patients rose from 398,994 to 423,238. The steady rise in the number of females treated during the past few years is very satisfactory, and the Inspector-General says that their number will doubtless further increase when proper separate accommodation is provided for their treatment. The number of children admitted also increased from 626,999 to 657,839. The daily average attendance of women and children as in-door patients shows a slight decrease, while that of men rose from 56·71 to 57·75. There was an increase of 109,585 in the number of Muhammadans treated, and of 92,035 in the number of Hindus.

Income and expenditure.

The following table compares the income and expenditure of the dispensaries for the past two years:—

Income.	1895. Rs.	A.	P.	1896. Rs.	A.	P.
Cash balance on 1st January	23,154	5	7	25,497	3	10
From Government—						
As salaries ... Medical Officers	46,619	2	4	45,810	9	4
As salaries ... Inferior dispensary establishment (including menial servants) ...	6,045	8	10	6,316	9	9
As registers and forms	4,890	6	4	4,655	0	7
„ European medicines	1,167	5	5	1,850	7	8
For diet, including police cases	4,715	3	9	4,556	9	9
Sale of medicines supplied by Government ...	.....			.....		
Special allowances given by Government ...	7,748	14	1	7,715	10	1
Total ...	71,187	8	9	70,904	15	2
From Local or other funds—						
Local funds	1,80,619	2	7	2,24,444	2	5
Municipal funds	1,89,153	7	6	2,04,291	12	7
Interest on investments	47,036	5	5	39,484	13	10
Sale of securities or withdrawal of deposits ...	24,106	1	3	26,833	12	5
Subscriptions ... From Europeans	21,202	6	3	21,578	5	3
Subscriptions ... „ natives	2,02,786	11	4	2,30,599	6	4
For diet (by paying patients, &c.)	1,558	4	4	1,930	9	7
From sale of medicines not supplied by Government	421	14	3	683	2	3
Miscellaneous receipts	16,023	12	1	8,971	12	6
Total ...	7,77,249	15	4	8,55,320	0	2
Expenditure.						
Paid by Government as salaries—						
Medical Officers	47,069	2	4	46,423	9	4
Nursing establishment	.....			.....		
Compounders, dressers, &c.	2,888	8	2	3,292	2	8
Menial servants	3,217	0	8	3,204	5	1
Paid from local sources as salaries—						
Medical Officers	2,26,491	8	7	2,44,262	3	11
Nursing establishment	1,685	3	6	5,543	15	8
Compounders, dressers, &c.	55,284	5	2	54,757	3	10
Menial servants	54,468	13	9	58,623	0	8
On bazar medicines	19,212	12	7	19,842	6	9
„ European „	1,13,703	2	10	1,15,446	14	1
„ diet	68,818	3	2	78,222	8	5
„ miscellaneous charges (including registers supplied by Government)	56,543	15	4	60,025	5	6
„ buildings and repairs	71,217	15	7	97,905	11	2
Invested during the year	30,311	1	0	41,818	4	1
Total Expenditure ...	7,50,911	12	8	8,29,372	11	2
Cash balance on 31st December ...	26,338	2	8	25,947	5	0

Including the opening balance of Rs. 25,497, the total income of the dispensaries amounted to Rs. 8,55,320 against Rs. 7,77,249 in 1895, when the opening balance was Rs. 23,154. The net increase was therefore Rs. 75,728 which is accounted for chiefly by increased contributions from municipal and other local bodies, under which head there is an advance from Rs. 3,69,772 to Rs. 4,28,735. Subscriptions from Europeans and Natives amounted to Rs. 2,52,277, or 29·49 per cent. of the total income, against Rs. 2,23,989, or 28·82 per cent. in 1895. Government contributed Rs. 282 less than in the preceding year. The amount received as interest on investment fell by Rs. 7,551, but the decrease is nominal, since in 1895 interest for 18 months was drawn, owing to the delay in the conversion of the 4 per cent. Government securities, and in 1896 interest for 12 months only was received. Receipts from paying patients increased from Rs. 1,558 in 1895 to Rs. 1,930.

Deducting the amount invested, the total expenditure rose from Rs. 7,20,600 to Rs. 7,87,554, owing chiefly to the increase in the number of dispensaries and of patients treated. The chief item of increase was establishment, due to the opening of new dispensaries in 1895 and in the past year, but the building charges also rose by Rs. 26,687, and the cost of Europe medicines by Rs. 1,743. The total cost of diet rose from Rs. 68,818 to Rs. 78,222, and the average cost of the daily diet of a patient from 1 anna 10 pies to 2 annas, owing, it is said, to the rise in the price of food-grains. After meeting all these increased charges, a sum of Rs. 41,818 was invested during the year, against Rs. 30,311 in 1895, and the year closed with a cash balance of Rs. 25,947.

LUNATIC ASYLUMS.

The chief facts relating to the patients in the five native asylums during the past two years are summarized in the following statement:—

	1895.	1896.
Remaining on 1st January	926	921
Admitted and re-admitted	181	181
Total ...	1,107	1,102
Discharged cured	81	61
„ improved	22	27
„ not improved	...	2
„ otherwise	8	4
Died	75	90
Total ...	186	184
Remaining on 31st December	921	918
Daily average strength	919	914

There was a slight increase in the number of admissions at Patna, Cuttack, and Berhampore, and a falling off of 12 and 11 respectively at Dullunda and Dacca; the total number of admissions being 156, against 162 in the previous year. At Dullunda several female patients could not be admitted for want of sufficient accommodation. Re-admissions numbered 25—a rise of 3, Dullunda heading the list with 12: twelve were of persons who returned to the asylums after trial, nine were cases of relapse, and four were sent back after having been made over to their friends. Of the 181 lunatics admitted and re-admitted during the year, 104 were criminal and 77 non-criminal, the figures in the preceding year being 102 and 82, respectively. The number of criminal lunatics remaining on 31st December was 477, against 470 in 1895, giving a proportion to non-criminals of 51·96 against 51·03. Of these, 191 had been tried and acquitted on the ground of insanity, 260 were detained because incapable of making a defence, and 26 were persons who had been imprisoned for an offence, had become insane while in jail, and had been transferred to an asylum. The numbers for these three classes in 1895 were 185, 255, and 30.

The number of discharges fell from 111 to 94. In Patna the number of discharges increased by 6, owing to a larger number of patients having been made over to their friends, but at Dacca and Dullunda there was a decrease of 16 and 10 respectively. During the year there were only 61 recoveries in the 5 asylums, against 81 in the preceding year.

The accommodation available was everywhere more than sufficient. The largest number confined on any one night was 757, while the asylums are capable of containing 1,137, allowing 50 superficial square feet for each patient.

Of a total of 181 admissions, 104 are classified under mania, 28 under melancholia, and the remainder under various other types; 60 are ascribed to physical causes, 27 to moral, and 94 to "causes unknown." Of the 60 cases attributed to physical causes, 20 cases are entered as due to ganja, 6 to spirit drinking, 1 to excessive study, 14 to heredity, and 19 to other causes. Not a single case was ascertained to have been brought on by the use of charas, bhang or opium. Although the number of cases ascribed to indulgence in ganja has fallen from 40 in 1894 to 20 in the past year, there is still a tendency to exaggerate the frequency of this cause, and much care has been taken in every asylum to test the descriptive roll and avoid a mistaken diagnosis on this point.

The number of admissions to hospital during the year decreased from 951 to 898, but the average daily number of sick rose from 58·81 to 84·64. At Dullunda there were 122 fewer admissions to hospital, which was due chiefly to the prophylactic measures introduced, the periodical weighment of the patients, and the formation of an "infirm gang," the members of which received medicines and extra diet without being admitted to hospital. There were three cases of cholera at Dullunda and two at Berhampore during the year, the disease being prevalent in the neighbourhood in both instances. At the former asylum 161 lunatics were inoculated by M. Haffkine early in May, as cholera at that time threatened to become epidemic. The mortality during the year was higher than in any of the past ten years, the number of deaths rising from 73 to 90, and the death-rate from 8·15 to 9·84. This death-rate is lower than that shown by Madras, the Panjab, and Rangoon for 1895, but higher than that of Bombay and the North-Western Provinces for the same year. Thirty of the deaths occurred at Dacca and 25 at the Dullunda Asylum.

There were 16 injuries and accidents against 22 in 1895. There was one sudden death at Dullunda, the cause of which could not be ascertained, but which is reported to have been due to either an injury or an accident. At Berhampore one lunatic got concussion of the brain by a fall from a tree he had climbed to steal *lichis*, and another had his leg broken from the stone of an oil-mill falling on it. There were five escapes from Dullunda and one from Patna during the year. In every instance the lunatics were recaptured. At Patna the female warder in charge was dismissed, and for four of the escapes at Dullunda the warders who were responsible were punished.

The income and expenditure of the asylums for the last two years are shown in the following statement:—

Income.	1895.	1896.
	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.
Received from the treasury ...	75,174 13 3	83,349 11 0
Ditto from paying patients ...	2,030 7 0	2,150 12 10
Total ...	77,205 4 3	85,500 7 10
Received from manufacturing department	4,600 2 8	4,066 0 7
Received from the Public Works Department, Medical Store Department and Stationery Office ...	9,573 4 0	4,389 5 6
Grand Total ...	91,378 10 11	93,955 13 11

Expenditure.	1895. Rs. A. P.	1896. Rs. A. P.
Establishment proper	16,876 11 6	17,339 6 4
Superintendence	17,394 13 11	17,362 11 4
Diet	34,913 7 2	41,207 0 5
Clothing and bedding ...	2,657 1 6	2,743 7 9
Bazar medicines	106 15 3	203 6 6
Contingencies proper	5,008 2 7	6,266 13 2
Repairs and maintenance ...	721 13 6	462 0 11
Rates and taxes	4,101 10 0	3,981 10 0
Miscellaneous	24 11 6	.....
Printed forms and stationery ...	99 10 8	116 0 11
English medicines	1,061 10 2	871 4 10
Public works	8,411 15 2	2,401 15 9
Total ...	91,378 10 11	93,955 13 11

The excess of Rs. 2,577 over the gross expenditure of the previous year occurred chiefly under diet, the cost of which rose by Rs. 6,293, owing to the high prices of food-grains which prevailed throughout the year. At Dacca the cost of 652 maunds of rice, purchased when prices were comparatively low, in view of increased scarcity during the current year, has been entered in the asylum accounts for the year. The increase of Rs. 1,258 under contingencies is mainly due to the supply of uniforms for warders and the larger sums spent on the amusement of the lunatics.

The gross cost of each lunatic at the different asylums for the past two years and the cost per head of average strength are given in the following table:—

	1895. Rs. A. P.	1896. Rs. A. P.
Dullunda	117 0 1	113 5 11
Dacca	102 7 4	107 12 4
Patna	89 2 6	93 1 5
Cuttack	188 0 3	190 6 0
Berhampore	77 12 8	84 2 5
Average cost in all asylums	99 6 6	102 12 0
Details of cost.		
Establishment	37 4 6	37 15 3
Diet	37 15 8	45 1 0
Clothing and bedding	2 14 2	3 0 0
Medicine	1 4 4	1 2 10
Contingencies and miscellaneous ...	6 4 2	7 5 9
	85 10 11	94 8 10
Public Works Department charges ...	9 2 5	3 11 6
Rates and taxes	4 7 5	4 5 8
Forms and stationery	0 1 9	0 2 0
	99 6 6	102 12 0

The profits from the Dullunda dairy farm fell from Rs. 1,092-4-9 in 1895 to Rs. 646-13-9 owing to a change in the system of administration. At Dacca the farm was able to make a small profit besides supplying the patients. The dairy at Berhampore was opened in the latter part of the year: a cowshed was built, twelve cows were purchased, and the farm is now working satisfactorily.

There were 17 admissions and 2 re-admissions to the European Asylum at Bhowanipur during the year, while 32 patients remained from the previous year, making a total of 51 against 54 in 1896. Two of the persons admitted were criminal lunatics. There were 6 recoveries, against 10 in the former

year; one person was despatched to Europe under the Merchant Shipping Act, and one as a civil pauper lunatic; two persons were transferred to the care of friends, and five died; so that the inmates of the asylum at the end of the year numbered 36. Accommodation is provided for 23 males and 19 females; and as the number confined on any one night did not exceed 21 males and 15 females, there was no overcrowding at any time of the year. The daily average strength was 18·11, against 26·57 in the preceding year; the general health of the inmates was good, there having been only 9 admissions to hospital. The total expenditure decreased from Rs. 22,838 to Rs. 21,269; but owing, again, to the smaller number of patients and to the smaller sum received from paying patients, the average cost of each lunatic to Government rose from Rs. 313 to Rs. 359. Government contributed Rs. 11,835, against Rs. 11,901 in the preceding year. Receipts from paying patients fell from Rs. 10,926 to Rs. 9,424, in consequence of a decrease in the number of patients of the first and second classes.

CHEMICAL EXAMINER'S DEPARTMENT.

The number of analyses performed during the year was 3,655, against 3,342 in 1895 and 2,940 in 1894. The increase was due to the fact that for the first time 312 samples of imported goods were analysed for the Customs Department, with the object of ascertaining the amount of duty assessable, and of testing their composition and the accuracy of the trade descriptions annexed to them. In addition to his analytical work, the Chemical Examiner verified the petroleum-testing apparatus of the ports of Rangoon and Akyab, and gave opinions on 12 technical questions, including proposed amendments of the Explosives Act, the testing of petroleum, the detection of poisonous minerals in the lime-juice supplied to Indian emigrants, the spontaneous combustion of ships' water-signal lights, and the preservation of ganja.

The total number of medico-legal cases referred to the Chemical Examiner during the year was 952, against 829 in the preceding year, while the number of articles sent for examination in connection with them was 1,732—an increase of 88. Cases of human poisoning rose from 450 to 507, and of cattle-poisoning from 219 to 297. The viscera of 306 human beings suspected to contain poison were examined during the year, as against 292 in 1895, and in 54·24 per cent. of these cases poison was found, against a percentage of 54·45 in 1895 and 45·86 in 1894. Opium was, as usual, the most common form of poison, being found in 24·50 per cent. of the cases of human fatal poisoning, while arsenic was found in 11·76 per cent. The percentages of these two poisons in the previous year were 26·54 and 15·23 respectively. In 139 out of 306 human viscera and in 345 out of 645 other suspected substances sent up for analysis no poison was detected. The number of cattle viscera examined was 174, as against 132 in the preceding year, and in these arsenic was discovered in 66·08 per cent., against 79·54 per cent. in 1895.

The number of articles tested for purity and quality rose from 1,698 to 1,923, including 448 samples of explosives, 459 of petroleum and inflammable oils, 13 of *ghi* and butter alleged to have been adulterated, 57 samples of spirit tested for the Collector of Customs, 48 samples of opium, and 207 other articles received from various departments of Government.

The number of analyses of drinking-water conducted during the year was 169, against 183 in 1895. The results were as follows:—

Good ...	... 22	Indifferent ...	... 32
Fair ...	... 71	Bad ...	... 44

Only 13 per cent. of the waters received were classified as good. The worst sample was from the Ferry Ghat well in Calcutta, but the water from the well of the Pabna jail, from the Markand tank at Puri, from the Balliaghatta tank and from the Bally khal, was also found to be especially bad. Besides these, the water taken from three tube-wells was found unfit for use—in two

cases, both from Narayanganj, on account of the quantity of mineral constituents and organic impurity, in the third, from the Chapra Jail, owing to the excess of saline matter contained.

Samples of ganja packed in different ways were subjected to chemical analysis at intervals during the year, and the two years preceding. The result was to show that the narcotic properties of the drug are reduced by keeping, while its fragrance is destroyed by packing in sealed tins. Besides the chemical analyses, eight physiological experiments were made during the year to test the strength of the stored drug. The samples were all found to be still active after three and a half years' keeping, but it needed three or four times the dose to produce the effect of the fresh drug.

No. I.

Map of the
LOWER PROVINCES
OF
BENGAL
SHOWING THE
PERCENTAGE OF CHILDREN UNDER
INSTRUCTION
in 1896-97.
Scale 1 Inch = 80 Miles or less
Excludes Schools for Europeans.
REFERENCES.
Class 1. Above 30 per cent.
,, 2. 20 to 30 ,,
,, 3. 10 to 20 ,,
,, 4. 5 to 10 ,,
1. KARSINGPUR
2. BARAMBA
3. TIGIRIA
4. ATGHAR
BAY OF BENGAL
Mouths of the
NEPAL
BHUTAN
NATIVE STATES
CENTRAL PROVINCES
MADRAS PRESIDENCY
CHOTA NAGPUR
BIHAR
ASSAM
BURMA
CALCUTTA
Gonda
Uska Bazar
Fyzabad
Basti
Gorakhpur
Azamgarh
Mau
Ballia
Ghazipur
Benares
Mirzapur
Chunar
Jaunpur
Darbhanga
Motihari
Muzaffarpur
Chapra
Dinapore
Arrah
Gaya
Bihar
Monghyr
Bhagalpur
Rajmahal
Purnea
Dinajpur
Maniharí
Malda
English Bazar
Rangpur
Boalia
Murshidabad
Berhampur
Patna
Bogra
Mymensingh
Tura
Rangpur
Jalpaiguri
Kuch Bihar
Darjeeling
Tumlong
Daltonganj
Palamau
Hazaribagh
Lohardaga
Ranchi
Sasaram
Sherghati
Deoghar
Naya Dumka
Suri
Ramgarh
Pirulia
Bankura
Midnapur
Hooghly
Howrah
Jessore
Nadia
Khulna
Barisal
Backergunge
Noakhali
Comilla
Agartalla
Chittagong
Akyab
Kaladan
Sambalpur
Bilaspur
Raigarh
Bhadrakh
Balasore
Cuttack
Angul
Bhundesar
Ganjam
Chilka Lake
Sunderbunds
Sandip Channel
Barisal Guns
Meghna R.
Brahmaputra R.
Ganges R.
Hooghly R.
Damodar R.
Subarnarekha R.
Mahanadi R.
Brahmani R.
Baitarani R.
Kasai R.
Mayurakshi R.
Barakar R.
Son R.
Karamnasa R.
Kosi R.
Tista R.
Karatoya R.
Atrai R.
Padma R.
Surma R.
Kusiyara R.
Kaladan R.
Naaf R.
Mayu R.
Lungleh
Rutton Peak
Sylhet
Cachar
Tipperah
Hill Tipperah
Chanda
Wardha
Nagpur
Jashpur
Chanda
Bastar
Sambalpur
Orissa
Tributary States
Chota Nagpur
Bengal
Assam
Burma
Central Provinces
Madras Presidency
Native States
Nepal
Bhutan
Sikkim
Darjeeling
Kuch Bihar
Tipperah
Hill Tipperah
Cachar
Sylhet
Lungleh
Akyab
Kaladan
Mayu R.
Naaf R.
Meghna R.
Brahmaputra R.
Ganges R.
Hooghly R.
Damodar R.
Subarnarekha R.
Mahanadi R.
Brahmani R.
Baitarani R.
Kasai R.
Mayurakshi R.
Barakar R.
Son R.
Karamnasa R.
Kosi R.
Tista R.
Karatoya R.
Atrai R.
Padma R.
Surma R.
Kusiyara R.
Kaladan R.
Naaf R.
Mayu R.
Sandip Channel
Barisal Guns
Backergunge
Noakhali
Comilla
Agartalla
Chittagong
Akyab
Kaladan

VII.—INSTRUCTION.

Education.

Preliminary.

UNDER the instructions of the Government of India, the Provincial Education Report for 1896-97 embraces a summary of the educational operations of the last five years, arranged as far as possible in the same manner as the second quinquennial review of education in India which was compiled by the late Mr. A. M. Nash.

Number under instruction.

The following table shows the number of schools and colleges in Bengal, and the number of pupils in them at the end of each year, from 1891-92 to 1896-97:—

CLASS OF INSTITUTIONS.	1891-92.		1892-93.		1893-94.		1894-95.		1895-96.		1896-97.	
	Institutions.	Pupils.	Institutions.	Pupils.	Institutions.	Pupils.	Institutions.	Pupils.	Institutions.	Pupils.	Institutions.	Pupils.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13
A.—Public institutions—												
Colleges ... Arts ...	34	5,225	33	5,443	36	6,240	36	6,122	37	6,193	38	6,384
Colleges ... Professional...	14	1,062	16	1,047	16	1,157	16	1,257	17	1,823	18	1,889
Secondary schools for Boys ...	2,308	197,285	2,353	201,749	2,397	202,213	2,421	210,405	2,447	210,976	2,475	218,739
Secondary schools for Girls ...	61	5,899	53	4,798	66	5,571	56	4,637	62	5,169	57	5,355
Primary schools for Boys ...	48,587	1,123,560	47,533	1,123,225	47,791	1,130,551	49,804	1,206,285	51,006	1,240,679	49,650	1,243,803
Primary schools for Girls ...	2,682	52,402	2,803	55,451	2,976	59,440	3,205	63,840	3,338	64,798	3,204	64,064
Special schools ...	270	7,438	340	8,354	333	8,565	262	8,613	202	8,172	198	8,359
Total Public institutions	53,956	1,392,371	53,131	1,400,067	53,615	1,413,737	55,800	1,501,159	57,109	1,537,810	55,640	1,548,593
B.—Private institutions—												
Advanced	2,988	34,862	3,013	32,727	3,141	33,303	3,245	35,006	3,264	34,692	2,982	31,641
Elementary For boys	10,720	103,628	10,289	100,842	10,327	101,049	10,614	104,495	10,406	103,713	8,803	91,853
Elementary For girls	160	1,104	171	1,420	134	1,178	82	859	74	787	422	2,688
Total Private institutions	13,868	139,594	13,473	134,989	13,602	135,530	13,941	140,360	13,744	139,192	12,207	126,182
GRAND TOTAL ...	67,824	1,531,965	66,604	1,535,056	67,217	1,549,267	69,741	1,641,519	70,853	1,677,002	67,847	1,674,775

Compared with the figures for 1891-92, the total number of institutions had increased in 1896-97 by 23, or ·03 per cent., and the pupils attending them by 142,810, or 9·3 per cent. The largest number of institutions open during the quinquennium was 70,853 in 1895-96, and the decrease to 67,847 in 1896-97 was due to the scarcity. The fluctuation in the number of pupils, although to a less extent, was due to similar causes. The figures rose from 1,531,965 in 1891-92 to 1,677,002 in 1895-96, and fell again slightly to 1,674,775 in 1896-97. The effect of the famine on education therefore, so far as the year 1896-97 is concerned, was to reduce the number of institutions by 3,006, but the number of pupils by only 2,227.

The surest test of progress, however, lies in a comparison of the statistics for public institutions, since those for private institutions are not always reliable. The former showed an increase during the quinquennium of 1,684, or 3·1 per cent., in number, and of 156,222, or 11·2 per cent., in attendance. With the exception of the secondary schools for girls and the special schools which suffered a slight loss, every class of public institutions shared in the general increase. The number of Arts and Professional Colleges rose by 4 each, and there were three more Arts Colleges which furnished no returns, namely, the Bishop's College at Calcutta, the Harendralal College at Munshiganj, and St. Joseph's College at Darjeeling. Secondary schools for boys increased by 167, primary schools for boys by 1,063, and primary schools for girls by 522.

Ratio of pupils to population.

The total population of Bengal, according to the census of 1891, is 73,043,697, of whom 36,412,749 are males and 36,630,948 females. This give sat the usual rate of 15 per cent. 5,461,912 male children and 5,494,642 female children of school-going age. Of the pupils on the educational returns, 1,561,008 are boys and 113,767 are girls. Thus of all boys of school-going age 28·5 per cent. and of all girls of school-going age 2·0 per cent. were at school in 1896-97. The percentages of 1895-96 were 28·6 and 2·0, respectively, and those of 1891-92 were 26·3 and 1·8.

Expenditure.

The following table shows the expenditure, both direct and indirect, from public and private sources on institutions of all classes:—

Head of Charges.	1891-92.						1896-97.					
	Provincial revenues.	District funds.	Municipal funds.	Fees.	Other sources.	Total.	Provincial revenues.	District funds.	Municipal funds.	Fees.	Other sources.	Total.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Collegiate	5,66,257	...	78	3,25,323	1,40 296	10,31,954	5,49,574	...	...	3,96,858	1,42,107	10,88,539
Secondary	4,74,258	2,29,941	46,991	19,53,152	8,47,339	35,51,681	5,31,233	2,22,865	25,383	22,70,680	9,87,466	40,37,627
Primary	2,09,769	4,74,302	24,984	15,94,736	5,44,964	28,48,755	2,27,485	5,51,119	63,095	17,66,102	5,91,311	31,99,112
Special	2,35,240	6,339	1,281	60,383	71,629	3,74,932	2,66,984	14,814	1,930	72,667	1,04,486	4,60,881
University	...	...	...	93,744	...	93,744	...	...	...	1,61,430	...	1,61,430
Direction and Inspection.	4,13,420	2,34,863	406	...	3,590	6,52,279	4,20,370	2,73,829	2,398	...	3,733	7,00,330
Scholarships	1,70,393	20,217	11	...	23,359	2,14,480	1,67,698	28,336	989	...	29,970	2,26,993
Buildings and Furniture.	3,77,916	5,204	5,621	214	39,371	4,28,326	4,58,936	5,596	3,308	84,555	1,61,155	7,13,550
Miscellaneous	48,208	80,823	3,041	10,567	13,900	1,56,539	70,804	75,852	5,830	1,09,249	1,18,438	3,80,173
Total ...	24,95 961	10,51,749	82,413	40,38,119	16,84,448	93,52,690	26,93,084	11,72,411	1,02,933	48,61,541	21,38,666	1,09,68,635

The total expenditure from all sources during the quinquennium increased by Rs. 16,15,945, or 17·2 per cent. The expenditure from public sources rose by Rs. 3,38,305, or 9·3 per cent., and that from private sources by Rs. 12,77,640, or 22·3 per cent. To the increase in the expenditure from Provincial Revenues shown above (Rs. 1,98,123) should be added an amount transferred since 1894-95 to certain District Boards at the rate of Rs. 31,000 a year as extra primary grants, and also a further sum of Rs. 30,555 made over when some of the Departmental Sub-Inspectors were transferred to those bodies in 1895-96. This partially also accounts for the increase of expenditure from Local Funds of Rs. 1,20,662. The increase of about 25 per cent. in Municipal expenditure is the result of the Government orders of 1892-93, by which every Mufassal Municipality in the Province was required to make adequate provision for primary education within its limits. The large increase of Rs. 8,23,422 in expenditure from fees is a very satisfactory feature of the progress of the quinquennium.

All the heads of expenditure from Provincial Revenues show an increase, except Collegiate Education and Scholarships, in which the decrease was slight. Under Local Funds, the decrease against Secondary Education is partly due to the greater calls made on the resources of District and Municipal Boards since the middle schools were made over to them in 1887-88; and in Municipalities, a portion of the funds formerly spent on secondary has been properly diverted to primary education. The increase of expenditure by Local Bodies on scholarships is due to the creation of special scholarships, chiefly for female medical students and students of technical schools. The establishment of

technical schools at the head-quarters of some districts also explains the increase against special instruction under those heads.

Supervising establishment.

The following table shows the number of Inspecting Officers of all grades in March 1892 and March 1897:—

Year.	Inspectors.	Inspectress.	Assistant Inspectors.	Deputy Inspectors.	Sub-Inspectors.	Inspecting Pandits and chief Gurus.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
1892-93 ...	6	1	10 (*a*)	46	193 (*c*)	921
1896-97 ...	6	1	10 (*a*)	48 (*b*)	210	479

(*a*) Including 2 Assistant Inspectors of Muhammadan Education.
(*b*) Including 2 Additional Deputy Inspectors and 1 Special Deputy Inspector of Schools.
(*c*) Including 2 Educational Clerks.

The number of Inspectors and Assistant Inspectors of Schools remained unchanged during the five years. The Orissa Division was separated from the Western Circle in 1892-93 and made an independent charge; but in 1893-94 the Rajshahi and Burdwan Divisions were placed under one Inspector. In 1896-97, however, by the reorganization of the Educational Service, eight Inspectorships were sanctioned for Bengal, but the new scale was not brought into effect until after the close of the quinquennium. The post of the Assistant Inspector of European Schools was abolished in 1893-94; and on the other hand, the Assistant Inspectorships of the Rajshahi and Dacca Divisions, which had long been held in abeyance, were revived. There is now an Assistant Inspector in each Division except Orissa.

In a few districts the large number of secondary schools has rendered it necessary to provide additional Deputy Inspectors: this increase, though sanctioned in 1896-97, had only been partly carried out before the close of the quinquennium. The number of Deputy Inspectors thus rose during the last five years from 46 to 48.

The number of Sub-Inspectors shows an increase during the last five years from 193 to 210. The average number of schools under each Sub-Inspector is 251, but in some of the more advanced areas the average number is much higher—631 in Cuttack, 597 in Backergunge, 589 in Balasore, and 453 and 402 in Midnapore and Puri respectively.

The decrease from 921 to 479 in the number of persons employed in the inspection of primary schools under the supervision of Sub-Inspectors is chiefly due to the gradual replacement of chief gurus by inspecting pandits, which commenced in 1892-93. The chief gurus had their own pathsalas to look after, and could not devote sufficient time to inspection work: it was therefore decided to employ whole-time officers in their stead.

University education.

The number of Arts Colleges rose from 34 in 1891-92 to 38 in 1896-97, when the number was one less than in the previous year. The number of pupils attending them rose from 5,225 to 6,384, or by 22·2 per cent. during the quinquennium. As in 1892, the number of Colleges maintained by Government was 12, and of those aided from public funds 7. Twenty-four of the Colleges taught the B.A. standard, against 20 in 1892: the rest did not teach beyond the F.A. standard. Three of the Colleges, including one maintained by Government, were for female scholars.

The total expenditure on Colleges rose from Rs. 7,07,105 to Rs. 7,47,764, or by 5·7 per cent., against an increase of 30 per cent. in the preceding quinquennium: the increase in expenditure was much less in proportion than the increase in the number of pupils, which was 22·2 per cent. The cost to Provincial revenues increased from Rs. 2,92,686 to Rs. 2,96,397 in 1896-97, or by 1·3 per cent. Rupees 96,899 were spent in the Presidency College alone, which is

the most expensive institution under Government. The average annual cost to Government of educating a student in this institution was Rs. 172 in 1896-97, against Rs. 223 in 1891-92. No College in Bengal is in receipt of aid from District Funds. The Midnapore College is managed by the local Municipality, but cost that body nothing in 1896-97. There was thus, at the end of the quinquennium, no expenditure from Municipal Funds on collegiate education.

There was an increase in the expenditure from fees in Colleges from Rs. 2,75,505 to Rs. 3,10,506, or by 12·7 per cent. This part of expenditure was 41·5 per cent. of the total in 1896-97, against 38·9 per cent. in 1891-92. In Government Colleges, the percentage rose from 34·9 to 35·4; in aided Colleges from 36 to 41, and in unaided Colleges from 57·7 to 62·4. The average fees paid by each pupil in Government Colleges are more than two-thirds of those paid in aided Colleges, while the average cost of educating each pupil in the former is more than double the average cost in the latter.

The expenditure from subscriptions and other sources is very small in Government Colleges, being less than 3 per cent. of the total. In aided Colleges, which are mostly under Missionary management, it is over 44 per cent. of the total.

The number of students who passed the different University Examinations in Arts from the Colleges in Bengal during the last five years was as follows:—

First Arts 4,850, Bachelor of Arts 1,859, Master of Arts 329. Of the M.A.'s, 192 came from the Government Colleges (162 from the Presidency College alone), 43 from the aided Missionary Colleges, 13 from two unaided Colleges, and 81 were private students. English continues to be the most popular subject for this degree, but 81 persons took the M.A. degree in Science: this is a new and hopeful sign. In the B.A. Examinations also the percentage of students taking the Science course rose from 16 in 1891-92 to 35·4 in 1896-97. The proportion of failures among Arts candidates appears to have been slightly greater than among Science candidates. During the period under review adequate provision for scientific instruction was made in Government Colleges, and the physical and chemical laboratories were improved and enlarged. Some of the Colleges under private management made efforts in the same direction.

No Government Colleges were transferred to private management during the quinquennium, because no private individuals could be found who were willing to undertake the responsibility. As regards the extension of Collegiate education, there is no need for further effort on the part of Government, private enterprise having, in this respect, done all that the circumstances required. The only Division in which there is no College at present is Chota Nagpur.

Natives of India, who have graduated either in India or in England, are being extensively employed as higher Inspecting Officers, as Professors of Colleges, and Head Masters of Training Schools. In the Indian Educational Service there are three natives of Bengal, and in the Provincial Service there are 96, of whom 63 are Professors. It has been decided that, with the exception of the Presidency, Dacca and Patna Colleges, all the Arts Colleges will be manned, as far as possible, by officers of the Provincial Service.

Secondary Education.

The schools imparting secondary education are divided into three classes—high English, middle English, and middle vernacular. With the exception of a few schools for Europeans, which have been given the option of preparing pupils for the high school examination, all high schools teach the Collegiate Entrance standard, and the middle schools teach the middle examination standard with or without the English language as an extra subject: in the latter class of schools mensuration, physics, and similar subjects are also taught.

The number of English secondary schools, high and middle, increased during the quinquennium under review from 1,195 to 1,395, or by 11·7 per cent., and the number of pupils attending them from 135,934 to 153,298, or by 12·8 per cent. The number of high schools shows an advance from 368 to 393, and their attendance from 77,433 to 83,640; the number of middle schools an increase from 827 to 942, and their attendance from 58,501 to 69,658. The average strength of a school of this class was 115 at the end, against 114 at the beginning of the quinquennium.

No. II.

Map of the
LOWER PROVINCES
OF
BENGAL
SHOWING THE
PERCENTAGE OF BOYS IN THE SECONDARY
STAGE OF INSTRUCTION
in 1896-97.
Scale 1 Inch=80 Miles or thereabouts
82°
86°
90°
24°
20°
N.W. PROVINCES
NEPAL
BHUTAN
ASSAM
BURMA
C. I. AGENCY
CENTRAL PROVINCES
MADRAS PRESIDENCY
BIHAR
CHOTA NAGPUR
ORISSA
BENGAL
Gonda
Uska Bazar
Fyzabad
Basti
Gorakhpur
Azamgarh
Jaunpur
Ghazipur
Ballia
ALLAHABAD
Benares
Mirzapur
Chunar
Chapra
Dinapore
Arrah
Patna
Muzaffarpur
Darbhanga
Motihari
Bettiah
Bibar
Gaya
Sasaram
Monghyr
Bhagalpur
Rajmahal
Purnea
Dinajpur
Maniharí
Malda
English Bazar
Bogra
Rangpur
Tumlong
Darjeeling
Jalpaiguri
Kuch Bihar
Tura
Mymensingh
Rampur Boalia
Murshidabad
Berhampore
Pabna
Dacca
Faridpur
Comilla
Agartalla
Noakhali
Chittagong
Lungleh
Deoghur
Naya Dumka
Daltonganj
Palamau
Hazaribagh
Lohardaga
Ranchi
Ranigunj
Purulia
Bankura
Suri
Nadia
Krishnagar
Burdwan
Jessore
Hooghly
Howrah
CALCUTTA
Alipore
Khulna
Barisal
Backergunge
Midnapore
Chaibassa
Sambalpur
Bilaspur
Raigarh
Balasore
CUTTACK
Puri
Bhundesar
Ganjam
Mouths of the Ganges
BAY OF BENGAL
1. NARSINGHPUR
2. BARAMBA
3. TIGIRIA
4. ATHGAR
Excludes Schools for Europeans.
REFERENCES.
Class 1. Above 2 per cent.
" 2. 1 to 2 "
" 3. From ·5 to 1 per cent.
" 4. below ½ or ·5 "

No. III.

Map of the
LOWER PROVINCES
OF
BENGAL
SHOWING THE
PERCENTAGE OF BOYS IN THE PRIMARY
STAGE OF INSTRUCTION
in 1896-97.
Scale 1 Inch=80 Miles or more
Excludes Schools for Europeans.
REFERENCES.
Class 1. Over 40 per cent.
" 2. 30 to 40 "
" 3. 20 to 30 "
" 4. 10 to 20 "
1. NARSINGHPUR
2. SARAMBA
3. TIGIRIA
4. ATGAR
BAY OF BENGAL
Mouths of the
CHOTA NAGPUR
CENTRAL PROVINCES
MADRAS PRESIDENCY
NEPAL
BHUTAN
ASSAM
BURMA
ALLAHABAD
CALCUTTA
CUTTACK
82°
86°
90°
24°
20°

The number of secondary English schools maintained by Government was 55, the same as in 1891-92; the number maintained by District or Municipal Boards fell off from 28 to 22, while that of aided schools rose from 770 to 853, and unaided schools from 342 to 405. One of the Government secondary schools—the Kurseong Boarding School—is a hill school for European and Eurasian pupils.

The number of vernacular secondary schools for boys rose from 1,113 with 61,351 pupils to 1,140 with 65,441 pupils, and their average strength rose during the period from 55 to 58. Thirty-seven of these schools were maintained by Government, against 33 in 1892, the increase having taken place in Chota Nagpur and other backward parts of the Province to which the grant-in-aid system is not suitable; 149 (against 152) were maintained by District and Municipal Boards during 1896-97, 811 were aided (the same number as in 1892), and 143 against 117 were unaided.

The number of boys in the high and middle stages in secondary schools increased from 26,600 and 44,761 to 27,829 and 45,883, respectively. These represent about one-third of the pupils in secondary schools, and the remaining two-thirds belong to the primary stages. The proportion of boys in high and middle stages to the total number of boys of school-going age rose from 1·3 to 1·4 per cent., and that of those learning English to the number of pupils in English secondary schools from 84·4 to 85·2. There were also 10,342 pupils in vernacular secondary schools and 1,706 pupils in primary schools, making a grand total of 142,620 for 1896-97 as the number of pupils learning English in secondary and primary schools.

The number of successful candidates from Bengal at the Entrance Examination of 1892 was 1,695; in 1897 it rose to 2,899. The increase is large but does not necessarily indicate proportionate progress, as much depends upon the greater or less difficulty of the examination in one year as compared with another. This is evident from the fact that the general percentage of successful candidates which stood at 39 in 1892 rose suddenly to 65 in 1893, and fell again to 42 in 1894.

The number of successful candidates at the middle school examination for Indian pupils rose from 3,280 to 4,598, of whom 2,296 (against 1,498 in 1882) passed with English certificates, and 2,302 (against 1,782) with vernacular certificates. Previous to 1893-94, these examinations were conducted by Inspectors, each with a separate set of questions for his own circle; but since that year one set of examination papers has been used for all Bengali-speaking districts, though the answer papers are still examined at local centres.

The Monghyr Zilla School was transferred by Government to a Joint-Committee during the period under review; but with this exception it was not found advisable to give further effect to the recommendation of the Education Commission for the withdrawal of Government in favour of private managers.

Primary Education.

At the commencement of the quinquennial period 22·3 per cent. of the total male population of school-going age (out of a total of 26·3 per cent. at school) were receiving primary instruction: at its close this percentage rose to 25·2 (out of 28·5 per cent. at school). Of the total number of boys in the primary stages in 1897, only 10·7 per cent. were in the primary departments of secondary schools, and the rest were in primary schools proper. The number of the latter class of schools rose during the five years from 48,589 to 49,650, or by 2·2 per cent., and the attendance in them increased from 1,123,560 to 1,243,893, or by 10·7 per cent., the average strength of each school having increased from 23 to 25—a fact which shows that these schools generally stand on a firmer basis than five years ago. The growth in the number of pupils depends more or less on agricultural conditions, and is liable to violent fluctuations. There was an actual, but very slight, decrease in 1892-93, and a large increase in 1894-95, which was, no doubt, due to the agricultural prosperity which the country was then enjoying. The results of the last year's operations show, in spite of famine and high prices, the number of boys in primary schools of both classes, as not only larger than the number in 1891-92, but also larger than that of 1895-96. In order to weed out useless schools, minimum limits have been set to the grants-in-aid that might be earned by the results of the annual examinations, but with this

qualification payment has been made, as much as possible, according to results: every effort was made to keep down indirect expenditure, such as that on prizes. As the combined effect of these measures and of increased grants from public sources, the average income of a primary school rose from Rs. 58 in 1892 to Rs. 67 in 1897, the annual cost per pupil also showing a slight increase from Rs. 2·6 to Rs. 2·7. At the beginning of 1891-92 32·5 per cent. of the total direct expenditure on primary schools for native pupils was given in fixed stipends; at the end of 1896-97 this had been brought down to 29·9 per cent. Primary schools are maintained under public management only in exceptionally backward tracts. Their number increased during the period under review from 18 to 41. The aided schools constitute about 73·9 per cent. of the primary schools of the Province, and contain more than 81·5 per cent. of the pupils attending them. Their number diminished by 7·4 per cent. during the five years, but the attendance rose by over 5 per cent. and the average strength from 24·4 to 27·6.

The total expenditure on primary schools for boys increased from Rs. 25,72,095 to Rs. 28,90,289, or by 12·3 per cent. The grants from Provincial Revenues rose from Rs. 1,43,622 to Rs. 1,64,926, or by 14·9 per cent.; from District Funds from Rs. 4,47,374 to Rs. 5,11,945, or by 14·5 per cent.; and from Municipal Funds from Rs. 16,489 to Rs. 53,468, or by 224·2 per cent. Nearly half the increase in the District Fund expenditure is explained by the transfer to it since 1894-95 of a sum of Rs. 31,000 a year from Provincial Revenues, for expenditure on primary instruction, and the increase in Municipal expenditure is due to the orders passed in 1892-93, described above. The increase from Rs. 19,64,610 to Rs. 21,59,950, or by 10 per cent., in the expenditure from fees and other local sources corresponds nearly with the increase in the number of pupils already noticed. During 1897 the average annual incidence per pupil of the expenditure from fees was Re. ·45 in schools under public management and Rs. 1·53 in aided schools, against Re. ·62 and Rs. 1·54 respectively in 1892, the decrease being probably due to the agricultural distress of the year.

The increase in the number of passes at the Upper and Lower Primary Scholarship Examinations from 2,491 to 3,826 in the case of the former, and from 18,630 to 26,987 in the case of the latter, is a satisfactory sign of progress. An important step towards uniformity in results was taken in 1893-94, when it was arranged that a common examination should be held of all the candidates for lower primary scholarships and pass certificates in each Inspector's circle, instead of a separate examination for each district.

Special measures for aboriginal and backward races.

The forest tribes are chiefly to be found in the Chota Nagpur and Bhagalpur Divisions, the Orissa Tributary Mahals, the South Lushai Hills, and the hilly parts of the Birbhum, Bankura and Mymensingh districts. In all these places special efforts have been made to encourage the spread of primary education, and the Department has been materially assisted by extensive Missionary organizations. There are three high schools,—one maintained by Government, one aided, and one unaided,—which are maintained chiefly for aboriginal pupils; and scholarships have been set apart in some of the districts for their benefit. But some forest tribes still have a strong dislike for education; the Bhuinya tribes of the Keonjhar State recently burnt the schoolhouses, and they are said to regard police and education as equal forms of oppression.

The number of aboriginal puplis rose during the quinquennium from 29,663 to 37,870 in 1896-97. In 1895-96 it was 38,971; but the scarcity affected the attendance during the last year to some extent. Of the number returned in 1896-97, 22 were in the collegiate stage, against 7 in 1891-92; 400 were in high schools, against 223; and 919 in middle schools, against 911. The pupils in girls' schools have increased from 1,428 to 2,340; Christians from 4,005 to 6,567, and non-Christians from 25,658 to 31,303. There were no non-Christians in Colleges in 1891-92; in 1896-97 there were 15 pupils of this class receiving collegiate education. Six pupils of aboriginal descent passed the last Entrance examination, against two in 1891-92; in the primary examinations also there has been progress, 59 and 627 respectively having passed the last upper and lower examinations, against 51 and 313 in 1892;

but the results of the Middle Scholarship examinations show a falling off from 33 to 13 passes, chiefly on account of the raising of the German Mission School at Ranchi from the Middle English to the High English status.

Night Schools.

One thousand five hundred and eighty-seven night schools, nearly all of which teach the primary course, were returned for 1896-97, as working for day-labourers, who attended them after the day's work was over. When situated in towns and large villages, they are said to work fairly well, but there are grave doubts as to the trustworthiness of the school registers in most of them, so that it is difficult to say how many of the pupils are *bonâ fide* day-labourers, and how many are day-scholars of neighbouring schools, whose names are placed on the rolls for the purpose of securing larger grants.

School Post Offices.

The system of placing rural post offices under school-masters, with an extra remuneration varying from Re. 1 to Rs. 10 a month, dates as far back as 1884, and in 1893 there were 432 post offices in charge of village school-masters. In that year the Post-master-General desired to further extend the system, and asked for the co-operation of the Education Department, which was readily offered. The effect has been a large increase in the number of school post offices, the number returned for 1896-97 being 697, against 596 in the preceding year.

Training Schools for teachers.

In 1896-97 arrangements were, for the first time, made for the training of English teachers for secondary schools: there had previously been provision for the training of vernacular teachers only. English classes were opened in connection with the training schools at Calcutta, Hooghly, Dacca, Patna, and Cuttack, the instructing staffs of each of these institutions being strengthened by the appointment of an additional teacher, and extra stipends being created for the pupil-teachers. There are, as yet, no training schools of the collegiate class in the Province. Three grades of teacher's certificates in English have been arranged for, but classes for the first two standards only have as yet been opened.

The first examination for English certificates for Masters was held in April 1897. The results were disappointing. Altogether 72 candidates (including 5 private candidates) were examined, of whom only 6 passed—1 in the first grade (a B.A. private student) and 5 in the second.

No training schools for mistresses are maintained by Government, but there are some schools of this class kept up by the different Missionary Societies, to supply teachers to their own female schools which receive aid from Provincial Revenues. Since 1894-95 examinations have been held for the award of female teachers' certificates.

The following table shows the number of vernacular Training Schools for Masters on the 31st March 1892 and on the same date of 1897, and the number of students in them :—

Year.	Maintained by Government.		Aided.		Total.	
	Schools.	Pupils.	Schools.	Pupils.	Schools.	Pupils.
	2	3	4	5	6	7
1891-92 ...	15	658	6	229	21	887
1896-97 ...	13	574	7	291	20	865

The school of this class at Puri was abolished in 1895-96.

The cost of the schools under public management remained practically stationary up to 1895-96, when it amounted to Rs. 67,668, but was raised to Rs. 79,634 in 1896-97, by the opening of the English classes. The total expenditure in the Calcutta schools alone was Rs. 24,226, of which Rs. 5,462

was paid from Provincial Revenues. The average cost per pupil in Government schools rose from Rs. 106 in 1892 to Rs. 137 in 1897, owing chiefly to the cost of the English classes.

TECHNICAL EDUCATION.

Law classes.

During the quinquennium under review the number of Law Colleges or Colleges to which a Law class is attached rose from 12 to 16, one of the new Colleges being a Government institution. The number of students reading for the degree rose from 563 to 658. The Law classes in Government Colleges cost nothing to Government, the Professors being paid out of the fee receipts. The total number of candidates admitted to the Bachelor of Law degree during the last five years was 662.

Medical schools.

The Government Medical College at Calcutta and four Government Medical schools in different parts of the Province are maintained by Government for the training of Civil Hospital Assistants, Apothecaries, Military pupils, Midwives and Nurses. Six unaided schools are returned in 1897, against 5 in 1892; four of these teach Homœopathy or Electro-Homœopathy.

The Calcutta Medical College is the only institution in the Province which is affiliated to the University in Medicine. The rule rendering the B.A. degree a necessary qualification for admission to the degree of Doctor in Medicine has been rescinded by the University. In 1894-95 an annual test examination was established in the Medical College, with a view to weeding out students who had no aptitude for medical study, and no hope of success in the final examinations. This measure has brought about excellent results. The numbers in the College rose from 255 to 468 during the quinquennial period. At the University examinations during the period, 88 students of the College obtained final licenses, and 16 the degree of Bachelor in Medicine and Surgery, including four who also obtained honours in Medicine. One Licentiate and one Bachelor of Medicine were women. Only one student was admitted to the degree of Doctor. Besides these, 83 military pupils, 8 female practitioners, 81 midwives and 53 native *dhais* obtained certificates of proficiency from the College.

Preparatory Technical Education.

Preparatory Technical Education is imparted in primary, secondary and training schools. Drawing is a compulsory subject in the first grade training schools: 371 students passed from these schools during the last five years, of whom 62 were awarded special certificates as qualified to be teachers of drawing in high schools. Drawing masters are now largely employed in High schools, and it was decided in 1894-95 that in the award of junior scholarships for 1897 and subsequent years credit should be given for marks obtained in drawing. This step at once popularized the study of drawing, and the number of passes in this subject from schools under public management alone rose from 4 in 1892 and 25 in 1896 to 217 in 1897. There were, besides, 293 pupils from schools under private management who passed in this subject at the last Matriculation Examination. The other subjects of a technical character taught in the high schools are physical geography and elementary physics. In middle and primary schools drawing cannot be introduced for some time to come, for want of qualified teachers. Agriculture and physics are, however, prescribed for the upper primary examination, together with mensuration and native accounts: sanitation is compulsory in both primary standards.

Technical Education proper.

The Sibpur Engineering College was maintained in a high state of efficiency during the period under review. Mining, Engineering and Electric Engineering Departments have been added to it, as well as a Photography class, and the Workshops at Sibpur, which were given up by the Public Works Department in 1893-94, have been placed under the exclusive charge of the Principal for the practical training of the pupils. An Agricultural class also will shortly be attached to it, in accordance with the recommendations of the Agricultural Conference, which have been approved by the Secretary of State. A Veterinary School has been established by Government at Belgatchia, near Calcutta. It is not controlled by the Education Department, nor is it included in its returns. Industrial schools have been started in various parts of the Province, chiefly under the auspices of District Boards and of private gentlemen, and they have been, for the most part, affiliated to the Sibpur College. The schools are subject to periodical inspection by the

No. IV.

Map of the
LOWER PROVINCES
OF
BENGAL
SHOWING THE
PERCENTAGE OF GIRLS UNDER INSTRUCTION
IN PUBLIC INSTITUTIONS
in 1896-97.
Scale 1 Inch = 80 Miles or 128 Kms
82°
86°
90°
24°
20°
NEPAL
BHUTAN
ASSAM
BURMA
N.W. PROVINCES
C. I. AGENCY
CENTRAL PROVINCES
MADRAS PRESIDENCY
BIHAR
CHOTA NAGPUR
ORISSA
BENGAL
Gonda
Fyzabad
Basti
Gorakhpur
Azamgarh
Jaunpur
Ghazipur
Ballia
ALLAHABAD
Benares
Mirzapur
Chunar
Chapra
Patna
Bihar
Gaya
Darbhanga
Purnea
Dinajpur
Rangpur
Bogra
Malda
English Bazar
Rajmahal
Bhagalpur
Monghyr
Deoghur
Rampur Boalia
Murshidabad
Berhampore
Pabna
Mymensingh
Tura
Agartalla
Comilla
Noakhali
Chittagong
Barisal
Khulna
Jessore
Faridpur
Nadia
Krishnagar
Burdwan
Bankura
Hooghly
Howrah
CALCUTTA
Midnapore
Balasore
Cuttack
Puri
Sambalpur
Bilaspur
Raigarh
Ranchi
Hazaribagh
Lohardaga
Palamau
Daltonganj
Purulia
Dhanbad
Jamshedpur
Sasaram
Sherghati
Dumka
Naya Dumka
Suri
Kalimpong
Darjeeling
Kuch Behar
Jalpaiguri
Mouths of the Ganges
BAY OF BENGAL
1. NARSINGHPUR
2. BARAMBA
3. TIGIRIA
4. ATHGAR
Excludes Schools for Europeans.
REFERENCES.
Class 1. Above 3 per cent.
„ 2. 2 to 3 „
„ 3. 1 to 2 „
„ 4. below 1 „

Principal of the College, and are entitled to obtain machinery from the Sibpur Workshop at cost price. The number of pupils attending all the classes of the College, taken together, increased during the five years from 244 to 310. The Engineering Department, during this period, passed 12 students at the final License Examination, and 22 at the examination for the B.E. degree.

The three Government schools for Surveyors at Dacca, Patna, and Cuttack continued to work satisfactorily, the attendance improving from 417 in 1892 to 591 in 1897. Orders were issued in 1894-95 raising the rates of fees and requiring some knowledge of English of candidates for admission, while manual work has been added to the course. The Patna Survey School was last year amalgamated with the Bihar Industrial School, forming the Bihar School of Engineering, which is now, after the Sibpur College, the most important technical school in the Province. The number of Surveyors who passed from these schools during the last five years is 685. There were, besides, 16 Overseers and 47 Amins, who passed from the Patna School in 1897.

The Government School of Art is not affiliated to the University, but certificates of proficiency are issued by the Superintendent. The course of study was entirely revised, and the School practically reorganized in 1896-97. Its increased popularity is evident from the fact that, in spite of its removal in 1892-93 from the centre of the native quarter to new buildings in Chowringhee, the number of pupils attending the institution has risen during the period under report from 181 to 261. The collections in the attached Art Gallery are being re-arranged historically.

Of the "other" schools shown under the head of "Technical Education," the most important is the Deaf and Dumb School at Calcutta, which was started in 1893 and is being conducted on scientific principles with the aid of grants from both Government and the Municipality.

Female Education.

The main statistics of female education, *i.e.*, the attendance and expenditure in schools for native girls, are shown in the following table:—

Class of Schools.	Number of schools.	Number on the rolls on the 31st March 1897.	Average monthly roll number.	Average daily attendance.	Expenditure— From public funds. Provincial revenues.	District funds.	Municipal funds.	From private funds. Fees.	Other sources.	Total.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11
					Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Managed by Government ...	2	268	240	191	25,661	...	...	3,150	506	29,317
Do. by District or Municipal Boards	3	135	126	75	...	...	979	24	...	1,003
Aided by Government or by District or Municipal Boards ...	2,710	56,611	52,575	39,910	67,546	39,174	10,237	26,146	1,67,769	3,10,872
Unaided	563	8,399	7,477	5,929	...	...	...	1,902	12,314	14,216
Total for 1896-97 ...	3,218	65,213	60,418	46,105	93,207	39,174	11,216	31,222	1,80,589	3,55,408
					1,43,597			2,11,811		
Total for 1895-96 ...	3,356	65,974	61,444	46,450	90,511	41,464	11,825	33,602	1,97,860	3,75,402
					1,43,940			2,31,462		
Total for 1894-95 ...	3,216	64,567	59,603	45,098	1,46,682			2,58,796		4,05,478
Total for 1893-94 ...	2,999	61,034	56,047	41,748	1,39,786			2,46,703		3,86,489
Total for 1892-93 ...	2,821	56,579	51,899	39,638	1,35,708			2,16,027		3,51,735
Total for 1891-92 ...	2,706	54,199	49,207	37,608	1,31,093			2,23,976		3,55,069

Since 1891-92 there has been a slow but steady increase in the number of girls in public institutions. The increase has been shared by all the Divisions except Chittagong, where there has been a decline, attributed to a reduction in the rate of rewards for attendance. The number of girls receiving instruction in the upper primary stage shows a decrease. The statement below shows

the progress of education among Indian girls between the years 1891-92 and 1896-97:—

Year.		High.	Middle.	Upper Primary.	Lower Primary.		Total.
					Reading printed books.	Not reading printed books.	
1		2	3	4	5	6	7
1891-92	Number ...	95	228	1,587	46,874	36,402	85,186
	Per cent. ...	·1	·3	1·9	55·0	42·7	.....
1896-97	Number ...	141	329	1,267	59,991	39,942	101,670
	Per cent. ...	·1	·3	1·2	59·0	39·3	.....

Education of Europeans.

Excluding private institutions, the number of Eurasian and domiciled European pupils at school rose during the last five years from 6,921 to 7,818. Of the pupils in 1896-97, 5 *per mille* belonged to the Collegiate stage, 35 to the high stage, 224 to the middle stage, 240 to the upper primary stage, and 496 to the lower primary stage; the corresponding figures for all classes being 4, 18, 30, 53, and 895, respectively, so that European and Eurasian pupils, as a body, are in higher stages of instruction than the rest of the community. There are no separate institutions for imparting special instruction to Europeans; though some of the Arts Colleges on the returns are mainly intended for European students, native pupils are not, as a rule, excluded from them. The number of secondary schools for Europeans was 52, the same as in 1892; that of primary schools rose from 16 to 24 in the quinquennium. Only one school—the Kurseong Middle School—is under the management of Government; 62 are aided and 13 unaided, against 57 and 10 respectively in 1892.

The results of the examinations show a very satisfactory advance, the number of passes having more than doubled in each case during the period under review. The capital of the Bruce Institution rose from Rs. 6,71,500 in 1892 to Rs. 10,46,200 in 1897 by the addition of a new bequest. A grant of Rs. 6 per annum for every efficient cadet who was also a *bonâ fide* pupil in a school for Europeans was awarded for the first time in 1893, in which year it was paid on 814 cadets. The number rose to 904 in 1896, besides 70 in the Doveton College, to which no grants of any kind are now paid. These grants are generally spent in the purchase of appliances for out-door amusements, and in defraying expenses in connection with class-firing.

The direct Government expenditure on primary and secondary schools for Europeans and Eurasians has risen from Rs. 1,40,851 in 1891-92 to Rs. 1,50,016 in 1896-97, while the total Government expenditure on European education has risen from Rs. 1,78,923 to Rs. 2,27,579. The total expenditure on the education of Europeans and Eurasians from all sources rose from Rs. 8,03,104 in 1891-92 to Rs. 11,07,333 in 1896-97. The total amount spent during 1895-96 for the purpose amounted to Rs. 11,95,423, out of which Government contributed Rs. 1,97,152.

Muhammadan education.

The following table shows the number of Muhammadan pupils in public and private institutions in 1891-92 and in 1896-97, and the percentage of this number to the total number of scholars, as well as the percentage of Muhammadans to the total population at the census of 1891:—

Year.	Percentage of Muhammadans to total population (census of 1891).	Public Institutions.		Private Institutions.		All Institutions.	
		Muhammadan pupils.	Percentage to total pupils.	Muhammadan pupils.	Percentage to total pupils.	Muhammadan pupils.	Percentage to total pupils.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
1891-92 ...	32·9	355,207	25·5	93,640	67·1	448,847	25·6
1896-97 ...		397,554	25·7	79,465	62·9	477,019	28·4

Map of the
LOWER PROVINCES
OF
BENGAL
SHOWING THE
PERCENTAGE OF MUHAMMADAN BOYS UNDER INSTRUCTION IN PUBLIC INSTITUTIONS
in 1896-97.
Scale 1 Inch = 80 Miles or more less
Excludes Schools for Europeans.
REFERENCES.
Class 1. Above 25 per cent.
" 2. 20 to 25 "
" 3. 10 to 20 "
" 4. 1 to 10 "
1. KARSINGHPUR
2. BARAMBA
3. TIGIRIA
4. ATHGAR
BAY OF BENGAL
Mouths of the Ganges
NEPAL
BHUTAN
ASSAM
BURMA
CENTRAL PROVINCES
MADRAS PRESIDENCY
N.W. PROVINCES
CHOTA NAGPUR
PALAMAU
ORISSA
CALCUTTA
Gonda
Fyzabad
Basti
Goruckpur
Azamgarh
Jaunpur
Ghazipur
Benares
Mirzapur
Chunar
Ballia
Chapra
Muzaffarpur
Darbhanga
Monghyr
Bihar
Bhagalpur
Rajmahal
Gaya
Purnea
Dinajpur
Rangpur
Malda
English Bazar
Bogra
Mymensingh
Deoghur
Naya Dumka
Raiganj
Suri
Bazaribagh
Daltonganj
Lohardaga
Ranchi
Purulia
Bankura
Midnapore
Hooghly
Howrah
Alipur
Jessore
Nadia
Krishnagar
Burdwan
Khulna
Barisal
Backergunge
Faridpur
Dacca
Comilla
Noakhali
Chittagong
Agartalla
Sambalpur
Bilaspur
Raigarh
Chaibassa
Balasore
Cuttack
Puri
Bhundesar
Ganjam
Akyab
Tura
Tumlong
Darjeeling
Jalpaiguri
Kuch Bihar
Sherghati
Barhampore
Berhampore
Pabna
Sylhet
Cachar
Tipperah
Hill Tipperah
Lungleh
Ratnam Peak
Kaladan R.
Naaf R.
Maya R.
Hoogly R.
Damodar R.
Subarnarekha R.
Brahmani R.
Mahanadi R.
Ganges R.
Brahmaputra R.
Meghna R.
Sunderbans
Chilka Lake
Contai
Diamond Harbour
Fort William
Matla R.
Saugor Island
Sandheads
Sagaram
Jaintgarh
Jashpur
Bisrampur
Surhad
Partabpur
Kumharsai
Sonepur
Athmallik
Angul
Malgajkhand
Keonjhar
Bonai
Gangpur
Jamkhandi
Kolhan
Singhbhum
Manbhum
Pachete
Barakar R.
Damodar R.
Subarnarekha R.
Kosi R.
Mahanadi R.
Brahmani R.
Baitarani R.
Rushikulya R.
Vamsadhara R.
Godavari R.
Indravati R.
Sabari R.
Kosi R.
Mechi R.
Teesta R.
Karatoya R.
Atrai R.
Punarbhava R.
Mahananda R.
Kankai R.
Ramganga R.
Gogra R.
Gandak R.
Sone R.
Karamnasa R.
Kaimur Hills
Rajmahal Hills
Garo Hills
Khasi Hills
Jaintia Hills
Naga Hills
Lushai Hills
Chittagong Hill Tracts
Sundarbans
Chilka Lake
Kanchanjanga
Chumalhari
Tunlong
Pankhabari
Dam Dim
Mal Bazar
Rajabhat Hat
Purnea
Manihari
Rajmahal
Deoghur
Naya Dumka
Raiganj
Suri
Bazaribagh
Daltonganj
Lohardaga
Ranchi
Purulia
Bankura
Midnapore
Hooghly
Howrah
Alipur
Jessore
Nadia
Krishnagar
Burdwan
Khulna
Barisal
Backergunge
Faridpur
Dacca
Comilla
Noakhali
Chittagong
Agartalla
Sambalpur
Bilaspur
Raigarh
Chaibassa
Balasore
Cuttack
Puri
Bhundesar
Ganjam
Akyab
Tura
Tumlong
Darjeeling
Jalpaiguri
Kuch Bihar
Sherghati
Barhampore
Berhampore
Pabna
Sylhet
Cachar
Tipperah
Hill Tipperah
Lungleh
Ratnam Peak
Kaladan R.
Naaf R.
Maya R.
Hoogly R.
Damodar R.
Subarnarekha R.
Kosi R.
Mahanadi R.
Brahmani R.
Baitarani R.
Rushikulya R.
Vamsadhara R.
Godavari R.
Indravati R.
Sabari R.
Kosi R.
Mechi R.
Teesta R.
Karatoya R.
Atrai R.
Punarbhava R.
Mahananda R.
Kankai R.
Ramganga R.
Gogra R.
Gandak R.
Sone R.
Karamnasa R.
Kaimur Hills
Rajmahal Hills
Garo Hills
Khasi Hills
Jaintia Hills
Naga Hills
Lushai Hills
Chittagong Hill Tracts
Sundarbans
Chilka Lake
Kanchanjanga
Chumalhari
82°
86°
90°
24°
20°

The total number of Muhammadan pupils in the Province increased from 448,847 to 477,019, and their proportion to all pupils increased from 25·6 to 28·4 per cent. The proportion of Muhammadan pupils to the total Muhammadan population of a school-going age rose from 12·8 to 13·6 per cent. The increase has taken place everywhere, except in Chittagong and Calcutta.

The number of Muhammadan pupils has increased in all classes of institutions,—in Arts Colleges by 20·7 per cent., in Professional Colleges a little more than cent. per cent., in secondary schools by 13·7, and in primary schools by 11·8 per cent. The percentage of Muhammadans in the population is close upon 33, and though the total percentage of Muhammadan pupils approaches this figure, yet it falls off considerably in the higher branches of education: in collegiate education their backwardness is lamentable. The increase of nearly 4,000 Muhammadan pupils in secondary schools indicates some advance, but still the proportion is much lower than in the case of the Hindus. It is only in the lower primary schools that the proportion of Muhammadans in any degree approaches to what might fairly be expected.

At all the examinations, except those for the B.A. and M.A. degrees, Muhammadan candidates acquitted themselves better in 1896-97 than in 1891-92. The number of successful Muhammadan candidates at the Entrance and First Arts Examinations increased both absolutely and relatively to pupils of other persuasions. At the Entrance Examination their number was more than doubled, and the proportion of them to all successful candidates increased from 5·01 to 8·31, or by 3·3. At the First Arts Examination the number rose from 47 to 52, or from 4·6 to 5·1. The number of passes at the B.A. and M.A. Examinations remained stationary, but the percentage declined from 5·1 to 3·6 in the former and from 2·1 to 1·2 in the latter. At the B.L. Examination the number of successful Muhammadan candidates advanced from 4 to 14, but the percentage declined from 8·3 to 6·8. At the Medical Examinations, out of 237 successful candidates in 1896-97, only one was a Muhammadan, and out of 135 passed candidates, only 1 was successful in 1891-92. No Muhammadan passed at any of the Engineering Examinations in either year. Besides the above, the Medical schools passed 16 and the Survey schools 15 Muhammadan candidates in 1896-97.

Education of Native Chiefs and Noblemen.

There are no organized schools in Bengal specially intended for the education of Native Chiefs and Noblemen, except the Nawab's Madrasah at Murshidabad, which is attended by the grandsons and relatives of the late Nawab Nazim of Bengal. Though called a Madrasah, it is, in fact, a high school; but no pupil has yet passed the Entrance Examination from it. It had 60 pupils at the close of 1896-97. The total expenditure, which was met from Provincial Revenues exclusively in 1896-97, amounted to Rs. 11,873, against Rs. 15,219 in 1891-92. The Native Chiefs of the Orissa Tributary Mahals, when they are minors, are educated at the Ravenshaw College, Cuttack.

Private institutions.

There are a number of private institutions for education scattered throughout the Province, which do not follow the ordinary departmental standards of instruction, and submit to no public test, but adhere to indigenous modes of teaching. They include elementary schools for reading and writing, Sanskrit *tols*, *maktabs* for teaching the Koran or Arabian and Persian, as well as *kyaungs* or Buddhist monastic schools in the Chittagong Division. The number of these schools and that of pupils attending them from the years 1891-92 to 1896-97 are shown approximately in the following table:—

	1891-92.	1892-93.	1893-94.	1894-95.	1895-96.	1896-97.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
Schools	13,868	13,473	13,602	13,941	13,744	12,207
Pupils	139,594	134,989	135,530	140,360	139,192	12,6182

There was a decrease both in the number of schools and in that of pupils from 13,744 and 139,192 in 1895-96 to 12,207 and 126,182 in 1896-97, respectively. The number of these institutions in 1891-92 was 13,868, and

that of the pupils 139,594. The apparent falling off may to some extent be attributed to the absorption of a number of the elementary private institutions into the departmental system, under the head of primary schools, but is chiefly due to the discontinuance or reduction of the registration fees paid to them in past years for furnishing annual returns.

Sanskrit Tols.

The number of Sanskrit tols increased by 69 during the past quinquennium, but the number of pupils diminished by 490. The measures sanctioned by Government in March 1892 for the better control of these tols came into operation from 1892-93. In February 1893 rules were issued by Government for the award of stipends to pupils and teachers. Two separate examinations, each with a common set of questions, were established; they were conducted by a number of recognized institutions all over the Province, under the general supervision of the Principal of the Sanskrit College, and the standards were so prescribed as to lead up eventually to the Sanskrit Title Examination. The new examinations were first held in 1892-93, when 268 pupils passed by the lower, and 113 by the higher, standard. The number went on increasing to 350 and 129 respectively in 1893-94, 408 and 196 in 1894-95, 412 and 207 in 1895-96; but there was a slight falling off in 1896-97, when 411 passed in the first examination and 187 in the second. The results of the Sanskrit Title Examination for the last six years are shown below :—

46	passed in 1892.	35	passed in 1895.
31	„ 1893.	37	„ 1896.
40	„ 1894.	61	„ 1897.

Physical training.

The absence of a suitable play-ground in the heart of Calcutta, which was long an obstacle to the pursuit of manly games in the Metropolis, was removed by the opening for the purpose in 1895-96 of Marcus Square, a large space in the northern quarter of the city, Government contributing Rs. 50,000 to the cost of the work.

Boarding-houses.

The importance of boarding-houses, as a means for the enforcement of discipline and an instrument of education, has been steadily kept in view, and great improvements have been effected during the past quinquennium. Steps were taken in 1894-95 to provide all non-resident pupils in Government Colleges in Calcutta with suitable boarding accommodation under proper supervision. The Eden Hindu Hostel, which had been for many years under a Committee of native gentlemen, was taken over by Government and enlarged at a cost of over a lakh and thirty-five thousand rupees in 1895-96. It has since been made compulsory, for such students of the Presidency College and the attached schools as do not live with their *bonâ fide* guardians, to live in the hostel. There were, in September 1897, 235 inmates in the hostel, of whom 209 were students of Government institutions and 26 of Colleges under private management. A new hostel attached to the Calcutta Madrasah, called the Elliott Madrasah Hostel, was constructed at a cost of Rs. 1,05,343 and completed in October 1896. It has not yet been regularly opened for the occupation of students, because adequate contributions towards the cost of its construction have not been made by the Muhammadan community.

Art, Literature, and the Press.

THE principal newspapers published in the Lower Provinces during the year 1896-97 were the *Englishman*, the *Indian Daily News*, the *Statesman* and *Friend of India*, the *Indian Mirror*, the *Amrita Bazar Patrika*, the *Hindoo Patriot*, the *Indian Nation*, the *Bengalee*, the *Reis and Rayyet*, the *Indian Planter's Gazette* and *Sporting News*, the *Asian*, *Capital*, the *East*, the *Bihar Times* and the *Bihar Herald and Indian Chronicle*. The total number of English newspapers was 50 and the total number of periodicals was 61.

Fifty-two vernacular newspapers were supplied to the Bengali Translator to the Government against 58 in 1895-96. Six newspapers were started, while 12 papers, namely, 6 Bengali, 2 Hindi and 4 Uriya, were discontinued.

The following important publications, other than Annual Reports, were published during the year by the Bengal Secretariat Press :—

Notes on the Ganwari Dialect of Lohardaga, Chota Nagpur, by the Revd. E. H. P. Whitley, Ranchi.

Fourth financial statement made before the Legislative Council of His Honour the Lieutenant-Governor of Bengal, assembled on the 28th March and the 4th and the 11th April 1896.

Survey and Settlement Manual, 1895.

Certificate Procedure Manual, 1895.

Rules and Orders of the Bengal Education Department, 1896.

Annals of the Royal Botanic Gardens, Calcutta, Volume V, Part I.

Ditto ditto ditto, Volume V, Part II.

Ditto ditto ditto, Volume VII.

Report of the Labour Enquiry Commission, 1896.

Bengal Jail Code, revised edition, 1896.

Appendices to the Jail Code, revised edition, 1896.

Subsidiary Jail Code, revised edition, 1896.

Rules for the grant of leases of waste lands for tea cultivation in the districts of Jalpaiguri and Darjeeling.

Railway Construction in Bengal. Three lectures delivered at the Sibpur Engineering College in January and February 1896, by S. Finney, Manager, Eastern Bengal State Railway.

Railway Management in Bengal. Three lectures delivered at the Sibpur Engineering College in February and March 1896, by the same.

Bengal Police Instructions for classifying and deciphering finger impressions and for describing them with sufficient exactness to enable comparison of the description with the original impression to be satisfactorily made.

Rules under the Bengal Tenancy Act (Act No. VIII of 1885).

Board's Tauzi Manual, 1896.

Manual of instructions for the preparation of crop reports and agricultural statistics in Bengal.

Revised Code of Regulations for European Schools in Bengal for the year 1897.

Vocabulary of the Lushai language.

Irrigation Manual, Volume I, 4th edition, 1897.

Ditto, Volume II, 4th edition, 1897.

The Silt Question on the Sone Canals. A note on the operations of the flood season of 1896 by R. B. Buckley, Superintending Engineer, Sone Circle.

Monograph on dyes and dyeing in Bengal, by N. N. Banerjee, Assistant Director of Land Records and Agriculture, Bengal.
The Revenue Officers' Manual, 1896.
A manual for the guidance of officers in the Administration of the Land Acquisition Acts, 1896.

Bengal Library.

The number of publications received in the Bengal Library during 1896 was 2,346, against 2,689 in the year before, showing a decrease of 343, or a little over 12·7 per cent. This decrease is more apparent than real, and due partly to evasion and partly to delay in the registration of books. The number of evasions is apparently on the increase, and compliance with the provisions of the law on the subject is regarded more as a matter of favour than as an obligation created by a specific Act of the Legislature. The decrease is most marked under the head of language.

Out of 2,346 publications received last year, 1,699 are books and 647 periodicals. Of the books, 1,455 are original publications, the rest being republications and translations.

Bengali books.

The number of publications in the Bengali language received last year was 752, against 952 in the year before, showing a decrease of 200, or about 21 per cent. Of these, 736 are original publications and the rest republications and translations.

The subjects of which they treat are classified below:—

Subject.	1895-96.	1896-97.
1	2	3
Art	7	5
Biography	23	23
Drama	33	32
Fiction	76	83
History and Geography ...	26	37
Language	267	149
Law	19	7
Medicine	29	39
Miscellaneous	113	113
Philosophy	1	...
Poetry	109	99
Politics	...	1
Religion	170	117
Science (Mathematical and Mechanical)	62	36
Science (Natural and others)	15	10
Travels	2	1
Total ...	952	752

English books.

The number of publications in this language received last year is 263, against 345 of the year preceding.

Hindi books.

There were 106 publications in the Hindi language received last year against 88 in the year before.

Musalmani-Bengali books.

Thirty books in this language were received last year, against 46 in the year before. The books fall under the following heads:—Fiction 4, Medicine 2, Miscellaneous 5, Poetry 1, and Religion 18. They are very interesting publications in a sense, and furnish amusement and edification to a large class of readers belonging to the lowest classes of Bengali Muhammadans. With the spread of education among the masses, this class of literary composition will probably die a natural death.

Persian books.

Only 3 books in this language were received last year, against 9 in the year before. Of these, 1 is a Miscellaneous and 2 Religious publications.

Sanskrit books.

Only 54 books in this language were received last year, against 64 in the year before. The books fall under the following heads:—Drama 2, History 1, Language 6, Medicine 2, Miscellaneous 2, Philosophy 6, Poetry 6, Religion 28, and Science (Mathematical) 1.

Two Philosophical publications on the Nyáya Philosophy, viz., the *Tattva Chintámani* and the *Nyáya Vártika*, deserve notice.

Urdu books.

Only 13 books in this language were received last year, as compared with 22 in the year before. Of these, only one, viz., *Essays on the Reform of Muhammadan Society*, by Mr. Delawur Hossan Ahmed, B.A., Inspector-General of Registration, deserves notice.

Uriya.

The number of books in this language received last year was 156, as against 110 in the year before.

Uriya literature is still in its infancy, and the few readable books, other than old poems that it contains, are for the most part translations from Bengali. Speaking generally, Uriya language and literature are but a reflex of Bengali language and literature. Uriya writers have a strange fascination for acrostics, and their works on peotry consist mainly of *chautisás* (a form of acrostic) and mythological poems and dramas.

Bilingual publications.

Two hundred and seventy publications under this head were received last year, against 285 in the year before. They consist of works written generally in any two of the following languages:—Bengali, English, Sanskrit, Hindi, Uriya, Urdu, Arabic, Persian, Latin, Malay, Musalmani-Bengali, Pali, and Manipuri. But among them, those written in Bengali and Sanskrit are the most important. They consist mostly of editions of ancient Sanskrit works on law, medicine, philosophy, religion, &c.

Periodicals.

Periodicals received in the Bengal Library are generally classed under the heads of Law, Medicine, Miscellaneous, and Religion. Of these, those written in Bengali and English are the most important. The number of periodicals received last year was 647, against 718 in the year before. They represent 100 distinct issues, against 107 in the year before, and are written—53 in Bengali, 34 in English, 2 in Garo, 1 in Hindi, 1 in Sanskrit, 1 in Bengali-English, 5 in Bengali-Sanskrit, 2 in English-Sanskrit, and 1 in Bengali-English and Sanskrit. Twenty-seven new journals were started, and 20 old ones, including the well-known journal *Sádhána*, disappeared in the course of the last year.

Of the Bengali periodicals, *Bhárati* (The Goddess of Speech) is edited by two Hindu ladies, viz., Háranmayí Deví and Saralá Deví. It discusses literary, scientific, political, and miscellaneous topics.

Working of Act XXV of 1867 as modified by Act X of 1890.

Two thousand one hundred and seventy-five publications were delivered under the Act, as compared with 2,475 in the previous year, showing a decrease of 300 books, or 12·1 per cent. One thousand four hundred and forty-eight publications were registered at Calcutta and Alipore, and the remainder at the mufassal offices. The total fees realised amounted to Rs. 140. It is reported that in the absence of any agency to detect omissions, publishers are very remiss in delivering books for registration.

ARCHÆOLOGY.

THE sum of Rs. 1,192 was spent in eradicating the growth of vegetation which was destroying the Sath Gumbaz mosque and the tomb of Alagh Khan Jahan Ali near Bagerhat in the district of Khulna.

Thorough repairs were executed to the tombs of Sher Afghan and Kutab-ud-din at Burdwan, which lie side by side within the premises of Bahram Sakka's tomb, the front of the graveyard being enclosed with a cast-iron ornamental railing in place of the former brick wall. A view of the tombs can now be easily obtained without having to traverse the premises bare-footed as before.

Work in connection with the stone gateway at Vishunpur in the district of Bankura was confined to jungle-clearing, uprooting trees, and repairing cracks in the arches, as the cost of thoroughly repairing the gate was prohibitive, and there was also the danger of the whole structure collapsing.

In the district of Hooghly the compounds of the tomb of Shah Safi-ud-din at Pandua and the mosque of Zafar Khan Ghazi at Triveni were cleared of jungle and the trees removed from the roofs and walls.

The portion of the riverside wall and bastions of the Monghyr Fort in front of the Jail, and also bastions Nos. 1, 2, 6, 7, and 8, were put into good order at a cost of Rs. 2,790: the repairs to bastions Nos. 14 and 16 and the protection of the wall behind Dove Cottage, for which purpose a sum of Rs. 2,000 was granted, were nearly completed.

Steps were taken for the preservation of the archæological remains in the neighbourhood of the Rajgir temple in the district of Patna, and of the old tomb, with its curious brickwork, of Syed Ibrahim (also called Mullick Bea) on the hill near Bihar.

The Government *golah* at Bankipore, a building of some historical interest, was placed on the books of the Public Works Department, and a sum of Rs. 102 spent in removing trees and jungle.

Excavations were made for the site of the Maurya Palace at Patna at the places indicated by Surgeon-Major L. A. Waddell. Babu Purna Chandra Mukerji was placed under Mr. C. A. Mills, Inspector of Works, Bihar Division, to supervise and carry out the work in accordance with the instructions of Dr. Waddell. The explorations brought to light a number of structural remains, of which the most important are the remains of a Buddhist temple, oval in plan; a hermit's cell with a semi-circular domed roof; a line of ghats with retaining walls; several large fragments of the Asoka pillar; some rooms which are probably that of a *vihara;* a Buddhist railing with carved posts; a brick engraved in the *Pali* character, etc. Work was suspended for a short time during the absence of Babu P. C. Mukerji, who was deputed to explore the supposed locality of Budda's death in the extreme north-east of Champaran. The results already obtained appear to furnish proofs of the discovery of the site of the Maurya Palace, and further explorations will no doubt settle the matter.

The repairs contemplated to the palace and buildings at Rohtasgarh were only partially carried out, as no water was procurable within six miles of the work.

IX.—MISCELLANEOUS.

Ecclesiastical.

Ecclesiastical administration.

In the establishment paid entirely or in part by Government, there was, as compared with the previous year, a reduction of two chaplains of the Church of England and one minister of the Additional Clergy Society; otherwise the establishment remained unaltered.

Working of the Brahmo Marriage Act.

Twenty-one marriages were solemnized under the Brahmo Marriage Act during the year under review, against 19 in the previous year. Of these, 12 were solemnized in Calcutta and its suburbs, 2 each in Dacca and Mymensingh, and 1 each in Faridpur, Dinajpur, Midnapore, Patna and Bhagalpur.

There are 19 Marriage Registrars under the Act, besides 28 *ex-officio* Marriage Registrars. Of these, only ten Registrars and one *ex-officio* Marriage Registrar registered marriages during the year. The maximum age of the bridegroom was 38 years, and the minimum age was 21 years. The ages of the brides ranged from 14 to 38 years. There were two widow-marriages, the ages of the widows being 37 and 21 years, and in one instance at Midnapore the bride was a divorcée.

Working of the Christian Burial Board.

The number of burials in the Christian burial-grounds of Calcutta was 608 in 1896-97, against 765 in 1895-96 and 790 in the previous year. The receipts for the year, including the closing balance, amounted to Rs. 30,368-11-11. The total expenditure, including establishment, amounted to Rs. 17,277-7-11, leaving a balance of Rs. 13,091-4 to the credit of the Board in the Treasury on the 1st of April 1897.

During the year the cast-iron rail work in Park Street was completed, and progress made in the raising of the low ground in the Circular Road Cemetery. The work of repairing old tombs was continued; in the Mission Cemetery all the tombs have been repaired, and nearly all those in the North Cemetery in Park Street.

In the cemetery at Ekbalpur, ordinarily known as St. Stephen's Cemetery, the level of the soil water having been raised by percolation from the neighbouring canal, it was impossible to dig graves to a proper depth. The Board, in consultation with the Executive Engineer, 1st Calcutta Division, and the Dock authorities, are therefore altering the existing system of drainage.

Two new rules were sanctioned during the past year: one relating to the putting up of screens round the graves, and the other to interments in spaces reserved by the friends of the deceased. The system of granting pottahs for graves was introduced during the year, but so far few applications were made by the public.

Stationery and Printing.

STATIONERY.

THE following statement compares the value of the stocks, receipts and issues of the Stationery Office for the past two years:—

	1895-96.	1896-97.
	Rs.	Rs.
Value of stores at the beginning of the year	7,39,840	7,70,778
Gain (+) or loss (—) by re-valuing the opening balance at the issue rate of the year ...	+ 71,537	+ 50,327
Corrected value of stores at the beginning of the year	8,11,377	8,21,105
Value of stores received during the year ...	25,56,706	23,74,970
Total ...	33,68,083	31,96,075
Value of stores issued during the year ...	25,97,305	24,75,017
Value of the balance in stock at the close of the year	7,70,778	7,21,058

There was a decline in the value both of the stores received and issued from the Stationery Office and in that of the stores in stock at the end of the year. The value of imported stores received in 1895-96 was calculated by adding a consolidated percentage for exchange and freight, &c., to the invoiced prices of the stores taken at two shillings per rupee, while the value of the stores received in 1896-97 was, as laid down in the Government Resolution on the Report for 1894-95, calculated at the official rate of exchange for the year, *plus* 15 per cent. on the converted value for freight, packing and other incidental charges, and therefore no proper comparison can be made between the figures representing the total value of the stores received and issued during those years. Calculated on the new method, the value of the imported stores received in 1895-96 would amount to Rs. 4,57,886, showing a decrease of Rs. 93,765 as compared with the previous year.

The decrease in the receipts was mainly due to a falling off of Rs. 1,78,584 in the value of English articles obtained from the India Office, and of country-made paper and country-made miscellaneous articles purchased locally. Imported articles, which vary from year to year according to the estimated requirements of the officers indenting for them, show a decrease of Rs. 66,725. There was a decline of Rs. 79,302 in the value of country-made paper, which is attributed to a reduction in the rates charged by the local mills, and to a falling off in the demands of the Printing Presses directly under the Government of India, the Governments of the Punjab, Burma and the North-Western Provinces and Oudh, and also in the demands of the Postal Press at Aligarh. The falling off of Rs. 32,557 in the value of country-made miscellaneous articles was due to smaller purchases of China ink, writing materials, miscellaneous articles and binding materials, while the value of English articles locally purchased decreased by nearly one-half.

The issues to Local Governments, including Vernacular Departments, show a net decrease of Rs. 1,08,991. The largest reduction, amounting to

Rs. 1,10,214, took place in the supplies to the North-Western Provinces and Oudh; while small increases occurred in the issues to Bengal, Assam and Upper Burma. The value of stationery consumed by the Officers and Departments of the Government of India fell off by Rs. 55,368.

The value of the stores in stock at the close of the year, though showing a decrease of Rs. 49,720 as compared with 1895-96, was still in excess of the average consumption for three months.

The supply of water-marked paper for use with adhesive Court-fee stamps fell off by 797 reams, and its value by Rs. 2,590. A decrease occurred in Bengal and the Central Provinces; while Assam, the Punjab, the Hyderabad Assigned Districts, and the Native States in Orissa show an increase. Since the close of the year, the Government of the North-Western Provinces and Oudh has begun to make use of this paper.

The income and expenditure of the Stationery Department amounted to Rs. 5,044 and Rs. 1,03,604, against Rs. 4,655 and Rs. 1,04,483, respectively, in 1895-96. The advance in the receipts was mainly due to a larger realisation of the 10 per cent. commission on the sale of stationery supplied on payment, a larger quantity being thus sold during the year, while the decrease in the charges is chiefly attributable to a falling off in the amount paid on account of freight. The increase of Rs. 2,361 under "Landing and shipping charges" is accounted for by the adjustment of some of the charges under this heading by the Accountant-General against the contingent grant of the Superintendent's office.

The total value of the different articles of stationery issued, exclusive of deficiencies in stock-taking and miscellaneous adjustments, amounted to Rs. 24,71,183, against Rs. 25,92,587, showing a decrease of Rs. 1,21,404, which is attributable chiefly to a falling off in the demands of the Presses, and to a reduction in the rates for country-made paper. The largest decreases occurred under writing paper (Rs. 48,123), printing paper (Rs. 99,804), and leather (Rs. 12,357). On the other hand, there is a noticeable increase under coloured paper (Rs. 10,105), blank books (Rs. 8,142), and "other articles" (Rs. 16,502). The largest reduction in the requirements of the Printing Presses occurred in the North-Western Provinces and Oudh, where there was a decrease of 9,152 reams, valued at Rs. 1,10,919. In Bengal there was a falling off in quantity of 1,256 reams, but the value rose by Rs. 7,059, on account of some of the descriptions of paper supplied being of a special size and of greater weight.

The substitution of country-made paper and miscellaneous articles for those of European-make resulted in a net gain during the year of Rs. 1,98,116 in the case of paper, and of Rs. 8,986 in the case of other articles.

The supply of newspapers and periodicals through the Stationery Office continued to work well. There was a decrease of 130 in the number of newspapers supplied during the year, but books and periodicals show an advance of 1,998 and 97, respectively. The total payment on account of newspapers and periodicals amounted to Rs. 1,20,324, against Rs. 1,06,671 in 1895-96, or an increase of Rs. 13,653. The excess expenditure was incurred mainly by the Government of the Panjab, the Home Department of the Government of India, and the Government of Bengal.

The total receipts and issues of standard and special forms, exclusive of the Survey and Settlement forms printed and supplied direct by the Superintendent of Government Printing, Bengal, show a considerable decrease, as compared with the previous year. The falling off in the receipts is attributed to the fact that a large number of High Court Civil Process forms, which were not due till 1896-97, were received in 1895-96, and that several other forms, which were due last year, were not received until after its close. The decline in the issues was less marked than in the previous year, but was still considerable, in view of the heavy demands for famine forms.

The receipts and charges of the Form Branch amounted to Rs. 36,757 and Rs. 48,578, against Rs. 37,084 and Rs. 47,746 in 1895-96. The decrease in the receipts was mainly due to a smaller demand for forms by the local funds in Bengal and Assam, while the increase in the charges is attributable to increments of salaries, payment of grain compensation allowance to menials, and the entertainment of an extra establishment for the removal of forms to the new building.

An important change was introduced during the year under review in the system of checking indents. It was decided by the Board of Revenue that demands by officers over 10 per cent. of the number of forms previously supplied to them are not to be allowed without satisfactory explanations, and a memorandum of questions was compiled for the purpose of obtaining the necessary explanations. This measure is said to have already effected a large saving in all classes of forms.

PRINTING.

The following table compares the cash transactions of the year with those of 1895-96 :—

Heads.	Receipts.		Heads.	Expenditure.	
	1895-96.	1896-97.		1895-96.	1896-97.
1	2	3	4	5	6
	Rs.	Rs.	*Secretariat Press (Proper).*	Rs.	Rs.
Sale of Gazettes	18,743	17,509	Establishment	2,04,292	2,08,552
			Materials	718	1,145
			Contingencies (including postage)	16,376	13,329
				2,21,386	2,23,026
			Darjeeling Press.		
„ Indian Law Reports	49,773	48,797	Establishment	6,840	8,543
			Contingencies	1,955	434
				8,795	8,977
„ Civil List	1,397	1,342	*Tibetan Section.*		
			Establishment	2,544	2,312
			Materials	1,098	9
			Contingencies	514	387
				4,156	2,708
„ Miscellaneous publications ...	4,190	5,215			
			Publishing Department.		
			Postage	2,208	.....
				2,208	.....
Total credited to Publishing Department	74,103	72,863			
			Contract and miscellaneous printing ...	11,801	7,171
			Total Secretariat Press ...	2,48,346	2,41,882
			Presidency Jail Press, Convict Branches.		
Printing done for local bodies	2,784	5,714	Establishment	16,324	17,574
			Materials	2,995	9,320
			Contingencies	15,341	14,250
			Pig lead		351
				34,660	41,495
Sale of waste paper	5,535	4,500			
			Presidency Jail Press, Free Branch.		
			Establishment	27,741	34,411
			Materials	12,068	813
			Contingencies	3,835	3,562
Sale of miscellaneous articles ...	88	1,236	Pig lead		2,451
				43,644	41,237
Total Cash Receipts ...	82,510	84,313	Total Jail Press ...	78,304	82,732
			Total debitable to Presses ...	3,26,650	3,24,614
			Add freight and packing charges advanced by the Jail Press for Survey and Settlement Forms, recoverable from the Settlement Department	1,601	2,471
Excess of cash expenditure over cash receipts	2,45,741	2,42,772			
Grand Total ...	3,28,251	3,27,085	Grand Total ...	3,28,251	3,27,085

The receipts were better than those of the preceding year by Rs. 1,803, the increase occurring mainly under "Miscellaneous publications" and "Printing done for local bodies." The expenditure, including freight and packing charges, debitable to the Settlement Department shows a falling off of Rs. 1,166; but if the sum of Rs. 2,208, which represents the postage charges of the Publishing Department for 1895-96, and which was erroneously included in the accounts of that year, is left out, the result will be an increase of Rs. 1,042 as compared with the preceding year. This increase occurred chiefly in the Convict Branches of the Presidency Jail Press, and was due to the addition of two new double-royal printing machines to the plant at a cost of Rs. 6,460.

The following statement shows the outturn of the presses during the past two years:—

Head.	1895-96.						1896-97.					
	For Government offices.	Government periodicals and publications.	For local bodies.	Settlement forms.	Miscellaneous.	Total.	For Government offices.	Government periodicals and publications.	For local bodies.	Settlement forms.	Miscellaneous.	Total.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8		10	11	12	13
Value of printing work done.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.		Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Secretariat Press	2,29,463	66,245	2,373	27	...	2,98,108	2,30,631	69,858	1,750	61	210	3,02,510
Tibetan Section	...	2,924	9	...	...	2,933	...	...	...	...	...	...
Darjeeling Press	4,145	...	8	...	...	4,153	8,669	...	2	...	...	8,681
Contract and miscellaneous printing.	...	11,856	...	...	...	11,856	...	7,934	...	...	...	7,934
Jail Press, Convict Departments.	1,36,209	700	654	4,167	...	1,41,730	1,47,182	1,376	597	3,977	...	1,53,132
Jail Press, Free Department ...	17,275	6,884	488	286	...	24,933	26,518	8,514	455	805	...	36,292
Total printing work ...	3,87,092	88,609	3,532	4,480	...	4,83,713	4,13,000	87,682	2,814	4,843	210	5,08,549
Value of leads and quotations (material only).	2,300	...	...	...	...	2,300	2,991	...	...	...	...	2,991
Value of casting work	25,887	...	...	...	...	25,887	31,081	...	...	...	...	31,081
Total value of outturn ..	4,15,279	88,609	3,532	4,480	...	5,11,900	4,47,072	87,682	2,814	4,843	210	5,42,621

The total value of work done in the presses, including that done by an outside press, amounted to Rs. 5,42,621, against Rs. 5,11,900 in 1895-96, showing an increase of Rs. 30,721. All the presses show an improvement, except the Tibetan Section of the Darjeeling Press, the outturn of which has, for want of the files of work done in it, been shown as blank. The value of work done for Government officers shows an increase of Rs. 25,908, but under Government periodicals and publications there was a decrease of Rs. 927, due to a falling off of Rs. 3,922 in the value of work done by the outside press.

The only presses which worked at a loss were the Darjeeling Tour Press and the Tibetan Section. In consideration of the high cost of production at Darjeeling, it was decided during the year that the outturn of these presses should be valued at double the rates prevailing in Calcutta, and in consequence the Darjeeling Press does not show so large a loss as usual. The net result of the working of the several presses was a profit of Rs. 89,316, against Rs. 1,90,163 in 1895-96. The decrease of Rs. 1,00,847 in the profits of the year is due to the discounting of Rs. 46,428 on account of the wear and tear of materials, for which no allowance was made in the previous year, as it was then found, on taking stock of the existing plant and materials, that these had been much under-valued in the stock books, and also to the deduction of Rs. 23,232 on account of interest on the value of the stock, and of Rs. 56,053 on account of cost of the convict labour employed in the Jail Press. The last two items have, for the first time, been included in the accounts at the suggestion of the Accountant-General, Bengal.

9. The following statement shows the value of the stock at the close of the year:—

	Bengal Secretariat Press.	Tour Office Press, Darjeeling.	Tibetan Section, Darjeeling.	Presidency Jail Press.
1	2	3	4	5
	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.
Value on 1st April 1896 ...	2,70,375 7 0	4,822 11 6	15,858 10 7	3,07,803 2 4
Depreciation	23,197 15 9	382 13 9	1,415 15 9	21,430 14 9
Net value of old stock ...	2,47,177 7 3	4,439 13 9	14,442 10 10	2,86,372 3 7
Value of stores issued ...	1,166 8 10	.....	165 11 3	13,266 3 8
	2,46,010 14 5	4,439 13 9	14,276 15 7	2,73,105 15 11
Added by purchase or manufacture during 1896-97 ...	18,395 7 7	59 3 3	970 5 4	33,841 5 9
Net value on 31st March 1897 ...	2,64,406 6 0	4,499 1 0	15,247 4 11	3,06,947 5 8

Zoological Garden.

The total receipts of the Garden amounted to Rs. 55,607, against Rs. 44,347 in the previous year, while the expenditure fell from Rs. 44,106 in 1895-96 to Rs. 42,211 during the year under report. The increase in the receipts is more apparent than real, and is due to the inclusion of Rs. 14,964, being portion of a Government grant of Rs. 20,000 made for improvements. Rupees 5,036 of the grant were spent by the Public Works Department in raising the land known as Begunbari, and a part of the balance was spent by the Committee on building accommodation for servants and cattle. If this sum is left out of account, the receipts during the year amount to Rs. 40,643, showing a decrease of Rs. 3,704 as compared with the previous year. The income fell off under all heads, except those of fees for the admission of carriages and of fees for fishing. The closing balance increased from Rs. 4,985 to Rs. 18,318, which amount includes the unexpended portion of the Government grant referred to above.

The number of visitors admitted to the Garden on payment in 1896-97 was 160,008, against 165,152 in the previous year.

The following statement shows the number of visitors who paid entrance money in each year, since 1891-92 :—

Years.	Number of visitors.
1891-92	116,382
1892-93	139,173
1893-94	162,449
1894-95	154,532
1895-96	165,152
1896-97	160,008

Two hundred and sixty-three additions were made during the year to the collection of animals in the Garden, consisting of 72 mammals, 102 birds and 89 reptiles. Seven animals were born in the Garden, and the rest were obtained by presentation or purchase. The Committee specially thank the Nawab Bahadur of Murshidabad, Nawab Ashanullah Khan Bahadur of Dacca, Mr. W. B. DeCourcey, Deputy Commissioner of Peshawar, and the Raja of Khundah in Hazaribagh for their valuable presents.

As in three previous years, experiments were conducted by Brigade-Surgeon-Lieutenant-Colonel D. D. Cunningham in the Joy Gobind Law Laboratory to test the efficacy of alleged remedies for cures of snake-bite: no report was submitted, as Dr. Cunningham fell ill and was obliged to leave for England at short notice, and to resign the Presidentship of the Committee.

Economic and Art Section of the Indian Museum.

THE scheme of water-supply for the protection of the Economic and Art Sections of the Indian Museum was completed during the year.

In the Economic Gallery the scheme of wall fittings has been completed, and progress has thereby been facilitated in the arrangement and classification of collections. Classification has been according to the general scheme of investigation initiated in the Dictionary of Economic Products, so that the dictionary becomes the Museum catalogue. The want of central fittings in the gallery for the display of the manufactures from the raw products is now the most pressing want. Contributions to this section have been liberal: 771 duplicate specimens were forwarded to the Imperial Institute.

The preparation of a catalogue of the artware in the Art Gallery was pushed on during the year. An excellent collection of Burma pottery was presented by the Local Government of that Province during the year, while among other contributions, one of samples of Bulandshahar pottery from the Director of Land Records and Agriculture, North-Western Provinces, deserves notice.

The re-arrangement of the exhibits in the Ethnology Court was in progress.

STATISTICAL RETURNS.

STATISTICAL RETURNS.

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PART I.

STATISTICS OF PHYSICAL, POLITICAL, AND FISCAL GEOGRAPHY.

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1.—Geographical Area of the Territories under the Civil and Political control of the Lieutenant-Governor of Bengal in 1896-97.

Principal Geographical Divisions.	Total area in square miles.
1	2
British Possessions directly administered—	
Bengal	70,532*
Bihar	44,197
Orissa	9,841
Chota Nagpur	26,965
Total directly administered ...	151,535
Tributary States—	
Cooch Behar Tributary States	1,307
Orissa ditto	14,387
Chota Nagpur ditto	16,054
Hill Tippera (both surveyed and unsurveyed)	4,086
Total ...	35,834
Native States and Tributaries—	
Sikkim	2,600
Total area of Bengal ...	189,969

* Excluding the Sundarbans, 5,309 miles.

B.—CLIMATE,

OBSERVING STATIONS.	RAINFALL IN INCHES.				AVERAGE			
					May.			
	January to May.	June to September.	October to December.	Total.	Mean of maximum.	Mean of minimum.	Highest maximum.	Lowest minimum.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
Burdwan	7·48	43·71	Nil.	51·19	98·0	77·8	106·2	68·2
Suri	4·73	32·84	0·04	37·61				
Bankura	3·89	46·74	0·05	50·68	101·9	78·4	111·1	67·6
Midnapore	5·60	43·98	0·02	49·60	99·1	78·1	104·9	69·2
Hooghly	9·11	38·24	Nil.	47·35				
Howrah	3·88	40·88	Nil.	44·76				
Saugor Island ...	7·25	51·32	0·12	58·69	92·0	81·0	94·9	72·0
Alipore	4·60	48·57	0·05	53·22	94·5	77·6	99·4	70·2
Krishnagar	12·76	27·58	0·02	40·36	95·2	75·7	99·2	68·2
Berhampore ...	2·68	35·11	0·07	37·86	96·8	76·1	107·9	70·3
Jessore	12·16	44·23	0·03	56·42	94·2	75·7	97·5	68·8
Khulna	6·29	39·52	0·05	45·86				
Rampur Boalia ...	11·36	30·75	Nil.	42·11	93·3	73·8	99·1	67·1
Dinajpur	10·16	37·91	1·03	49·10	89·3	72·7	94·8	66·8
Jalpaiguri	17·61	61·82	2·16	81·59	87·2	71·5	93·4	63·6
Darjeeling	12·63	96·82	1·05	110·50	64·3	52·3	68·1	44·7
Gnatong	36·83	81·27	7·38	125·48	47·0	36·5	53·9	32·1
Yatung	18·46	27·03	2·23	47·72				
Cooch Behar ...	23·41	58·85	0·90	83·16				
Rangpur	27·95	53·39	1·57	82·91	87·1	72·1	92·7	66·7
Bogra	11·91	36·32	0·20	48·43	90·4	72·6	95·7	66·7
Pabna (Sirajganj observatory)	12·57	33·42	0·10	46·09	89·4	72·8	95·3	67·2
Narayanganj ...	19·18	43·99	0·03	63·20	90·4	75·4	94·1	66·7
Mymensingh ...	19·02	57·64	Nil.	76·66	87·5	72·8	92·2	66·6
Faridpur ...	15·88	38·94	0·30	55·12	91·6	73·6	95·3	66·9
Barisal	12·91	48·06	Nil.	60·97	91·4	76·7	94·3	66·9
Agartola	19·39	31·84	0·15	51·38				
Comilla	19·42	48·89	0·39	68·70	90·4	74·1	93·8	65·8
Noakhali	23·33	79·23	0·92	103·48	83·8	75·3	91·5	65·9
Chittagong	26·18	49·70	2·12	78·00	88·2	75·5	91·2	68·1
Rangamati Hills ...	17·68	40·40	1·00	59·08				
Patna	1·59	31·96	1·00	34·55	99·9	77·3	109·5	71·2
Gaya	0·28	27·23	1·32	28·83	103·6	82·2	113·1	72·3
Arrah	1·40	26·48	0·75	28·63	103·4	79·3	110·9	70·0
Chapra	0·56	21·72	0·40	22·68	101·5	78·4	109·7	71·6
Motihari	1·62	28·84	0·37	30·83	97·2	75·3	104·0	66·3
Muzaffarpur ...	2·73	42·39	0·36	45·48	96·7	76·3	103·7	67·7
Darbhanga	4·41	31·73	0·62	36·76	94·2	76·2	102·0	68·5
Monghyr	2·80	41·21	0·17	44·18				
Bhagalpur	4·23	27·28	0·26	31·77	96·4*	76·1*	102·8	67·1
Purnea	6·89	32·76	0·21	39·86	92·8	74·2	100·3	68·7
Malda	5·71	41·98	0·19	47·88	94·7	74·4	102·1	65·5
Naya Dumka ...	3·16	48·65	0·55	52·36	98·5	76·6	108·4	67·6
Cuttack	4·04	57·39	Nil.	61·43	102·4	81·1	110·3	72·7
False Point ...	5·33	58·20	0·42	63·95	91·2	80·6	98·0	67·0
Balasore	5·18	61·25	Nil.	66·43	97·9	79·8	106·0	68·3
Puri	2·22	42·94	Nil.	45·16	90·3	82·0	92·7	73·6
Hazaribagh	0·33	56·97	0·84	58·14	103·3	78·0	108·6	67·8
Ranchi	1·38	56·33	0·97	58·68	102·6	76·9	106·8	68·9
Purulia	2·09	43·54	0·12	45·75				
Chaibassa	3·69	61·74	1·04	66·47	107·7	80·8	114·2	69·5
Palamau (Daltonganj) ...	0·30	34·98	2·83	38·16	104·2	82·2	112·2	74·0

* Mean of

1896.

Temperature in Shade.								Cloud Proportion.		
July.				December.						
Mean of maximum.	Mean of minimum.	Highest maximum.	Lowest minimum.	Mean of maximum.	Mean of minimum.	Highest maximum.	Lowest minimum.	January to May.	June to September.	October to December.
10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20
91·2	80·3	94·2	78·2	81·7	55·3	88·9	47·8	3·0	7·8	1·5
90·8	78·8	95·1	77·1	80·1	54·6	88·1	46·8	1·5	6·8	1·3
90·8	79·2	96·3	77·1	82·3	54·9	90·3	46·1	1·1	4·4	1·2
88·2	80·8	90·9	78·5	79·3	57·6	85·9	48·6	4·2	8·9	2·4
88·3	79·4	91·9	77·7	78·2	54·6	85·4	45·7	2·9	7·4	1·3
91·0	79·3	93·3	77·7	80·2	50·6	85·3	40·6	2·4	6·7	1·5
90·7	79·9	93·2	77·3	78·7	53·0	84·7	45·6	2·6	8·0	1·3
90·2	79·7	92·5	77·3	79·4	50·1	83·6	40·3	3·2	7·4	1·4
90·4	80·1	92·1	77·6	78·1	52·2	82·1	43·9	1·3	5·7	0·6
91·0	79·9	96·8	76·7	77·4	48·5	82·3	41·5	2·3	7·0	1·6
90·3	78·3	97·4	75·1	75·6	52·2	80·4	46·6	2·7	3·6	1·0
68·1	58·5	75·1	56·7	48·1	35·8	58·6	31·6	2·3	?	3·2
56·5	45·4	61·9	43·6					2·7	5·3	4·3
90·7	80·2	97·2	76·7	76·3	51·0	80·9	42·5	3·0	7·6	1·4
90·4	79·8	94·2	77·2	77·8	52·9	82·3	45·2	3·5	6·6	0·5
90·0	79·2*	98·8	74·7	77·5	53·0	81·6	44·1	3·7	9·0	1·6
89·2	80·2	92·6	77·7	78·5	55·2	82·1	49·2	5·3	8·4	1·6
89·5	79·5	95·7	77·5	76·9	53·1	80·7	45·6	5·1	7·3	?
89·3	79·4	91·8	76·4	77·4	52·4	80·7	44·0	2·9	6·6	1·1
88·2	79·3	90·8	76·9	79·3	54·5	84·3	47·0	3·9	8·8	0·5
88·7	77·5	93·3	74·8	80·0	51·9	83·9	45·1	4·0	7·5	1·2
86·4	78·2	89·5	75·8	78·4	51·4	82·5	45·6	3·4	5·4	1·1
86·5	77·6	90·7	75·1	80·2	55·0	83·2	49·1	3·1	7·7	2·6
91·4	80·9	96·5	76·7	74·6	51·7	82·4	43·7	0·9	6·7	1·5
91·9	79·3	98·5	75·3	76·0	52·7	85·0	44·0	0·7	5·6	1·5
92·2	80·5	98·4	77·0	76·2	49·3	85·2	41·5	0·6	4·7	1·0
92·2	80·6	99·3	77·1	76·1	49·6	84·4	42·4	0·5	5·1	1·4
92·0	79·8	99·0	73·8	75·5	44·4	82·0	35·0	0·9	5·0	1·0
91·2	80·4	97·7	74·2	74·4	48·5	80·3	40·3	0·6	4·3	1·3
91·1	81·1	97·0	77·5	75·1	51·7	81·4	44·3	1·0	5·4	1·2
92·2	80·5	97·2	78·2	77·3	50·4	84·4	42·6	1·5	6·5	1·7
91·0	79·9	96·7	74·2	76·2	48·2	81·8	40·3	1·5	7·7	2·0
91·8	80·2	96·6	76·0	77·7	49·9	82·7	40·6	1·0	4·7	0·6
90·5	79·0	95·0	77·7	77·1	51·7	85·4	43·4	1·6	6·9	1·6
89·9	78·7	96·2	75·2	83·9	60·1	90·7	52·1	2·2	7·2	1·7
87·4	78·6	92·5	74·6	80·4	56·9	88·5	48·5	3·7	8·1	2·2
88·6	78·9	94·4	75·7	82·7	54·9	89·4	46·4	1·4	5·1	1·0
88·4	80·1	93·2	75·6	82·1	62·4	91·3	54·6	2·6	6·4	1·0
85·4	74·8	90·2	71·3	74·6	51·9	80·8	46·3	1·4	8·1	2·1
84·1	73·7	89·2	71·4	75·4	51·6	80·4	43·9	0·7	5·7	0·6
89·4	77·8	93·4	74·5	80·8	52·7	87·2	44·0	1·2	7·7	1·7
90·5	78·7	96·3	74·6	75·6	46·7	84·4	37·0	1·4	4·4	1·0

* 30 days.

C.—Civil Divisions of

1		2	3	4	5	6		7	8	9	10
Provinces.	Commissionership.	Names of Executive Districts.	How many executive sub-divisions.	Area in square miles.	Population.	Chief towns, with population. Head-quarters town.	Population.	Number of villages.	How many Civil Judges.	How many Stipendiary Magistrates.	Maximum distance in miles of villages from nearest Courts.
Bengal ...	Burdwan ...	Burdwan	4	2,689	1,391,880	Burdwan	34,477	3,560	11	10	20
		Birbhum	2	1,752	798,254	Suri	7,481	3,193	8	6	28
		Bankura	2	2,621	1,069,668	Bankura	18,743	5,497	8	6	29
		Midnapore	4	5,186	2,631,516	Midnapore	32,264	14,934	19	13	45
		Hooghly	3	1,191	1,034,296	Hooghly and Chinsura.	33,060	2,504	12	14	30
		Howrah	2	510	763,625	Howrah	116,606	1,413	6	6	19
		Total ...	17	13,949	7,689,239		242,631	31,101	64	55	...
	Presidency ...	24-Parganas	4	2,108	1,892,033	.....	...	5,765	21	19	69
		Calcutta	...	20	681,560	Calcutta	681,560	1	5	2	...
		Nadia	5	2,793	1,644,108	Krishnagar	25,500	2,982	10	11	25½
		Murshidabad	3	2,143	1,250,946	Berhampore ...	23,515	3,627	9	10	26
		Jessore	5	2,925	1,888,827	Jessore	8,302	4,851	15	13	29½
		Khulna	3	2,077	1,177,652	Khulna	8,667	3,209	9	8	62
		Total ...	20	12,066	8,535,126		747,544	20,435	69	63	...
	Rajshahi ...	Rajshahi	3	2,329	1,313,336	Rampur Boalia ...	21,407	5,219	6	9	34
		Dinajpur	2	4,117	1,555,835	Dinajpur	12,204	7,676	8	7	Criminal 60 / Civil 30
		Jalpaiguri	2	2,962	680,736	Jalpaiguri	9,682	3,331	1	7	...
		Darjeeling	2	1,164	223,314	Darjeeling	14,145	1,319	...	5	70
		Rangpur	4	3,493	2,065,464	Rangpur	14,216	3,537	10	7	25
		Bogra	1	1,452	817,494	Bogra	6,584	4,223	2	3	42
		Pabna	2	1,839	1,361,223	Pabna	16,486	3,883	6	9	32
		Total ...	16	17,356	8,017,402		94,724	29,188	33	47	...
	Dacca ...	Dacca	4	2,782	2,395,602	Dacca	82,321	6,793	19	12	48
		Mymensingh	5	6,332	3,472,186	Nasirabad	11,555	7,959	23	14	44
		Faridpur	3	2,281	1,823,543	Faridpur	10,774	4,432	13	9	35
		Backergunge	4	3,645	2,153,965	Barisal	15,482	4,708	18	13	38
		Total ...	16	15,040	9,845 296		120,132	23,892	73		...

* Represents the

BRITISH TERRITORY.

11	12	13	14								
			REVENUE.								
Average distance in miles of villages from nearest Courts.	Number of police.	Total cost of officials and police of all kinds.	Land Revenue and Miscellaneous Land Revenue.	Excise.	Stamp.	Registration.	Road cess.	Public Works cess.	Municipal taxes.	Income-tax.	Total of preceding columns.
		Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.		Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
12	596	2,66,331	31,20,099	3,59,197	4,07,379	45,267	3,79,553		1,15,444	57,914	44,84,853
...	272	1,04,768	10,15,911	1,95,266	2,16,747	22,493	1,40,445		8,180	20,458	16,19,500
15	366	2,68,056	4,58,572	82,421	2,48,852	25 030	97,246		17,391	15,991	9,45,503
15	861	3,29,104	24,47,447	2,98,353	6,41,147	64,901	2,94,633		54,329	76,368	38,77,178
9	837	3,38,973	13,58,537	2,84,063	4,77,621	29,305	2,17,118		1,35,323	48,783	32,32,750
9	667	86,340		1,37,467	1,38,410	24,981			3,58,973	22,169	
...	3,599	13,93,572	84,00,566	13,56,767	21,30,156	2,11,977	11,28,995		6,89,640	2,41,683	1,41,59,784
10½	1,330	2,54,225	16,28,524	4,95,616	7,47,973	75,244	2,40,308		3,50,947	73,027	36,11,639
...	2,924	7,74,380*	21,539	29,45,482	26,40,432	1,78,032	...		43,18,784	21,59,792	1,22,64,061
25¼	698	1,15,618	9,21,927	1,28,908	3,52,366	25,820	1,59,252		72,585	55,127	17,15,985
15	767	1,31,926	10,59,000	1,44,457	2,74,064	20,407	1,49,178		71,153	59,440	17,77,699
18·6	503	2,43,817	8,55,794	88,842	4,44,933	73,616	1,82,303		21,137	46,659	17,13,284
1	449	1,72,215	6,30,985	75,064	3,21,501	39,521	1,56,419		14,835	32,405	12,70,730
...	6,671	16,92,181	51,17,769	38,78,369	47,81,269	4,12,640	8,87,460		48,49,441	24,26,450	2,23,53,398
22	455	2,47,164	8,97,402	1,32,626	2,01,925	12,172	1,72,771		35,590	45,163	14,97,649
30	435	2,64,168	16,41,473	1,39,491	2,75,094	23,088	1,77,158		24,404	69,718	23,50,426
15											
...	336	1,28,284	5,03,060	2,15,328	1,18,869	9,929	1,33,162		14,004	29,945	10,24,297
20	395	2,82,083	1,38,419	2,27,947	47,124	2,339	35,926		84,148	59,244	5,95,147
10	465	2,29,960	10,16,485	2,12,659	4,49,489	35,867	2,73,135		20,723	49,040	20,57,398
22	237	1,02,140	4,83,978	72,060	1,58,532	21,370	1,01,432		15,800	29,274	8,82,446
8	404	1,58,648	4,01,703	1,12,149	2,89,767	20,737	1,15,201		34,874	42,600	10,17,031
...	2,727	14,12,447	50,82,520	11,12,260	15,40,800	1,25,502	10 08,785		2,29,543	3,24,984	94,24,394
12·5	698	5,22,745	5,15,778	2,89,099	7,60,356	50,925	1,52,467		1,61,278	89,085	20,18,988
16	696	3,58,044	8,65,642	4,05,356	10,00,881	75,219	3,31,881		63,596	1,04,003	28,46,578
31·6	432	2,06,395	5,88 496	94,808	4 8 9,650	37,847	1,39 210		18,534	45,449	14,13,994
29	630	2,73,631	16,61 887	1,16,007	6,99,200	64,892	4,16,934		36,656	68,229	30 63,805
...	2,456	13,60,815	36,31,803	9,05,270	29,50,087	2,28,383	10,40,492		2,80,064	3,06,766	93,43,365

cost of Police only.

C.—Civil Divisions of

1		2	3	4	5	6		7	8	9	10
Provinces.	Commissionership.	Names of Executive Districts.	How many executive subdivisions.	Area in square miles.	Population.	Chief towns, with population. Head-quarters town.	Population.	Number of villages.	How many Civil Judges.	How many Stipendiary Magistrates.	Maximum distance in miles of villages from nearest Courts.
Bengal—*concld.*	Chittagong	Tippera	3	2,491	1,782,935	Comilla	14,680	6,318	20	12	30
		Noakhali	2	1,644	1,009,693	Noakhali	5,479	2,625	10	9	30
		Chittagong	2	2,567	1,290,167	Chittagong	24,069	1,234	18	13	62
		Chittagong Hill Tracts*	1	5,419	107,286	Rangamati	2,336	1,029	...	3	80
		Total ...	8	12,121	4,190,081		46,564	11,206	48	37	...
		Total of Bengal ...	77	70,532	38,277,144		1,251,595	115,822	287	250	...
Bihar ...	Patna	Patna	4	2,075	1,772,352	Patna	165,192	4,663	9	11	26
		Gaya	4	4,712	2,138,331	Gaya	80,383	10,095	7	9	48
		Shahabad	4	4,373	2,060,579	Arrah	46,905	4,883	9	10	56
		Saran	3	2,656	2,466,065	Chapra	57,352	4,296	9	9	53
		Champaran	2	3,531	1,859,465	Motihari	13,108	5,117	2	5	60
		Muzaffarpur	3	3,004	2,712,857	Muzaffarpur ...	49,192	4,104	8	11	32
		Darbhanga	3	3,335	2,801,955	Darbhanga	73,561	3,890	4	8	50
	Bhagalpur ...	Monghyr	3	3,922	2,036,021	Monghyr	57,077	3,867	6	9	40
		Bhagalpur	4	4,226	2,032,696	Bhagalpur	69,106	5,067	7	11	45
		Purnea	3	4,994	1,944,658	Purnea	14,555	5,994	7	8	45
		Malda	1	1,899	814,919	English Bazar ...	13,818	3,248	2	5	50
		Sonthal Parganas ...	6	5,470	1,753,775	Dumka	3,624	11,266	...	20	35
		Total of Bihar ...	40	44,197	24,393,673		643,873	66,490	70	11	...
Orissa ...	Orissa	Cuttack	3	3,632	1,937,671	Cuttack	47,186	5,429	6	8	40
		Balasore	2	2,056	994,625	Balasore	20,775	6,311	1	6	40
		Angul†	2	1,681	170,058	.....	...	1,443	...	3	...
		Puri	2	2,472	944,998	Puri	28,794	5,000	1	9	70
		Total of Orissa ...	9	9,841	4,047,352		96,755	18,183	8	26	...
Chota Nagpur	Chota Nagpur	Hazaribagh	2	7,021	1,164,321	Hazaribagh	16,672	8,087	4	6	70
		Lohardaga	1	7,132	1,128,885	Ranchi	20,306	3,578	3	7	83
		Palamau	1	4,912	596,770	Daltonganj	5,193	3,901	1	3	70
		Manbhum	2	4,147	1,193,328	Purulia	12,128	8,317	4	7	60
		Singhbhum	1	3,753	545,488	Chaibassa	6,850	2,877	1	3	71
		Total of Chota Nagpur	7	26,965	4,628,792		61,149	26,760	13	26	...
		Grand Total ...	133	151,535	71,346,961		2,053,372	227,255	378	418	...

* Reduced
† Including
‡ Represents the cost

Note.—The Provincial grand total of population shows a
Add, transfer from the North-
Deduct ditto

BRITISH TERRITORY—*concluded.*

11	12	13	14								
			REVENUE.								
Average distance in miles of villages from nearest Courts.	Number of police.	Total cost of officials and police of all kinds.	Land Revenue and Miscellaneous Land Revenue.	Excise.	Stamp.	Registration.	Road cess. / Public Works cess.	Municipal taxes.	Income-tax.	Total of preceding columns.
		Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
15	366	2,72,660	10,59,812	88,934	6,76,860	49,476	2,14,708	24,112	42,800	21,56,702
12	281	1,85,634	6,27,737	18,861	4,02,044	52,055	1,51,928	4,805	21,583	12,79,013
12·4	494	3,20,087	9,90,226	1,66,930	4,87,016	67,251	1,63,656	32,524	32,398	19,40,001
40	169	53,918‡	...	...	36	...	...	...	...	36
...	1,310	8,32,299	26,77,775	2,74,725	15,65,956	1,68,782	5,30,292	61,441	96,781	53,75,752
...	16,763	66,91,314	2,49,10,433	75,27,391	1,20,68,268	11,47,784	45,96,024	61,10,129	33,96,664	6,06,56,693
11·5	1,325	5,63,916	14,82,236	7,19,249	4,06,197	46,208	3,61,498	1,64,123	75,679	32,55,190
24	768	1,61,355	14,91,123	5,57,885	3,03,010	32,209	4,99,430	65,971	75,914	30,25,542
35	609	1,04,865	16,89,856	3,08,276	3,19,152	22,123	3,66,150	56,770	41,882	28,04,209
41	565	2,17,024	12,63,670	3,22,795	3,52,730	36,117	3,29,738	40,690	82,805	24,28,545
...	385	1,65,535	6,11,994	1,99,171	1,39,236	16,472	1,42,538	19,845	43,245	11,72,501
15	508	3,11,589	10,46,172	2,66,595	4,96,753	48,586	3,80,126	65,726	63,265	23,67,223
20	449	1,90,730	7,96,646	2,60,865	2,15,873	30,571	4,74,962	34,345	58,269	18,71,531
25	486	1,05,904	8,75,796	4,19,118	3,41,783	27,290	2,77,909	59,664	62,441	20,64,001
25	473	2,84,266	6,07,580	3,67,039	3,04,053	23,992	2,93,011	66,191	74,424	17,36,290
20	570	1,11,026	12,10,906	3,57,291	3,00,060	23,793	2,14,908	17,739	70,773	21,95,470
26	278	87,319	4,29,625	1,69,549	1,23,468	10,781	67,878	12,274	26,103	8,39,678
14	387	2,45,889	2,72,204	1,76,133	1,35,247	10,835	...	15,759	23,430	6,33,608
...	6,803	25,49,418	1,17,77,808	41,23,966	34,37,562	3,28,977	34,08,148	6,19,097	6,98,230	2,43,93,788
25	565	1,94,271	8,77,125	2,65,536	2,39,116	12,792	1,34,163	46,567	22,679	15,97,978
12 to 15	396	1,72,569	4,13,154	2,22,954	86,275	6,944	73,888	15,914	16,155	8,35,284
...	167	...	61,513	25,302	...	46	...	...	...	86,861
20	388	53,072	5,11,901	1,39,279	94,171	9,864	68,437	19,614	17,298	8,60,564
...	1,516	4,19,912	18,63,693	6,53,071	4,19,562	29,646	2,76,488	82,095	56,132	33,80,687
30	493	1,58,976	1,27,754	2,29,880	1,02,825	10,186	1,02,602	10,098	27,116	6,10,461
41	419	2,44,147	46 265	3,74,782	1,19,200	8,668	1,01,378	14,431	19,182	6,83,906
49	256	1,55,910	8 9 6	1,56,423	38,969	4,172	35,841	2,793	13,168	3,37,282
30	353	1,56,788	84,312	2,64,262	1,70,769	16,576	86,983	12,154	28,456	6,63,512
30	184	1,12,145	53,218	80,804	19,075	767	10,452	3,652	9,110	1,77,078
...	1,705	8,27,966	3,97,465	11,06,151	4,50,838	40,369	3,37,256	43,128	97,032	24 72 239
...	26,787	1,04,88,610	3,89,49,399	1,34,10,579	1,72,76,230	15,46,776	86,17,916	68,54,449	42,48.058	9,09,03,407

to the status of a subdivision.
Khondmals.
of Police only.
decrease of 26 and is accounted for thus :—

Western Provinces to Shahabad	590
Jalpaiguri to Assam	616
Decrease ...	26

D.—Popu

Districts.	Inhabited houses.	Population.							
		Men.	Women.	Children under 15 years.				Total.	Number per square mile.
				Male.		Female.			
				0—9.	10—14.	0—9.	10—14.		
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
BENGAL.									
Western Districts.									
Burdwan Division.									
Burdwan	327,219	436,069	477,653	172,067	74,736	171,228	60,127	1,391,880	516
Birbhum	187,956	243,758	269,008	104,594	41,287	105,931	33,255	798,254	455
Bankura	215,007	306,713	339,803	152,338	66,890	154,617	49,307	1,069,668	408
Midnapore	535,482	788,247	847,933	356,105	163,748	354,657	120,826	2,631,516	511
Hooghly	275,833	327,592	355,377	124,163	57,430	123,638	46,096	1,034,296	869
Howrah	154,892	232,043	236,147	108,265	44,536	108,476	34,168	763,625	1,497
Total ...	1,696,389	2,334,422	2,525,921	1,017,532	448,627	1,018,537	343,779	7,689,239	576
Central Districts.									
Presidency Division.									
24-Parganas	330,934	606,923	555,629	274,651	107,704	267,863	79,263	1,892,033	897
Calcutta	67,528	363,880	170,495	51,505	31,361	45,805	18,514	681,560	34,078
Nadia	332,107	459,472	532,294	245,686	96,989	236,940	72,727	1,644,108	588
Murshidabad	282,122	352,918	409,342	182,925	69,122	181,691	54,248	1,250,946	583
Jessore	351,944	552,285	598,086	269,899	119,150	262,978	86,429	1,888,827	646
Khulna	206,738	368,797	330,413	176,747	72,437	175,525	53,733	1,177,652	567
Total ...	1,571,373	2,704,275	2,596,259	1,201,413	497,463	1,170,802	364,914	8,535,126	707
Rajshahi Division.									
Rajshahi	248,392	375,987	404,942	205,187	73,164	201,120	52,936	1,313,336	564
Dinajpur	276,615	485,286	439,583	244,885	81,876	242,160	62,045	1,555,835	377
Jalpaiguri	125,573	224,463	186,577	101,811	38,385	101,193	28,923	680,736	230
Darjeeling	45,126	80,743	60,536	29,197	13,106	28,472	11,260	223,314	192
Rangpur	365,078	645,964	611,906	308,237	107,611	306,844	84,902	2,065,464	592
Bogra	143,233	240,307	228,842	133,194	45,415	135,954	33,782	817,494	563
Pabna	245,530	383,191	406,460	221,500	72,561	222,682	54,829	1,361,223	740
Total ...	1,448,547	2,435,941	2,338,846	1,244,011	432,118	1,238,425	328,677	8,017,402	461
Eastern Districts.									
Dacca Division.									
Dacca	435,601	656,526	695,338	379,972	151,339	389,523	122,904	2,395,602	861
Mymensingh	618,795	1,020,521	951,044	558,490	209,605	570,514	162,012	3,472,186	548
Faridpur	343,748	509,528	542,776	280,177	116,791	282,408	91,863	1,823,543	799
Backergunge	436,443	647,737	606,763	325,962	130,744	336,225	106,534	2,153,965	590
Total ...	1,834,587	2,834,312	2,795,921	1,544,601	608,479	1,578,670	483,313	9,845,296	654
Chittagong Division.									
Tippera	312,482	516,678	486,075	279,844	115,277	293,126	91,935	1,782,935	716
Noakhali	188,055	272,023	274,064	173,117	63,587	174,561	52,341	1,009,693	614
Chittagong	259,960	314,824	394,037	217,447	83,597	213,492	66,770	1,290,167	503
Chittagong Hill Tracts* ...	20,714	...	...	Not separately censused.				107,286	20
Total ...	781,211	1,103,525	1,154,176	670,408	262,461	681,179	211,046	4,190,081	345
Total for Bengal ...	7,332,107	11,412,483	11,411,139	5,672,591	2,254,514	5,683,228	1,736,107	38,277,144	543

* Reduced to the status

LATION.

Classification of Population.									Occupation.		Prevailing languages.	Emigration or immigration during the year.	Remarks.
Christians.													
Europeans.	East Indians and other mixed races.	Natives.	Hindus.	Muhammadans.	Parsees.	Budhists and Jains.	Aborigines.	All others.	Total male agriculturists.	Total male non-agriculturists.			
11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24
657	382	369	1,117,743	267,224	...	23	5,459	23	338,402	344,470	Bengali.		
68	32	422	593,602	169,752	...	71	34,289	18	217,140	172,499	Ditto.		
21	4	107	920,373	45,312	...	...	103,747	104	258,953	266,988	Bengali and Sonthali.		
73	12	1,460	2,321,424	171,412	...	31	136,929	175	711,913	596,187	Bengali.		
162	69	402	842,077	189,469	...	19	2,053	45	275,726	233,459	Ditto.		
826	810	436	605,171	156,022	5	47	194	114	129,012	255,832	Ditto.		
1,807	1,309	3,196	6,400,390	999,191	5	191	282,671	479	1,931,146	1,869,435			
2,010	246	10,726	1,187,667	690,815	3	92	308	166	425,398	563,880	Bengali.		
12,516	9,818	6,663	444,137	203,173	166	2,693	...	2,394	9,417	437,329	Ditto.		
106	75	7,116	689,224	947,390	...	143	...	54	380,853	421,294	Ditto.		
68	18	454	620,163	618,653	...	2,257	9,304	29	256,253	349,412	Ditto.		
64	11	765	737,601	1,150,135	...	16	108	127	611,617	329,717	Ditto.		
17	17	929	572,665	603,995	...	5	...	24	430,417	187,564	Ditto.		
14,781	10,185	26,653	4,251,457	4,214,161	169	5,206	9,720	2,794	2,113,955	2,289,196			
41	1	63	278,938	1,033,927	1	46	298	21	426,278	228,060	Bengali.		
30	5	476	740,442	802,597	...	104	10,694	1,487	612,801	199,246	Ditto.		
215	18	124	449,161	222,236	...	2,665	6,295	22	267,272	97,387	Ditto.		
1,049	155	298	171,171	10,011	3	40,600	...	27	41,507	81,539	Tibetan dialects and Pahari.		
86	157	100	768,233	1,295,411	...	779	437	261	840,703	221,109	Bengali.		
7	5	3	154,296	661,100	...	66	2,000	17	310,894	108,022	Ditto.		
96	46	20	361,957	998,776	...	298	...	30	425,302	251,950	Ditto.		
1,524	387	1,084	2,924,198	5,024,058	4	44,558	19,724	1,865	2,924,757	1,187,313			
223	189	10,064	934,063	1,450,250	...	89	401	323	727,001	460,836	Bengali.		
18	22	171	1,045,566	2,396,476	...	166	29,609	158	1,296,380	492,236	Ditto.		
99	55	3,385	699,307	1,120,612	...	12	...	73	663,943	242,553	Ditto.		
60	23	4,576	680,381	1,462,712	...	6,080	...	133	769,727	334,716	Ditto.		
400	289	18,196	3,359,317	6,430,050	...	6,347	30,010	687	3,457,051	1,530,341			
57	16	109	557,079	1,224,336	...	1,227	...	111	657,876	253,923	Bengali.		
10	56	575	248,123	760,597	...	309	...	23	323,158	185,569	Ditto.		
256	575	360	302,333	924,849	...	61,615	161	18	366,765	249,103	Ditto.		
15	1	2	25,802	4,868	...	74,128	489	1,981	52,245	7,321	Burmese dialects.		
338	648	1,046	1,133,337	2,914,650	...	137,279	650	2,133	1,400,044	695,916			
18,850	12,818	50,175	18,068,699	19,582,110	178	193,581	342,775	7,958	11,784,698	7,614,456			

of a subdivision.

D.—Popu

Districts.	Inhabited houses.	Population.							
		Men.	Women.	Children under 15 years.				Total.	Number per square mile.
				Male.		Female.			
				0—9.	10—14.	0—9.	10—14.		
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
BIHAR.									
Patna Division.									
Patna	290,246	539,359	582,929	223,255	103,118	232,416	87,927	1,772,352	852
Gaya	382,655	619,902	676,983	293,802	131,307	305,229	111,108	2,138,331	454
Shahabad	360,178	568,252	673,544	289,645	132,902	290,666	108,328	2,060,579	473
Saran	446,268	641,696	839,432	351,098	141,132	366,207	127,912	2,466,065	930
Champaran	297,559	567,865	566,238	254,729	113,541	265,915	91,177	1,859,465	527
Muzaffarpur	460,701	758,907	878,161	376,126	170,341	387,816	140,094	2,712,857	903
Darbhanga	458,212	811,292	892,235	396,846	162,847	405,003	133,732	2,801,955	840
Total ...	2,695,819	4,507,273	5,109,522	2,185,501	955,188	2,253,252	800,278	15,811,604	667
Bhagalpur Division.									
Monghyr	357,095	571,372	640,846	292,091	123,609	303,821	104,282	2,036,021	519
Bhagalpur	350,707	585,779	620,422	299,861	119,225	307,793	99,616	2,032,696	481
Purnea	361,031	594,240	575,122	287,224	112,032	291,655	84,385	1,944,658	389
Malda	149,297	224,138	246,631	130,738	45,041	131,760	36,611	814,919	428
Sonthal Parganas	286,302	462,903	486,491	295,827	111,837	298,053	99,085	1,753,775	321
Total ...	1,504,432	2,438,432	2,569,512	1,305,741	511,744	1,333,082	423,979	8,582,069	413
Total for Bihar ...	4,200,251	6,945,205	7,679,034	3,491,242	1,466,932	3,586,334	1,224,257	24,393,673	552
Orissa Division.									
Cuttack	377,989	551,089	618,210	259,461	130,007	263,019	115,885	1,937,671	533
Balasore	183,736	288,224	325,605	127,234	66,180	129,266	58,116	994,625	481
Angul	18,840	48,846	47,596	25,467	11,455	26,447	10,247	170,058	101
Puri	177,703	288,403	287,997	122,499	3,628	125,894	56,577	944,998	382
Total for Orissa ...	758,268	1,176,562	1,279,408	534,661	271,270	544,626	240,825	4,047,352	410
Chota Nagpur Division.									
Hazaribagh	194,727	302,024	335,873	185,687	79,253	193,874	67,610	1,164,321	166
Lohardaga	225,505	430,620	479,407	296,798	118,775	301,683	98,372	1,128,885	144
Palamau	101,387	...	...	...	...	...	...	596,770	122
Manbhum	218,912	321,866	342,479	190,467	80,866	194,403	63,247	1,193,328	288
Singhbhum	102,139	146,188	154,509	86,424	38,805	86,651	32,911	545,488	145
Total for Chota Nagpur ...	842,670	1,200,698	1,312,268	759,376	317,699	776,611	262,140	4,628,792	171
Grand Total ...	13,133,246	20,735,448	21,681,840	10,457,870	4,310,415	10,590,799	3,463,329	71,346,961*	470

Note.—Separate figures for the district of Palamau for columns 3 to 8, 11 to 13 and

* Owing to changes of jurisdiction the totals of the districts of Birbhum, Jalpaiguri, Patna, Shahabad, Saran, Muzaffarpur and the Sonthal Parganas, and consequently of 8 and 20 and 21) are not available. The provincial grand

Add—Transfer from the North-Western

Deduct— Ditto Jalpaiguri to

LATION—*concluded.*

Classification of Population.									Occupation.		Prevailing languages.	Emigration or immigration during the year.	Remarks.
Christians.			Hindus.	Muhammadans.	Parsees.	Buddhists and Jains.	Aborigines.	All others.	Total male agriculturists.	Total male non-agriculturists.			
Europeans.	East Indians and other mixed races.	Natives.											
11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24
1,662	570	601	1,568,131	201,106	...	264	...	18	384,365	481,367	Hindustani and Hindi.		
74	22	78	1,911,254	226,705	...	198	...	...	445,036	599,975	Hindustani and Hindi.		
216	60	1	1,911,372	148,439	...	474	...	17	502,260	488,539	Hindustani and Hindi.		
178	36	64	2,174,734	290,980	...	72	...	1	646,010	487,916	Hindi.		
140	12	1,948	1,590,044	267,319	...	2	...	...	657,728	278,407	Hindustani and Hindi.		
123	49	199	2,379,280	332,906	1	...	...	299	790,110	515,264	Hindustani and Hindi.		
200	130	50	2,462,308	338,667	...	...	...	600	955,759	415,226	Hindustani and Hindi.		
2,593	879	2,941	13,997,123	1,806,122	1	1,010	...	952	4,381,268	3,266,694			
592	343	389	1,839,159	191,770	...	56	3,706	6	545,778	441,294	Hindi.		
140	72	324	1,811,359	195,591	...	403	24,740	67	625,231	379,634	Hindustani and Hindi.		
114	134	139	1,138,738	805,267	...	249	2	15	558,096	435,400	Hindustani and Bengali.		
23	8	41	409,136	384,651	...	4	21,034	22	213,610	186,307	Bengali.		
196	229	5,518	900,399	121,086	...	63	726,284	...	611,721	258,846	Sonthali and Bengali.		
1,065	786	6,411	6,098,791	1,698,365	...	775	775,766	110	2,554,436	1,701,481			
3,658	1,665	9,352	20,095,914	3,504,487	1	1,785	775,766	1,045	6,935,704	4,968,175			
128	218	2,377	1,881,913	52,895	...	85	...	55	482,385	458,172	Uriya.		
96	38	941	969,211	24,250	...	3	...	86	362,150	119,488	Do.		
1	3	15	169,501	204	...	2	332	...	54,073	31,695	Uriya and aboriginal dialects.		
41	34	765	927,514	15,597	...	98	...	949	238,649	235,881	Uriya.		
266	293	4,098	3,948,139	92,946	...	188	332	1,090	1,137,257	845,236			
223	95	571	960,187	114,773	...	600	87,866	6	308,921	258,043	Hindi.		
97	38	82,234	444,966	36,121	...	...	572,105	...	560,243	285,950	Hindi and aboriginal dialects.		
...	....	...	496,418	50,445	...	8	43,223	...	...	...	Hindi and aboriginal dialects.		
78	35	1,419	972,509	53,255	...	2	166,029	1	259,842	333,357	Bengali and aboriginal dialects.		
129	62	4,673	230,999	3,215	...	...	306,410	...	175,746	95,671	Uriya and aboriginal dialects.		
527	230	88,897	3,105,079	257,809	...	610	1,175,633	7	1,304,752	973,021			
23,301	15,006	152,522	45,217,881	23,437,352	179	196,164	2,294,506	10,100	21,162,411	14,400,888			

20 and 21 are not available; they are included with those of Lohardaga.
the Burdwan, Rajshahi, Patna and Bhagalpur Divisions do not agree with the details as the revised figures of population classified by sex, age and occupation (columns 3 to total shows a decrease of 26 persons and is accounted for thus—

Provinces to Shahabad	590
Assam	616
Decrease ...	26

E.—

Fiscal Statement of outturn and cost of

Number of Survey Division.	Name of Superintending officer.	Division.	District under survey.
1	2	3	4
			TEMPORARILY-SETTLED AND GOVERNMENT ESTATES.
			Major Settlements.
Palamau Detachment.	Mr. L. F. Berkeley ...	Chota Nagpur ...	Palamau. Completion of arrears ...
Singhbhum Detachment.	„ J. P. Barker ...	Ditto ...	Singhbhum Ditto ...
			Minor Settlements.
Noakhali Detachment.	Mr. E. F. Berkeley ...	Chittagong ...	Noakhali—
			Traverse ... ...
			Cadastral ... ...
			Khanapuri ... ...
			Topographical 16″ ... ...
			Ditto 2″ ... ...
			Testing of new accretions entered in maps by local authorities.
			PRIVATE ESTATES.
			Major Settlements.
No. 4 Party (Bihar).	Captain R. T. Crichton, I.S.C.	Patna ...	Muzaffarpur—
			Traverse ... ...
			Cadastral ... ...
			Khanapuri ... ...
			Champaran. Completion of arrears ...
			Darbhanga—
			Traverse ... ...
			Cadastral .. ..
			Khanapuri ... ...
			Deara Topographical ... ...
	.....	.....	Saran—
			Traverse ... ...
			Cadastral ... ...
			Khanapuri ... ...
			Deara Topographical ... ...
			WARDS' ESTATES.
			Minor Settlements.
		Patna ...	Gaya, Belkhara Mahals. Completion of arrears.
		Bhagalpur ...	Monghyr, Narhan Wards' Estates. Completion of arrears.
			Miscellaneous Surveys.
No. 4 Party (Bihar).	Captain R. T. Crichton, I.S.C.	Bhagalpur ...	Muzaffarpur (City). Completion of arrears.
			Muzaffarpur (Lalganj Municipality). Completion of arrears.
			Midnapore, Majnamutha Test survey—
		Burdwan ...	Traverse ... ...
			Cadastral ... ...
			Khanapuri ... ...
		Dacca ...	Backergunge, Dakhin Shahbazpur. Completion of arrears.
		Orissa ...	Revision survey ... ...
			Total ..

FISCAL.

Bengal Survey Parties for 1896-97.

Number of village circuits.	Total area in square miles.	Total cost of all kinds, including contingencies.	Share of Superintendent, Settlement-Surveys, Bengal, and office at 10 per cent.	Cost of instruments at 4 per cent.	Total cost.	REMARKS.
5	6	7	8	9	10	11
		Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	
...	...	1,333	136	58	1,527	
...	...	414	42	18	474	
44 & 30	93 & 332	2,809 & 1,766	282 & 180	224 & 78	3,315 & 2,024	
43	84	6,533	656	287	7,476	
43	84	4,294	430	189	4,913	
23	146	1,566	160	68	1,794	
8	199	1,036	105	45	1,186	
...	...	168	17	7	192	
2	2	350	36	15	401	
2	2	1,189	122	53	1,364	
2	2	2,267	230	100	2,597	
...	...	2,892	295	127	3,314	
460	417	19,957	2,036	878	22,871	
638	545	37,242	3,799	1,642	42,683	
638	545	41,594	4,242	1,835	47,671	
23	40	943	96	41	1,080	
101	60	4,676	477	206	5,359	
330	210	26,025	2,654	1,148	29,827	
330	210	23,568	2,404	938	26,910	
Villages 18 Portions 37	25	1,211	123	53	1,387	
...	...	517	52	22	591	
2	1	7,855	801	346	9,002	
...	...	4	...	...	4	
...	...	17	2	1	20	
9	4	344	36	15	395	
8	3	793	80	35	908	
8	3	522	53	23	598	
...	...	79	8	3	90	
...	...	148	15	6	169	
...	...	1,92,112	19,569	8,461	2,20,142	

E.—

Land Revenue Demand, Collections,

Division.	Demand.			
	Current.	Arrear.	Total.	Current.
1	2	3	4	5
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Burdwan	82,33,685	3,30,886	85,64,571	80,80,039
Presidency	51,22,004	1,58,866	52,80,870	49,61,296
Rajshahi	51,95,448	79,246	52,74,694	49,84,365
Dacca	35,60,066	1,81,711	37,41,777	34,36,125
Chittagong	27,09,640	99,553	28,09,193	25,80,041
Patna	82,22,835	2,83,110	85,05,945	79,67,911
Bhagalpur	33,70,681	93,955	34,64,636	32,94,149
Orissa	19,22,548	57,873	19,80,421	18,07,538
Chota Nagpur	4,16,156	16,952	4,33,108	3,74,642
Total ... 1896-97	3,87,53,063	13,02,152	4,00,55,215	3,74,86,106
Total ... 1895-96	3,86,43,461	12,72,463	3,99,15,924	3,75,73,616

Land

Description of Revenue.	Revenue for 1895-96.		Revenue for 1896-97.	
	Assessed.	Realised.	Assessed.	Realised.
1	2	3	4	5
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
From settled estates bearing revenue in past year ...	3,46,34,944	3,47,71,918	3,47,82,220	3,48,57,092
Ditto ditto added to revenue-roll during present year.	1,11,808	...	21,172	...
Ditto ditto taken off revenue-roll during present year.	3,812	...	3,955	...
Collections from Government estates	39,00,521	38,01,274	39,53,626	36,25,845
Income from the sale of Government estates ...	...	65,387	...	31,417
Miscellaneous land revenue not included in the above	...	1,99,548	...	4,35,045
Total ...	3,86,43,461	*3,88,38,127	3,87,53,063	3,89,49,399

† These amounts do not result from subtracting the figures in column 5 from column 4, because the latter shows Both the arrear and current demand balances are included in

FISCAL—*concluded.*

Remissions, and Net Balances for 1896-97.

COLLECTIONS.		Remissions.	NET BALANCES.			Payments in advance.
Arrear.	Total.		Current.	Arrear.	Total.	
6	7	8	9	10	11	12
Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
2,35,334	83,15,373	56,903	1,52,733	39,562	1,92,295	74,583
1,25,025	50,86,321	23,674	1,48,588	22,287	1,70,875	74,319
76,130	50,60,495	4,230	2,08,743	1,226	2,09,969	74,054
1,47,235	35,83,360	13,106	1,21,913	23,398	1,45,311	1,83,121
74,756	26,54,797	4,389	1,27,371	22,636	1,50,007	1,21,315
2,01,167	81,69,068	43,215	2,40,874	52,788	2,93,662	5,87,329
79,075	33,73,174	7,857	76,148	7,457	83,605	98,549
43,288	18,50,826	19,458	95,759	14,378	1,10,137	1,93,857
14,881	3,89,523	370	41,303	1,912	43,215	16,854
9,96,831	3,84,82,937	1,73,202	12,13,432	1,85,644	13,99,076	14,23,981
9,99,576	3,85,73,192	87,220	10,44,892	2,10,620	12,55,512	15,74,352

Revenue.

Cost of collections.	Net collections during the year.	Net outstanding balances.	Number of sales for arrears of revenue.	Revenue of estates sold.	Cause of increase or decrease of revenue, with explanation of any items realised in addition to the annual revaluation.
6	7	8	9	10	11
Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	No.	Rs.	
...	3,48,57,092	5,06,643	...	....	* The increase is mainly due to settlement of estates.
...	...	...	...	...	
...	...	...	...	...	
2,16,227	34,09,618	†8,92,433	...	...	
...	...	...	...	...	
...	...	59,968	...	...	
2,16,227	3,82,66,710	14,59,044	1,607	2,00,650	

the current demand only, while the former includes the arrear collections (Rs. 96,831), as well as the current collections.
column 8 after striking off Rs. 1,73,202 on account of remissions.

PART II.

STATISTICS OF PROTECTION.

A—Legislative.

Statement of Acts passed by the Legislative Council of Bengal in 1896-97, and duly assented to as required by law.

Number, year and title of Act.	By whom introduced.	Object and character of Act.	Date of assent.
1	2	3	4
I of 1896.			
The Protection of Muhammadan Pilgrims Act, 1896.	The Hon'ble Mr. Cotton.	The object of the Act is to protect pilgrims from imposition on the part of brokers in Calcutta and other places through which they pass *en route* to the Hedjaz. It requires all pilgrim-brokers to be licensed, penalises fraudulent acts, and authorises the appointment of Muhammadan Protectors of Pilgrims.	Lieutenant Governor's assent, 17th April, 1896. Governor-General's assent, 27th May, 1896.
II of 1896.			
An Act to further amend the Bengal Municipal Act, 1884.	The Hon'ble Mr. Risley.	The Act amends the Bengal Municipal Act in several particulars, the most important amendments being (1) an extension of the franchise, (2) an extension of the objects on which municipal funds may be expended, (3) the separation from the general accounts of receipts and expenditure on account of hospitals and dispensaries, (4) alterations in the system of collecting the tax on the registration of carts, (5) the imposition of differential water-rates, and (6) the regulation of the letting-off of fire-arms, fire-works, fire-balloons and bombs.	Lieutenant-Governor's assent, 4th September, 1896. Governor-General's assent, 21st October, 1896.
I of 1897.			
An Act to amend the Public Demands Recovery Act, 1895.	The Hon'ble Mr. Finucane.	The main object of this Act was to correct certain clerical errors occurring in the Public Demands Recovery Act, 1895. The opportunity was taken to make certain amendments of a substantive character, the chief of which are (1) the application of the certificate procedure to the recovery of certain sums awarded by Government officers, and (2) an extension of the powers of certificate officers as to directing payment of the costs of a successful petition against a certificate.	Lieutenant-Governor's assent, 4th March, 1897. Governor-General's assent, 20th March, 1897.
II of 1897.			
The Murray Trust Act, 1897	The Hon'ble Mr. Finucane.	The object of this Act is to enable the Church Wardens of St. John's, Calcutta, to devote to charitable purposes a trust fund which, in consequence of the practical abolition of imprisonment for debt, was lying idle in their hands.	Lieutenant-Governor's assent, 15th February. 1897. Governor-General's assent, 8th April, 1897.

Statement of Bills under the consideration of the Legislative Council of Bengal in 1896-97, but not passed into law during the year.

Title of Bill.	By whom introduced.	Object and character of Bill.	Remarks.
1	2	3	4
Bill for the suppression of rain-gambling in common gaming-houses.	The Hon'ble Mr. Bolton.	The Bill amends the several Gaming Acts in force in Bengal, so as to bring rain-gambling within their purview.	Since passed as Act III of 1897.
Bill to regulate the commutation of predial conditions or services in parts of Chota Nagpur.	The Hon'ble Mr. Grimley.	The object of the Bill is to amend the law relating to the voluntary commutation of conditions or services appurtenant to the occupation of land, other than rent, in Chota Nagpur, and to provide for the compulsory record, with or without commutation, of such conditions or services.	Since passed as Act IV of 1897.
Bill to amend the law relating to the partition of estates.	The Hon'ble Mr. Finucane.	This Bill repeals Bengal Act VIII of 1876, and re-enacts it with several important modifications, the chief of which are designed (1) to simplify, cheapen and shorten the procedure for effecting partitions of estates, (2) to protect tenants from illegal enhancements of rent founded on entries in partition papers, and (3) to put an end to the undue multiplication of petty estates.	Since passed by the Council and submitted for the assent of His Excellency the Governor-General.
Bill to amend the Bengal Local Self-Government Act of 1885.	The Hon'ble Mr. Risley.	It is proposed by the Bill to amend the Bengal Local Self-Government Act in certain particulars, the most important amendments being an extension of the objects on which the District Fund may be expended.	The Bill was referred to a Select Committee on the 11th April 1896. Extensive additions to it have been proposed and are under the consideration of the Government.

B—JUDICIAL

1.—(Civil and Criminal).—Statement showing the number of Judicial Divisions and the number of Officers year 1896, with the

NAME OF PROVINCE.		Area.	Population.	Number of divisions for Courts under Chief Court, but superior to Chief Courts of districts.	Number of districts.	Number of sub-districts.	TOTAL NUMBER OF OFFICERS EXERCISING ORIGINAL OR APPELLATE JURISDICTION.				
							Judges of Chief Court of Province.	Judges of other Courts superior to Chief District Courts.	Judges of Chief Courts of Districts.	Judges of District Courts other than Chief Courts.	Judges of other Subordinate Courts.
1		2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11
PROVINCE OF BENGAL.		Sq. miles.									
Territory subject to the High Court.	Civil ...	138,976	69,187,920	(a) 30	30	(b) 154	13	...	31	(h) 73	289
	Criminal...				45	(c) 130				(d) 46	(e) 2,535
	Revenue...				...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Territory not subject to the High Court.	Civil ...	12,569	2,031,119	1	3	10	1	1	1	2	24
	Criminal...										
	Revenue...										
TOTAL ...		151,545	71,219,039	31	78	294	14	1	32	121	2,848

(a) District Judgeships and Sessions Divisions.
(b) One hundred and fifty-four Munsifs.
(c) Executive Divisions.
(d) District Magistrates, including two Presidency Magistrates

STATEMENTS.

exercising Appellate or Original Jurisdiction in the Lower Provinces of Bengal on the last day of the cost of Tribunals.

Total Number of Cases decided.				Total receipts of the Courts.	Total charges of the Courts.	Remarks.		
Original.		Appeals.						
Regular.	Miscellaneous.	Regular.	Miscellaneous.					
12	13	14	15	16	17	18		
				Rs.	Rs.			
611,745	61,185	22,273	2,289			Grades of judicial officers.	Europeans.	Natives.
198,879	(*f*)14,024	14,279	(*g*) 5,091	1,25,99,405	87,88,177	Officers exercising both original and appellate jurisdiction. — High Court Judges ...	10	3
12,168	988	773	36			Officers exercising both original and appellate jurisdiction. — District Judges ...	22	7
						Officers exercising both original and appellate jurisdiction. — Additional Judges ...	2	...
						Officers exercising both original and appellate jurisdiction. — Subordinate Judges ...	6	55
17,656	2,901	899	101	84,892	1,80,784			
						Officers exercising original jurisdiction only. — Small Cause Court Judges	6	6
						Officers exercising original jurisdiction only. — Munsifs	3	286
840,448	79,098	38,224	7,517	1,26,84,297	89,68,961			

(*e*) Three hundred and eighty-eight Stipendiary and 2,147 Honorary and Special Magistrates.
(*f*) Miscellaneous proceedings under the Code of Criminal Procedure.
(*g*) Applications for revision of proceedings of Lower Courts.
(*h*) Of these, six are Deputy Commissioners vested with the powers of a Subordinate Judge.

B.—JUDICIAL

2.—(Criminal).—Statement of offences reported and of persons tried, convicted, and

DESCRIPTION OF OFFENCE.	Number of offences reported.	Number of cases returned as true.	Number of cases brought to trial during the year.
1	2	3	4
Offences against the State, Chapter VI of the Indian Penal Code ...	2	1	...
Do. relating to the army and navy, Chapter VII ...	...	...	...
Do. against the public tranquillity, do. VIII ...	4,402	3,456	3,357
Do. by or relating to public servants, do. IX ...	173	128	127
Contempts of the lawful authority of public servants, do. X ...	6,508	6,215	6,191
False evidence and offences against public justice, do. XI ...	2,377	2,214	2,149
Offences relating to coin and Government stamps, do. XII ...	162	142	141
Do. relating to weights and measures, do. XIII ...	360	347	335
Do. affecting the public health, safety, convenience, decency, and morals, do. XIV ...	6,565	6,371	6,098
Do. relating to religion, do. XV ...	49	42	37
Offences affecting the human body, Chapter XVI. — Offences affecting life	1,374	1,230	908
Causing of miscarriage, injuries to unborn children, exposure of infants, and the concealment of births	139	105	67
Hurt	21,661	17,531	10,969
Wrongful restraint and wrongful confinement ...	4,024	2,410	1,769
Attempt	3	3	3
Criminal force and assault	49,933	25,882	18,371
Kidnapping, forcible abduction, slavery, and forced labour	859	418	328
Offences against property, Chapter XVII. — Rape	180	124	98
Attempt at rape	2	2	2
Unnatural offence	55	43	27
Theft	41,380	32,952	15,861
Attempt at theft	30	30	1
Extortion	867	424	355
Robbery and dacoity	701	595	318
Criminal misappropriation of property	731	485	413
Criminal breach of trust	3,185	1,952	1,411
Attempt at criminal breach of trust ...	1	1	1
Receiving of stolen property	2,464	2,287	2,223
Cheating	2,038	975	747
Fraudulent deeds and disposition of property ...	69	56	26
Mischief	11,280	7,258	4,669
Attempt at mischief	8	6	8
Criminal trespass	50,430	43,304	11,018
Attempt at criminal trespass	367	341	8
Offences relating to documents and to trade or property marks, Chapter XVIII	253	204	189
Criminal breach of contracts of service, Chapter XIX	78	62	44
Offences relating tomarriage, do. XX	4,722	2,208	1,460
Defamation, do. XXI	837	444	333
Criminal intimidation, insult and annoyance, do. XXII	3,946	2,622	1,397
Offences under special and local laws	129,668	125,901	106,378
Total ...	351,883	298,771	197,837
Total for the scheduled districts of Angul, the Sonthal Parganas, and the Chittagong Hill Tracts	8,863	6,533	5,202
GRAND TOTAL ...	360,746	305,304	203,039

STATEMENTS—*continued.*

acquitted of each class of offence in the Lower Provinces of Bengal in the year 1896.

NUMBER OF PERSONS—					REMARKS.
Under trial during the year, including pending from previous year.	Acquitted or discharged.	Convicted.	Died, escaped, or transferred to another Province.	Remaining under trial.	
5	6	7	8	9	10
...	...	...	...	...	
...	...	...	...	...	
13,291	4,349	7,709	22	1,211	
163	76	73	1	13	
7,993	2,498	5,357	4	134	
2,708	1,084	1,411	8	205	
174	65	92	...	17	
361	59	297	...	5	
8,423	727	7,683	2	11	
72	36	34	...	2	
1,843	770	680	17	376	
76	24	45	2	5	
16,341	9,788	5,875	29	649	
2,969	2,050	758	5	156	
3	...	3	...	...	
24,717	16,354	7,737	14	612	
611	350	214	2	45	
151	63	67	...	21	
3	1	1	...	1	
31	19	8	...	4	
22,737	8,039	13,196	40	1,462	
1	...	1	...	...	
564	377	134	2	51	
1,273	564	547	4	158	
556	321	225	1	9	
1,700	967	638	8	87	
1	...	1	...	...	
3,570	864	2,552	9	145	
1,049	660	299	3	87	
35	18	14	...	3	
6,665	4,477	1,876	7	305	
11	1	10	...	...	
15,923	8,662	6,607	30	624	
10	3	6	...	1	
332	209	45	4	74	
65	37	28	...	...	
1,918	1,581	264	3	70	
416	326	81	...	9	
1,920	1,285	594	1	40	
134,819	23,135	110,230	42	1,412	
273,495	89,839	175,392	260	8,004	
7,628*	2,663	4,748	4	212	* One case transferred to Bhagalpur.
281,123	92,502	180,140	26	8,216	

B.—JUDICIAL.

3.—(Criminal).—Statement of Miscellaneous Proceedings under the

NATURE OF PROCEEDINGS.	Total number of cases before the Courts during the year.	Number of persons concerned.
1	2	3
1. Proceedings against witnesses under Chapter VI(*c*) and section 485 ...	24	33
2. Ditto under Chapter VIII to prevent breach of the peace ...	5,449	19,994
3. Ditto under Chapter VIII. Security for good behaviour ...	3,949	4,057
4. Ditto against local nuisances, Chapter X	863	2,883
5. Possession, Chapter XII	556	...
6. Frivolous or vexatious complaints, summarily dealt with under Chapter XX, section 250	1,232	1,236
7. Non-attendance of jurors or assessors, Chapter XXIII, section 332 ...	199	200
8. Maintenance, Chapter XXXVI	900	900
9. Forfeiture of bail or recognizance under Chapter XLII	1,339	1,714
Total ...	14,511	31,017
Total for the scheduled districts of Angul, the Sonthal Parganas, and the Chittagong Hill Tracts	362	479
GRAND TOTAL ...	14,873	31,496

NOTE.—Besides the persons shown in this statement, five persons were concerned in 5 cases for the restoration of abducted females of 3 persons, and 16 persons in 9 cases were concerned in proceedings under Chapter XI of the

4.—(Criminal).—Statement showing the General Result of Criminal Trials in the

CLASS OF COURTS.	Total number of persons under trial.	PERSONS WHOSE CASES WERE DISPOSED			
		Died, escaped, or transferred to another Province.	Discharged or acquitted.	Convicted—	
				On regular trial.	On summary trial.
1	2	3	4	5	6
Village officers	...	...	...	...	...
Subordinate Magistrates { Special Magistrates under section 14	332	...	135	190	...
Subordinate Magistrates { Honorary Magistrates sitting singly	30,288	8	12,682	9,768	7,405
Subordinate Magistrates { Stipendiary Magistrates sitting singly	195,505	191	59,111	69,167	57,722
Subordinate Magistrates { Benches of Magistrates	44,598	21	15,778	8,990	18,816
District and Divisional Magistrates.—Cases referred under sections 347, 349, Criminal Procedure Code	231	...	13	218	...
Chief Magistrates of districts	2,231	13	863	571	525
Courts of Session	3,777	12	1,222	1,922	...
Superior Courts	150	1	35	98	...
Total ...	277,112	246	89,839	90,924	84,468
Total for the scheduled districts of Angul, the Sonthal Parganas, and the Chittagong Hill Tracts	7,705	5	2,663	3,284	1,464
GRAND TOTAL ...	284,817	251	92,502	94,208	85,932

STATEMENTS—*continued.*

Criminal Procedure Code in the Lower Provinces of Bengal during 1896.

Number of persons discharged.	Number of persons convicted.	REMARKS.
4	5	6
2	24	
5,658	13,683	
781	3,020	
677	2,115	
...	...	
6	1,230	
156	41	
549	336	
225	1,480	
8,054	21,929	
240	239	
8,294	22,168	

under Chapter XLVI, section 551, of the Code of Criminal Procedure, which resulted in the discharge of 2 persons and the conviction
Criminal Procedure Code, with the result that 7 persons were discharged and 9 convicted.

Tribunals of various Classes in the Lower Provinces of Bengal in the year 1896.

OF. Committed or referred.	Persons remaining under trial at the end of the year.	Number of cases disposed of during the year.	Average number of days during which each case lasted.	Number of witnesses examined.	REMARKS.
7	8	9	10	11	12
...	...	...	...	...	
...	7	274	7·3	402	
14	411	25,806	4·9	29,531	
3,383	5,931	131,949	8·1*	413,949	* Average duration of cases decided by Stipendiary Magistrates and Benches of Magistrates in the mufassal. Information regarding the duration of cases decided by Presidency Magistrates and Benches of Magistrates in Calcutta is not available.
11	982	37,489	6·4*	62,620	
...	...	168	2·4	43	
118	141	1,383	8·6	4,721	
104	517	1,711	48·1	14,683	
...	15†	99	3·8	246	† The case of one person was remanded by the High Court.
3,630	8,004	198,879	7·7	526,195	
77	212	5,120	...	16,898	
3,707	8,216	203,999	7·7	543,093	

B.—JUDICIAL.

5.—(*Criminal*).—*Statement showing the Punishments inflicted by the various*

CLASS OF TRIBUNAL.	PERSONS SENTENCED TO—											
				IMPRISONMENT.								
	Death.	Transportation.	Penal servitude.	Rigorous.	Simple.	Forfeiture of property.	Fine.	Whipping.	Persons ordered to find or give security or recognizance to keep the peace or sureties for good behaviour.	Persons imprisoned in default of security for good behaviour.	Rs. 10 and under.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12
Village officers	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Subordinate Magistrates. Special Magistrates under section 14	...	...	...	6	...	...	189	...	...	...	170
Subordinate Magistrates. Honorary Magistrates sitting singly	...	...	...	1,057	72	...	15,505	13	26	4	13,992
Subordinate Magistrates. Stipendiary Magistrates sitting singly	...	...	...	23,541	687	...	88,639	2,078	16,392	2,553	75,748
Subordinate Magistrates. Benches of Magistrates ...	...	...	...	1,029	43	...	26,479	8	303	5	25,103
District and Divisional Magistrates.—Cases referred under sections 347, 349, Criminal Procedure Code	...	...	...	140	1	...	16	89	3	...	2
Chief Magistrates of distr cts	...	...	...	282	13	...	663	46	177	72	537
Courts of Sessions	...	249	1	1,480	16	...	61	32	160	157	12
Superior Courts	22	17	...	58	...	...	1	...	...	...	...
Total ...	22	266	1(*a*)	27,593	832	...	131,553	2,266	17,061	2,791	115,564
Total for the scheduled districts of Angul, the Sonthal Parganas, and the Chittagong Hill Tracts	...	7	...	1,490	110	...	3,550	103	139	60	2,975
GRAND TOTAL ...	22	273	1	29,083	942	...	135,103	2,369	17,200	2,851	118,539

N.B.—Besides the persons entered in this statement, 2,379 persons were warned and discharged; 248 workmen were ordered to fulfil their contracts; 38 seamen were Military authorities; 32 persons were ordered to have their children vaccinated; 6 persons were required to give security under the Railway Act; 358 persons were required peace on conviction of offences

(*a*) Sentence commuted to detention

STATEMENTS—*continued.*

Criminal Tribunals in the Lower Provinces of Bengal in the year 1896.

DETAILS OF PUNISHMENT.																
FINE.								IMPRISONMENT.					WHIPPED.			
Rs. 50 and under.	Rs. 100 and under.	Rs. 500 and under.	Rs. 1,000 and under.	Above Rs. 1,000.	Total amount of fines imposed during the year.	Total amount of fines realized during the year.	Amount paid by way of compensation.	15 days and under.	6 months and under.	2 years and under.	7 years and under.	Above 7 years.	10 stripes and under.	20 stripes and under.	30 stripes and under.	Number of boys whose sentences were commuted to detention in a Reformatory School.
13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25	26	27	28	29
					Rs. A.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A.									
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
19	...	...	...	...	571 0	454 0 0	49 0	4	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
1,442	58	13	...	...	72,958 0	63,330 0 0	2,956 0	461	640	32	...	...	8	5	...	...
11,678	983	217	12	1	6,60,114 0	5,64,067 0 0	46,479 0	4,361	15,701	6,547	66	...	838	995	245	106
1,344	29	3	...	...	80,658 0	76,874 0 0	4,475 0	475	579	19	...	...	5	3	...	4
9	4	1	...	...	375 0	305 0 0	5 0	10	36	82	2	...	28	47	14	11
104	15	7	...	...	9,372 0	7,668 0 0	401 0	20	178	157	10	...	19	22	5	2
27	7	12	...	3	10,667 0	1,837 0 0	599 0	12	169	366	939	162	3	10	19	6
...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	4	14	31	8	...	...	...	1
14,623	1,097	253	12	4	8,34,715 0	7,14,535 0 0	54,964 0	5,343	17,309	7,217	1,048	170	901	1,082	283	130
553	18	4	...	...	26,476 0	20,648 0 0	1,490 0	482	911	187	20	...	43	56	4	2
15,176	1,115	257	12	4	8,61,191 0	7,35,183 0 0	56,454 0	5,825	18,220	7,404	1,068	170	944	1,138	287	132

ordered to forfeit their wages; 208 persons were ordered to pay hackney carriage fare; 48 vagrants were sent to the Government Workhouse; 8 deserters were sent to the to find sureties, as also to give recognizances to keep the peace, and 2,387 persons were ordered under section 106, Criminal Procedure Code, to give security to keep the involving a breach of the peace.
in a Reformatory School.

B.—Judicial Statements—*continued.*

5A.—(Criminal).—Statement showing the particulars of Whipping inflicted by the Criminal Tribunals during 1896.

PART I.

Showing Whippings inflicted under Sections 2 and 3, Act VI, 1864, in lieu of other punishments.

Offences for which awarded.	Number of stripes awarded.												Total.
	5 and under.		6 to 10.		11 to 15.		16 to 20.		21 to 25.		26 to 30.		
	1st conviction.	2nd or subsequent conviction.	1st conviction.	2nd or subsequent conviction.	1st conviction.	2nd or subsequent conviction.	1st conviction.	2nd or subsequent conviction.	1st conviction.	2nd or subsequent conviction.	1st conviction.	2nd or subsequent conviction.	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14
In lieu of other punishments. (*Sections 2 and 3, Act VI, 1864.*)													
1. Theft, as defined in ... Section 378, I. P. C. ...	67	5	383	18	212	8	137	7	37	1	20	3	898
„ 380, „ ...	16	...	144	5	132	4	91	8	20	1	19	2	442
„ 381, „ ...	5	...	25	...	27	...	25	...	4	...	4	...	90
„ 382, „ ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	1
2. Extortion, as defined in ... „ 388, „ ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
„ 389, „ ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
3. Dishonestly receiving stolen property, as defined in ... „ 411, „ ...	5	1	46	...	46	...	44	2	14	...	17	...	175
„ 412, „ ...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1
4. Lurking house-trespass, as defined in ... „ 443, „ ...	2	...	9	...	8	...	2	4	...	1	1	...	27
5. Lurking house-trespass by night, as defined in ... „ 444, „ ...	...	...	9	...	6	...	9	3	...	...	...	...	27
6. House-breaking, as defined in ... „ 445, „ ...	...	...	16	...	14	...	16	...	4	...	1	2	53
7. House-breaking by night, as defined in ... „ 446, „ ...	8	...	12	2	18	...	12	...	4	...	4	...	60
8. Offences under section 14, Act III, 1880	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Total ...	103	6	645	25	463	12	337	24	83	3	66	7	1,774
Total for the scheduled districts of Angul, the Sonthal Parganas, and the Chittagong Hill Tracts	1	...	22	...	14	...	14	1	2	...	...	1	55
Grand Total ...	104	6	667	25	477	12	351	25	85	3	66	8	1,829

B.—Judicial Statements—*continued.*

5A.—(Criminal).—Statement showing the particulars of Whipping inflicted by the Criminal Tribunals during 1896—continued.

PART II.

Showing Whippings inflicted in addition to other Punishments, Sections 3 and 4, Act VI, 1864.

Offences for which awarded.	Number of Stripes.						Total.
	5 and under.	6 to 10.	11 to 15.	16 to 20.	21 to 25	26 to 30.	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
In addition to other punishments.							
(*Sections 3 and 4.*)							
A.—Section 3—							
1. Theft, as defined in ... Section 378, I. P. C. ...	1	13	11	64	7	29	125
„ 380, „ ...	...	4	12	40	5	28	89
„ 381, „ ...	...	...	...	10	...	1	11
„ 382, „ ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
2. Extortion, as defined in ... „ 388, „ ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
„ 389, „ ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
3. Dishonestly receiving stolen property, as defined in ... „ 411, „ ...	...	4	5	21	2	11	43
„ 412, „ ...	...	...	...	...	...	2	2
4. Lurking house-trespass, as defined in ... „ 443, „ ...	...	...	...	1	...	1	2
5. Lurking house-trespass by night, as defined in ... „ 444, „ ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
6. House-breaking, as defined in ... „ 445, „ ...	...	1	1	1	...	2	5
7. House-breaking by night, as defined in ... „ 446, „ ...	...	4	5	7	3	11	30
8. Offences under section 14, Act III, 1880	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
B.—Section 4—							
1. False evidence, as defined in Section 193, I. P. C. ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
„ 194, „ ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
„ 195, „ ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
2. False charge of unnatural offence, as defined in ... „ 211 and 377, „ ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
3. Assault, as defined in ... „ 354, „ ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
4. Rape, as defined in ... „ 375, „ ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
5. Unnatural offence, as defined in ... „ 377, „ ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
6. Robbery, as defined in ... „ 390, „ ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
7. Dacoity, as defined in ... „ 391, „ ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
8. Attempt at robbery, as defined in ... „ 393, „ ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
9. Hurt in committing robbery, as defined in ... „ 394, „ ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
10. Receiving stolen property, as defined in ... „ 413, „ ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
11. Forgery, as defined in ... „ 463, „ ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
„ 466, „ ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
„ 467, „ ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
„ 468, „ ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
„ 469, „ ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
12. Lurking house-trespass, as defined in ... „ 443, „ ...	...	...	...	1	...	...	1
13. Lurking house-trespass by night, as defined in ... „ 444, „ ...	...	...	...	...	...	3	3
14. House-breaking, as defined in ... „ 445, „ ...	...	...	1	12	4	6	23
15. House-breaking by night, as defined in ... „ 446, „ ...	...	...	...	3	...	2	5
Total ...	1	26	35	160	21	96	339
Total for the scheduled districts of Angul, the Sonthal Parganas, and the Chittagong Hill Tracts	...	...	1	2	1	2	6
Grand Total ...	1	26	36	162	22	98	345

B.—Judicial Statements—*continued.*

5A.—(*Criminal*).—*Statement showing the particulars of Whipping inflicted by the Criminal Tribunals during 1896*—concluded.

PART III.

Showing Whippings inflicted under Section 5, Act VI, 1864, on Juveniles, for Offences other than those specified in Parts I and II.

Offence.	Stripes.												Total.
	5 and under.		6 to 10.		11 to 15.		16 to 20.		21 to 25.		26 to 30.		
	1st conviction.	Subsequent conviction.	1st conviction.	Subsequent conviction.	1st conviction.	Subsequent conviction.	1st conviction.	Subsequent conviction.	1st conviction.	Subsequent conviction.	1st conviction.	Subsequent conviction.	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14
Act II of 1867 (Gambling) ...	4	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	4
Sections 127 and 130, Railway Act, IX of 1890.	...	...	6	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	7
Howrah Act, XXI of 1857 ...	...	...	9	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	10
Offences relating to coin ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	1
District Board Bye-laws ...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1
Hackney Carriage Act II of 1891	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1
Fishery Act II of 1889 ...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1
Excise Act, section 61 ...	...	...	1	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	2
Section 143, Indian Penal Code	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1
„ 147, ditto ...	...	...	2	...	3	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	5
„ 183, ditto ...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1
„ 186, ditto ...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1
„ 188, ditto ...	...	...	...	...	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2
„ 240, ditto ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	1
„ 241, ditto ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	1
„ 248, ditto ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	1
„ 265, ditto ...	1	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2
„ 279, ditto ...	...	...	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2
„ 289, ditto ...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1
„ 294, ditto ...	...	...	...	...	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2
Sections 304 & 149, ditto ...	...	...	1	...	...	...	2	...	1	...	...	...	4
Section 323, ditto ...	1	...	2	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	4
„ 324, ditto ...	...	...	3	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	4
„ 325, ditto ...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1
„ 326, ditto ...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1
„ 336, ditto ...	...	...	2	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	3
„ 352, ditto ...	1	...	4	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	5
„ 353, ditto ...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1
Sections 376 & 511, ditto ...	...	...	1	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	1	...	3
Section 377, ditto ...	...	...	2	...	1	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	4
„ 379, ditto ...	3	...	14	...	6	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	24
„ 403, ditto ...	...	...	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2
„ 405, ditto ...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	2
„ 406, ditto ...	...	...	4	...	...	...	1	1	...	...	1	...	7
„ 407, ditto ...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1
„ 408, ditto ...	...	...	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2
„ 411, ditto ...	...	...	2	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	3
„ 414, ditto ...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1
„ 426, ditto ...	3	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	4
Sections 429 & 511, ditto ...	...	...	2	...	2	...	2	...	...	...	...	...	6
Section 447, ditto ...	...	...	1	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	2
„ 448, ditto ...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1
„ 454, ditto ...	1	...	3	...	4	...	5	1	...	...	...	...	14
„ 456, ditto ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	1
„ 457, ditto ...	1	...	2	...	1	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	5
„ 459, ditto ...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1
Total ...	16	...	79	...	27	...	22	2	3	...	3	1	153
Total for the scheduled districts of Angul, the Sonthal Parganas, and the Chittagong Hill Tracts	5	...	11	1	12	1	9	...	...	...	...	...	39
Grand Total ...	21	...	90	1	39	1	31	2	3	...	3	1	192

PART IV.

Showing relative number of times Whipping was awarded as compared with other punishments.

Punishments.	Number.	Remarks.
1	2	3
1. Total number of whippings awarded	2,266	
2. Ditto of other punishments in cases in which whipping might have been awarded ...	22,406	
3. Ditto of all punishments in cases in which whipping might have been awarded (total of headings 1 and 2).	24.672	
4. Percentage of whippings on total number of all punishments (percentage of heading 1 on heading 3)	9·1	
Total for the scheduled districts of Angul, the Sonthal Parganas, and the Chittagong Hill Tracts—		
Total number of whippings awarded	103	
Ditto of other punishments in cases in which whipping might have been awarded ...	1,346	
Total ...	1,449	
Percentage of whipping ...	7·1	

B.—Judicial Statements—*continued.*

6.—(*Criminal*).—*Statement showing the Result of Appeal and Revision in Criminal Cases in the Lower Provinces of Bengal in the year 1896.*

Tribunals.	Number of Persons.											Average number of days during which each appeal lasted.	Remarks.
	Total number of appellants and applicants for revision before the Courts.†	Died, escaped, transferred to another province.	Appeals or applications rejected.	Sentence or order confirmed.	Sentence enhanced.	Sentence reduced or otherwise altered.	Sentence reversed.	Proceedings quashed.	New trial or further enquiry ordered.	Referred for revision to the High Court.	Pending trial.		
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14
Appeals.													
To Chief Magistrates of Districts* ...	8,277	...	1,698	3,873	...	862	1,450	4	99	1	290	...	
„ Courts of Sessions	12,149	13	3,926	3,929	...	1,591	1,965	36	62	7	620	...	
Assistant Judge	24	...	10	11	...	1	...	...	...	...	2	...	
„ Superior Courts { by persons convicted	1,562	4	889	265	4	127	75	...	5	...	193	...	
„ Superior Courts { by Government from judgments of acquittal ...	4	...	...	...	...	...	3	...	1	...	...	...	
Total for the scheduled districts of Angul, the Sonthal Parganas, and the Chittagong Hill Tracts ...	430	...	233	32	1	79	57	...	10	7	11	...	
Total ...	22,446	17	6,756	8,110	5	2,660	3,550	40	177	15	1,116	...	
Revision.													
By Chief Magistrates of districts ...	1,813	...	1,276	706	...	48	206	73	828	73	148	...	
„ Courts of Sessions	2,816	6	2,272	1,037	...	14	52	45	814	452	370	...	
„ Superior Courts	2,311	2	943	320	5	192	518	3	177	...	151	...	
Total for the scheduled districts of Angul, the Sonthal Parganas, and the Chittagong Hill Tracts ...	206	...	101	6	...	16	28	...	31	21	3	...	
Total ...	7,146	8	4,592	2,069	5	270	804	121	1,850	546	672	...	
Grand Total ...	(*a*)29,592	25	11,348	10,179	10	2,930	4,354	161	2,027	561	1,788	...	

* Or other Magistrates authorized to hear appeals under section 266, Criminal Procedure Code.
† That is, the total of columns 3 to 12. Cases transferred from one Court to another *in the same Province* will appear only against the Court by which decided, or in which pending at the end of the year if not decided.
(*a*) Besides these, there were 3,791 accused persons against whom applications were made by the complainants; those persons, though not shown in column 2, are shown in columns 3 to 12 according to the results of the applications.

7.—(Civil).—Statement showing the Number and Description of Civil Suits instituted in the Civil Courts in the Lower Provinces of Bengal in the year 1896.

CLASS OF TRIBUNALS.	Suits for money or moveable property.	SUITS UNDER THE RENT LAW.						TITLE AND OTHER SUITS.									GRAND TOTAL.	REMARKS.
		Arrears of rent with or without ejectment.	Enhancement or abatement of rent.	For penalties or damages, or compensation for wrongful act on the part of landlord or tenant.	For ejectment or recovery of possession alone.	All other suits under Rent Law.	Total.	Suits for immoveable property.	Suits for specific relief.	Suits to establish a right of pre-emption.	Mortgage suits.	Suits relating to religious and other endowments.	Matrimonial suits.	Testamentary suits.	Other suits not falling under any of the previous heads.	Total.		
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19
COURTS IN THE INTERIOR.																		
I.—CIVIL COURTS.																		
Unpaid Tribunals	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
Village Courts	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
Paid Subdivisional Tribunals ...	250,317	229,980	768	175	548	1,743	233,214	24,435	8,767	137	28,914	18	494	2	2,312	65,079	548,610	
Small Cause Courts	13,149	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	13,149	
District Courts other than Chief Courts of Districts.	9,905	737	5	...	4	2	748	1,098	106	13	1,198	3	7	4	374	2,803	13,456	
Chief Courts of Districts	14	29	...	...	...	...	29	16	...	2	34	4	7	543	58	664	707	
Civil Courts in the scheduled districts of Angul, the Sonthal Parganas, and the Chittagong Hill Tracts	7,803	2,492	...	2	...	21	2,515	1,369	278	28	67	3	37	7	39	1,828	12,146	
Total ...	281,188	233,238	773	177	552	1,766	236,506	26,918	9,151	180	30,213	28	545	556	2,783	70,374	588,068	
II.—REVENUE COURTS.																		
Unpaid Local Tribunals	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
Other Subordinate Courts	...	8,963	33	187	49	121	9,353	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	9,353	
District Courts	...	2,900	35	4	26	78	3,043	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	3,043	

Revenue Courts in the scheduled districts of Angul, the Sonthal Parganas, and the Chittagong Hill Tracts	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Total ...	...	11,863	68	191	75	199	12,396	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	12,396
COURTS AT THE PRESIDENCY OR SEAT OF GOVERNMENT.																	
Presidency Small Cause Courts ...	23,924	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	23,924
Superior Courts	583	...	...	...	...	...	...	110	2	...	94	...	8	16	89	319	902
Total ...	24,507	...	...	...	...	...	...	110	2	...	94	...	8	16	89	319	24,826
GRAND TOTAL ...	305,695	245,101	841	368	627	1,965	248,902	27,028	9,153	180	30,307	28	553	572	2,872	70,693	625,290

B.—Judicial Statements—*continued.*

8.—(Civil).—Statement showing Number and Value of Suits instituted in the Civil and Revenue Courts in the Lower Provinces of Bengal in the year 1896.

Value of Suits.	Number of Suits instituted in the different Courts.									Total value of suits.	Remarks.
	Not exceeding Rs. 10.	Ditto Rs. 50.	Ditto Rs. 100.	Ditto Rs. 500.	Ditto Rs. 1,000.	Ditto Rs. 5,000.	Ditto Rs. 10,000.	Exceeding Rs. 10,000.	Number of suits the value of which cannot be estimated in money.		
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12
COURTS IN THE INTERIOR.										Rs.	
I.—Civil Courts.											
Unpaid Tribunals	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
Village Courts	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
Paid Subdivisional Tribunals ...	96,383	272,027	101,633	70,927	6,647	607	...	...	386	3,44,29,891	
Small Cause Courts	1,479	5,703	1,849	4,004	114	...	...	...	...	11,81,758	
District Courts other than Chief Courts of Districts	202	803	683	7,323	4	3,557	518	353	13	8,49,30,409	
Chief Courts of Districts	...	4	22	171	136	228	29	46	71	29,38,498	
Civil Courts in the Scheduled Districts of Angul, the Sonthal Parganas, and the Chittagong Hill Tracts ...	4,123	5,504	1,434	907	55	41	4	2	76	6,16,499	
Total ...	102,187	284,041	105,621	83,332	6,956	4,433	551	401	546	12,40,97,055	
II.—Revenue Courts.											
Unpaid Local Tribunals	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
Other Subordinate Courts	2,824	4,191	1,319	889	89	27	1	...	13	4,78,124	
Collectors' Courts	540	1,215	634	527	62	37	1	...	27	2,78,984	
Revenue Courts in the Scheduled Districts of Angul, the Sonthal Parganas, and the Chittagong Hill Tracts	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
Total ...	3,364	5,406	1,953	1,416	151	64	2	...	40	7,57,108	
COURTS AT THE PRESIDENCY OR SEAT OF GOVERNMENT.											
Presidency Small Cause Courts ...	3,998	10,565	3,647	4,456	774	484	...	...	...	27,82,622	
Superior Courts	...	...	...	...	11	332	126	114	319	85,79,284	
Total ...	3,998	10,565	3,647	4,456	785	816	126	114	319	1,13,61,906	
Grand Total ...	109,549	300,012	111,221	89,204	7,892	5,313	679	515	905	13,62,16,069	

B.—JUDICIAL STATEMENTS—*continued.*

9.—(*Civil*).—*Statement showing the general Result of the trial of Civil and Revenue Cases in the Courts of Original Jurisdiction in the Lower Provinces of Bengal in the year 1896.*

PART I.—CIVIL SUITS.

CLASS OF COURTS.	Total number of suits before the Courts.	NUMBER OF SUITS DISPOSED OF.										Pending at the close of the year.	Number of cases pending more than three months at the close of the year.	AVERAGE DURATION OF SUITS.		REMARKS.
		Transferred to Courts in other Provinces.	Without trial.	WITHOUT CONTEST.				ON REFERENCE TO ARBITRATION.		WITH CONTEST.				Contested.	Uncontested.	
				Compromised.	Decreed on confession.	Decreed *ex parte*.	Dismissed *ex parte*.	For plaintiff.	For defendant.	Judgment for plaintiff in whole or in part.	Judgment for defendant.					
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17
COURTS IN THE INTERIOR.																
I.—CIVIL COURTS.																
Unpaid Tribunals	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
Village Courts	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
Paid Subdivisional Tribunals	643,000	...	89,330	81,268	18,442	248,832	1,312	715	273	95,529	22,123	85,176	33,316	121	57	
Small Cause Courts	15,105	...	2,013	963	2,020	5,434	17	12	7	2,448	675	1,481	52	57	34	
District Courts other than Chief Courts of districts	18,087	...	1,699	2,313	713	5,103	24	55	11	3,167	1,212	3,790	2,080	191	62	
Chief Courts of districts	938	...	79	116	7	92	4	6	1	233	140	260	196	128	124	
Civil Courts in the Scheduled Districts of Angul, the Sonthal Parganas, and the Chittagong Hill Tracts	13,996	2	2,812	1,094	2,630	1,834	211	425	130	2,333	938	1,587	101	...	...	
Total ...	691,126	2	95,963	85,759	23,812	261,295	1,568	1,213	422	103,710	25,088	92,294	35,745	123	57	
II.—REVENUE COURTS.																
Unpaid Local Tribunals	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
Other Subordinate Courts	14,080	...	2,096	1,148	923	4,696	65	19	5	2,576	633	1,919	540	81	45	
District Courts	7	...	3	2	...	1	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	201	140	
Revenue Courts in the Scheduled Districts of Angul, the Sonthal Parganas, and the Chittagong Hill Tracts	480	...	3	...	...	70	86	...	...	1	62	258	23	...	...	
Total ...	14,567	...	2,102	1,150	923	4,767	151	19	5	2,578	695	2,177	563	81	45	
COURTS AT THE PRESIDENCY OR SEAT OF GOVERNMENT.																
Presidency Small Cause Court ...	25,837	...	1,975	7,648	4,856	5,953	58	148	39	3,029	810	1,321	116	39	22	
Superior Courts	1,850	...	159	43	93	234	45	5	5	141	81	1,044	867	379	207	
Total ...	27,687	...	2,134	7,691	4,949	6,187	103	153	44	3,170	891	2,365	983	58	27	
GRAND TOTAL ...	733,380	2	100,199	94,600	29,684	272,249	1,822	1,385	471	109,458	26,674	96,836	37,291	...	...	

B.—JUDICIAL STATEMENTS—*continued.*

9.—(Civil).—Statement showing the General Result of the Trial of Civil and Revenue Cases in the Courts of Original Jurisdiction in the Lower Provinces of Bengal in the year 1896—concluded.

PART II.—MISCELLANEOUS CASES—(JUDICIAL).

CLASS OF COURTS.	Total number of cases before the Courts.	NUMBER OF CASES DISPOSED OF.										Pending at the close of the year.	Number of cases pending more than three months at the close of the year.	Average duration of cases, contested and uncontested.	REMARKS.
		Transferred to Courts in other Provinces.	Without trial.	WITHOUT CONTEST.				ON REFERENCE TO ARBITRATION.		WITH CONTEST.					
				Compromised.	Decreed on confession.	Decreed *ex parte*.	Dismissed *ex parte*.	For plaintiff.	For defendant.	Judgment for plaintiff in whole or part.	Judgment for defendant.				
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16
COURTS IN THE INTERIOR.															
I.—CIVIL COURTS.															
Unpaid Tribunals	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
Village Courts	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
Paid Subdivisional Tribunals	52,759	...	9,003	3,116	1,811	11,107	1,020	33	22	11,419	7,250	7,978	1,690	55	
Small Cause Courts	975	...	87	67	13	194	29	...	...	277	-223	85	7	48	
District Courts other than Chief Courts of districts	6,145	...	767	216	187	1,146	84	3	1	1,623	1,153	965	360	66	
Chief Courts of districts	9,825	...	706	103	31	6,304	334	3	...	517	474	1,353	374	49	
Civil Courts in the Scheduled Districts of Angul, the Sonthal Parganas, and the Chittagong Hill Tracts	1,481	...	286	10	14	293	25	...	...	638	61	154	13	...	
Total ...	71,185	...	10,849	3,512	2,056	19,044	1,492	39	23	14,474	9,161	10,535	2,444	55	
II.—REVENUE COURTS.															
Unpaid Local Tribunals	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
Other Subordinate Courts	725	...	241	11	17	115	2	...	2	142	102	93	8	35	
District Courts	376	...	26	...	...	74	1	...	...	246	9	20	4	28	
Revenue Courts in the Scheduled Districts of Angul, the Sonthal Parganas, and the Chittagong Hill Tracts... ...	1,326	...	48	2	175	371	96	...	...	403	46	185	16	...	
Total ...	2,427	...	315	13	192	560	99	...	2	791	157	298	28	33	
COURTS AT THE PRESIDENCY OR SEAT OF GOVERNMENT.															
Presidency Small Cause Courts	2,092	...	351	176	375	104	16	8	2	537	293	230	22	27	
Superior Courts	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
Total ...	2,092	...	351	176	375	104	16	8	2	537	293	230	22	27	
GRAND TOTAL ...	75,704	...	11,515	3,701	2,623	19,708	1,607	47	27	15,802	9,611	11,063	2,494	53	

NOTE.—Four hundred and four cases of contempt of court under Chapter XXXV of th Code of Criminal Procedure were disposed of by Civil Courts during the year.

10.—(*Civil*).—*Statement showing the business of the Civil and Revenue Appellate Courts of the Lower Provinces of Bengal in the year 1896.*

PART I.—APPEALS FROM DECREES.

CLASS OF COURTS.	Total number of appeals before the Courts.	Transferred to Courts in other provinces.	Decisions confirmed, section 551, C.P.C.	Dismissed for default or otherwise not prosecuted.	HEARD *ex parte*.				CONTESTED.				Pending.	Of these pending more than three months.	Average duration of appeals.	Objections under section 561, Act X of 1877.	REMARKS.
					Confirmed.	Modified.	Reversed.	Remanded.	Confirmed.	Modified.	Reversed.	Remanded.					
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18
COURTS IN THE INTERIOR.																	
Appeals from original decrees ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
A.—CIVIL COURTS.																	
District Appellate Courts other than Chief Courts of districts	17,403	...	1	1,290	130	40	120	30	7,633	1,179	2,352	619	4,009	3,185	227	603	
Chief Appellate Courts of districts ...	13,811	...	35	659	91	24	48	39	3,780	713	987	398	7,037	4,161	182	921	
Superior Appellate Courts other than Chief Courts of Province	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	(*a*) Of these, 11,449 were pending from the previous year.
Civil Courts in the Scheduled Districts of Angul, the Sonthal Parganas, and the Chittagong Hill Tracts	621	...	...	25	52	1	2	6	296	22	74	77	66	2	...	...	
Total ...	(*a*)31,835	...	36	1,974	273	65	170	75	11,709	1,914	3,413	1,094	11,112	7,348	212	1,524	
B.—REVENUE COURTS.																	
Collectors' Appellate Courts	920	...	3	9	10	...	2	1	371	61	209	107	147	50	64	...	(*b*) Of these, 164 were pending from the previous year.
Revenue Courts in the Scheduled Districts of Angul, the Sonthal Parganas, and the Chittagong Hill Tracts	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
Total ...	(*b*)920	...	3	9	10	...	2	1	371	61	209	107	147	50	64	...	
COURTS AT THE PRESIDENCY OR SEAT OF GOVERNMENT.																	
Chief Court of Province. — Appeals from original decrees	1,102	...	...	77	...	...	...	...	165	44	56	18	742	632	453	39	
Chief Court of Province. — Appeals from appellate decrees	(*c*) 4,772	...	423	82	...	...	...	...	938	59	67	176	3,027	2,552	347	20	(*c*) Of these, 3,162 were pending from the previous year.
Total ...	5,874	...	423	159	...	...	...	...	1,103	103	123	194	3,769	3,184	365	59	
GRAND TOTAL ...	38,629	...	462	2,142	283	65	172	76	13,183	2,078	3,745	1,395	15,028	10,582	221	1,583	

B.—JUDICIAL STATEMENTS—*continued.*

10.—(Civil).—Statement showing the business of the Civil and Revenue Appellate Courts of the Lower Provinces of Bengal in the year 1896—concluded.

PART II.—MISCELLANEOUS APPEALS.

CLASS OF COURTS.	Total number of appeals before the Courts.	Transferred to Courts in other provinces.	Decisions confirmed, section 551, C.P.C.	Dismissed for default or otherwise not prosecuted.	HEARD *ex parte*.				CONTESTED.				Pending.	Of these pending more than three months.	Average duration of miscellaneous cases before appellate Courts.	Objections under section 561, Act XIV of 1882.	REMARKS.
					Rejected.	Modified.	Decreed or granted.	Remanded.	Rejected.	Modified.	Decreed or granted.	Remanded.					
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18
COURTS IN THE INTERIOR.																	
A.—CIVIL COURTS.																	
District Appellate Courts other than Chief Courts of districts	521	...	1	35	12	1	17	5	238	28	86	28	70	30	94	...	
Chief Appellate Courts of districts ...	1,792	...	29	137	57	4	56	3	752	33	276	91	354	121	79	10	
Superior Appellate Courts other than Chief Court of Province	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
Civil Courts in the Scheduled Districts of Angul, the Sonthal Parganas, and the Chittagong Hill Tracts	191	...	4	3	50	1	4	...	68	3	23	16	19	4	...	...	
Total ...	2,504	...	34	175	119	6	77	8	1,058	64	385	135	443	155	83	10	
B.—REVENUE COURTS.																	
Collectors' Appellate Courts	36	...	2	2	4	...	...	...	19	3	1	5	...	...	55	...	
Revenue Courts in the Scheduled Districts of Angul, the Sonthal Parganas, and the Chittagong Hill Tracts	62	...	...	...	13	1	1	2	15	...	12	3	15	10	...	...	
Total ...	98	...	2	2	17	1	1	2	34	3	13	8	15	10	55	...	
COURTS AT THE PRESIDENCY OR SEAT OF GOVERNMENT.																	
Chief Court of Province. Appeals from original decrees	539	...	...	40	...	...	...	...	141	9	30	13	306	249	255	1	
Chief Court of Province. Appeals from appellate decrees	278	...	19	10	...	...	...	...	92	12	26	8	111	81	180	7	
Total for the Scheduled Districts of Angul, the Sonthal Parganas, and the Chittagong Hill Tracts	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
Total ...	817	...	19	50	...	...	...	...	233	21	56	21	417	330	223	8	
GRAND TOTAL ...	3,419	...	55	227	136	7	78	10	1,325	88	454	164	875	195	107	18	

B.—Judicial Statements—*continued.*

11.—(Civil).—Statement showing the Result of Proceedings on Applications for the Execution of the Decrees of the Civil and Revenue Courts in the Lower Provinces of Bengal in the year 1896.

B.—JUDICIAL

11.—(Civil).—Statement showing the Result of Proceedings on Applications for the Execution of the

CLASS OF COURTS.	Total number of applications for the execution of decrees before the Courts.	APPLICATIONS DISPOSED OF—				Pending at the end of the year.	Number of applications pending more than three months at the close of the year.	Amount realized.	On which the judgment-debtor was imprisoned.
		By transfer.	Satisfaction obtained in full.	Satisfaction obtained in part.	Wholly infructuous.				
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
								Rs.	
COURTS IN THE INTERIOR.									
I.—CIVIL COURTS.									
Unpaid Tribunals	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Village Courts	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Paid Subdivisional Tribunals ...	478,831	9,017	119,729	99,093	165,133	85,859	28,183	1,13,97,231	430
Small Cause Courts	12,217	499	1,083	1,533	7,888	1,214	5	96,739	25
District Courts other than Chief Courts of districts	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Chief Courts of districts ...	21,847	1,621	3,289	2,798	8,894	4,245	1,953	79,12,026	52
Superior Courts	1,148	181	250	163	250	304	192	3,36,346	1
Civil Courts in the Scheduled districts of Angul, the Sonthal Parganas, and the Chittagong Hill Tracts	10,042	6	1,951	1,447	5,202	1,436	222	10,57,417	...
Total ...	524,085	11,324	126,302	106,034	187,367	93,058	30,555	2,07,99,759	508
II.—REVENUE COURTS.									
Unpaid Local Tribunals ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Other Subordinate Courts ...	7,510	180	2,913	905	2,075	1,437	325	1,89,097	13
District Courts	714	133	218	76	173	114	46	44,388	...
Revenue Courts in the Scheduled Districts of Angul, the Sonthal Parganas, and the Chittagong Hill Tracts	263	...	144	9	7	103	16	69	...
Total ...	8,487	313	3,275	990	2,255	1,654	387	2,33,554	13
COURTS AT THE PRESIDENCY OR SEAT OF GOVERNMENT.									
Presidency Small Cause Courts	32,267	1,605	5,165	19,881	4,892	724	204	6,74,438	82
Superior Courts	1,446	80	33	22	4	1,307	1,208	3	1
Total ...	33,713	1,685	5,198	19,903	4,896	2,031	1,412	6,74,441	83
GRAND TOTAL ...	566,285	13,322	134,775	126,927	194,518	96,743	32,354	2,17,07,754	604

STATEMENTS—*continued.*

Decrees of the Civil and Revenue Courts in the Lower Provinces of Bengal in the year 1896.

NUMBER OF APPLICATIONS—											
On which the judgment-debtor was arrested, but released without imprisonment.	On which moveable property—		On which immoveable property—			On which possession was given—		On which specific performance was enforced.	On which partition was effected.	On which execution was effected otherwise than as in the preceding columns.	REMARKS.
	Was sold.	Was attached, but subsequently released.	Was sold.	Was dealt under sections 305, 322, or 326, Act X of 1877.	Was attached, but subsequently released under section 276.	Of moveables.	Of immoveables.				
11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
1,573	13,530	7,574	61,818	290	47,869	129	7,458	55	26	15,382	
157	288	304	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	240	
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
88	405	229	1,443	25	1,077	1	373	6	13	1,140	
2	10	8	91	...	99	...	9	...	...	96	
1	1,487	1,181	110	...	180	1	683	...	2	980	
1,821	15,720	9,296	63,462	315	49,225	131	8,523	61	41	17,838	
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
15	641	898	534	33	1,007	...	127	8	...	444	
1	57	87	39	...	83	1	4	...	...	...	
...	10	77	1	...	...	10	1	...	...	...	
16	708	1,062	574	33	1,090	11	132	8	...	444	
335	911	1,588	...	...	...	...	61	...	...	...	
10	1	18	4	...	8	8	2	...	...	...	
345	912	1,606	4	...	8	8	63	...	...	...	
2,182	17,340	11,964	64,040	348	50,323	150	8,718	69	41	18,282	

B.—Judicial Statements—*continued.*

12.—(Civil).—Statement showing the Number and Result of Applications and Proceedings under Chapter XX, Act X of 1877, in the Lower Provinces of Bengal in the year 1896.

Class of Courts.	Applications for a declaration of insolvency.								Number of insolvents discharged during the year under section 355.	Number of insolvents' estates in the hands of Receivers in which proceedings were finally closed during the year.	Amount of creditors' claims dealt with during the year.		Gross amount of insolvents' assets realised and disbursed.		Remarks.
	Total number for hearing.	Transferred to another province, withdrawn, &c.	Granted.		Rejected.			Pending at the close of the year.			Admitted.	Satisfied.	Realised during the year.	Disbursed during the year.	
			A Receiver being appointed.	A Receiver not being appointed.	Penal proceedings under section 359 not being taken.	Sentence of imprisonment being passed under section 359.	Applicant being sent to the Magistrate to be dealt with.								
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16
											Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	
Courts other than Chief Courts of districts.*	136	65	8	12	27	1	...	23	12	4	2,244	18	76	37	
Chief Courts of districts	436	128	41	77	79	...	...	111	123	46	57,469	13,581	14,756	15,698	
Superior Courts ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
Total ...	572	193	49	89	106	1	...	134	135	50	59,713	13,599	14,832	15,735	

* Specially empowered under section 360, Act X of 1877.

13.—(Criminal).—Statement showing the use of Juries and Assessors in the Criminal Courts in the Province of Bengal in the year 1896.

Classes of Courts in which Jurors or Assessors are employed.		Established or average number of juries or assessors in each case, and prescribed qualifications.	Number of accused persons in jury trials—				Number of accused persons in trials with assessors—				Remarks.
			Tried.	As to whom the Judge—			Tried.	As to whom the Judge—			
				Approved verdict.	Did not approve of verdict.	Made reference under section 307, Criminal Procedure Code.		Agreed with all the Assessors.	Differed from one or more, but not from all the Assessors.	Differed from all the Assessors.	
1		2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11
Magistrates' Courts under Chapter X, C. P. C.	Jurors ...	5	728	720	8	...	...	...	...	...	Trials are held by Jury in the districts of Burdwan, Dacca, Hooghly, Murshidabad, Nadia, Patna, and the 24-Parganas. Trials by Jury are restricted to offences under Chapters VIII, XI, XVI, XVII, XVIII and XX of the Indian Penal Code, and abetments of and attempts to commit such offences. Other cases are tried with the aid of Assessors.
Courts of Sessions...	Jurors(*a*) ...	5	593	529	64	43	...	...	...	...	
	Assessors ...	2	...	...	...	...	2,340	1,693	331	316	
High Court, Original (Criminal) Jurisdiction.	Jurors(*b*)	9	37	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
Courts of Session in the Scheduled Districts of Angul, the Sonthal Parganas, and the Chittagong Hill Tracts.	Assessors	2	...	...	...	...	42	33	3	...	
Total ...		...	1,358	1,249	72	43	2,382	1,726	334	316	

(*a*) Qualifications as described in Chapter XXIII of the Code of Criminal Procedure.
(*b*) Ditto ditto in Rules 2 and 3 of the Jury Rules.

B.—JUDICIAL STATEMENTS—*continued.*

14.—(Criminal).—Statement showing the General Result of the Trial of European British Subjects in the Province of Bengal in the year 1896.

B.—JUDICIAL

14.—(Criminal).—Statement showing the General Result of the Trial of European

DESCRIPTION OF OFFENCE.	NUMBER OF PERSONS ACCUSED AND BROUGHT BEFORE A MAGISTRATE.						Died, escaped, or transferred to other districts or provinces. (1)	Number actually brought to trial.	PERSONS WHOSE CASES WERE											
		WITHIN THE YEAR.							BY DISTRICT MAGISTRATES AND OTHER 1ST CLASS MAGISTRATES.							BY COURTS OF SESSION.				
	Remaining at the close of the previous year.	On complaint, section 191 (a), Criminal Procedure Code.	On police report, section 191 (b) of the Code.	By Magistrate *suo motu*, section 191 (c) of the Code.	On transfer from another district or province. (1)	Total.			Received by transfer under section 451B of the Code.	Convicted.	Acquitted or discharged.	Committed.		Transferred by order under section 451B of the Code.	Total omitting entries in columns 10 and 15.	Received by transfer under section 451B of the Code.	Convicted.	Acquitted or discharged.	Transferred to High Court under section 449 of the Code.	Total exclusive of column 17.
												To Court of Session.	To High Court.							
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21
Offences against public tranquility, Chapter VIII	...	3	...	...	...	3	...	3	...	2	1	...	...	...	3	...	...	...	...	...
Contempts of the lawful authority of public servants Chapter X	...	1	...	...	...	1	...	1	...	1	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...
Offences affecting the public health, safety, convenience, decency and morals, Chapter XIV	...	...	4	...	...	4	...	4	...	4	...	...	...	...	4	...	...	...	...	...
Offences affecting the human body, Chapter XVI. — Offences affecting life	2	...	3	...	...	5	...	5	...	...	...	3	...	...	3	...		...	...	3
Hurt	...	9	1	...	...	10	...	10	...	3	7	...	...	...	10	1	1	...	...	1
Wrongful restraint and wrongful confinement	1	1	2	...	...	4	...	4	...	1	3	...	...	...	4	...	...	...	...	...
Criminal force and assault	...	31	...	...	...	31	...	31	...	13	18	...	...	...	31	...	...	...	...	...
Theft	...	...	4	...	...	4	...	4	...	2	2	...	...	...	4	...	...	...	...	...
Offences against property, Chapter XVII. — Criminal breach of trust	...	1	1	...	...	2	...	2	...	1	1	...	...	...	2	...	...	...	...	...
Cheating	1	1	...	...	1	3	1	2	...	1	1	...	...	...	2	...	...	...	...	...
Mischief	...	2	1	...	...	3	...	3	...	1	2	...	...	...	3	...	...	...	...	...
Criminal trespass	...	2	2	...	...	4	...	4	...	...	3	1	...	...	4	...	1	...	...	1
Defamation, Chapter XXI	1	1	...	...	...	2	...	2	...	1	1	...	...	...	2	...	...	...	...	...
Offences under special and local laws	...	26	10	...	...	36	...	36	...	25	11	...	...	...	36	...	...	...	...	...
Total	5	78	28	...	1	112	1	111	...	55	50	4	...	...	109	1	5	...	...	5

STATEMENTS—*continued.*

British Subjects in the Province of Bengal in the year 1896.

DISPOSED OF—							NUMBER OF CASES.						SUBSIDIARY TABLE.									
By High Court.			Total for all Courts.										Of the total number of persons shown in—						Of cases shown in column 30—			
Convicted.	Acquitted.	Total.	Convicted.	Acquitted or discharged.	Total.	Number of persons under trial at the close of the year.	Brought to trial. (2)	Disposed of.	Pending.	Number of persons who applied to the High Court for an order under section 466 of the Code.	Of those entered in column 5, number who applied under section 2, Act III of 1884, for transfer or committal of their cases.	Number of persons who applied to the High Court under section 526 of the Code for the transfer of their cases.	Column 16.			Column 21.		Columns 21 and 24.		Disposed of by Magistrates.		Disposed of by Sessions Judges.	
													Number who claimed to be tried by a mixed Jury, section 451A (1) of the Code.	Number who did not so claim.	Number of those in column 35 (1) whose cases were transferred under section 451B of the Code.	Number who claimed a mixed number of Assessors, section 451 (2) of the Code.	Number who did not so claim.	Number who claimed to be tried by a mixed Jury, section 451 (1) of the Code.	Number who did not so claim.	Being European British subjects.	Other than European British subjects.	Being European British subjects.	Other than European British subjects.
22	23	24	25	26	27	28	29	30	31	32	33	34	35							36			
													(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)	(10)	(11)
...	...	...	2	1	3	...	3	3	...	...	...	...											
...	...	...	1	...	1	...	1	1	...	...	...	...											
...	...	...	4	...	4	...	3	3	...	...	...	...											
...	...	...	3	...	3	2	1	1	2	...	...	...											
...	...	...	4	7	11	...	10	10	...	...	...	...											
...	...	...	1	3	4	...	3	4	...	...	...	...											
...	...	...	13	18	31	...	27	27	...	...	...	...											
...	...	...	2	2	4	...	4	4	...	...	...	...											
...	...	...	1	1	2	...	2	2	...	...	...	...											
...	...	...	1	1	2	...	1	2	...	...	...	1	5	104	...	...	4	...	1	84	7	2	...
...	...	...	1	2	3	...	3	3	...	...	...	...											
...	...	...	1	3	4	...	4	4	...	...	...	...											
...	...	...	1	1	2	...	1	2	...	...	...	...											
...	...	...	25	11	36	...	27	27	...	...	...	...											
...	...	...	60	50	110	2	90	93	2	...	...	1											

B.—JUDICIAL

15.—General Statement of Deeds registered in the

Number.	Districts.	Number of Registration Offices.	REGISTRATIONS AFFECTING IMMOVEABLE PROPERTY, BOOK I.																	
			COMPULSORY.									OPTIONAL.								
			Instruments of gift (section 17, clause *a*).	Instruments of sale or exchange of the value of Rs. 100 and upwards.	Instruments of sale or exchange of value less than Rs. 100 (sections 54 and 118 of the Transfer of Property Act).	Instruments of mortgage of the value of Rs. 100 and upwards.	Other instruments registered under section 17, clauses (*b*) and (*c*), or section 5 of the Indian Trusts Act, 1882.	Instruments of perpetual lease (section 17, clause *d*).	All instruments of lease (other than of perpetual lease) which have been compulsorily registered under section 17, clause (*d*).	Total of compulsory registrations.	Ordinary fees paid for the same.	Instruments of sale or exchange of value less than Rs. 100.	Instruments of mortgage of value less than Rs. 100.	Other instruments registered under section 18, clauses (*a*) and (*b*).	Instruments of lease for one year or less (section 18, clause *c*), and instruments of lease exempted under the proviso in section 17.	Awards (section 17, clause *i*).	Miscellaneous registrations other than certified copies of decrees and orders of Court.	Certified copies of decrees and orders of Court.	Total of optional registrations relating to immoveable property.	Ordinary fees paid for the same.
	1	2	3	4 (*a*)	4 (*b*)	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19
	BENGAL.										Rs. A.									Rs. A.
	Office of the Inspector-General of Registration.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Burdwan Division.																			
1	Burdwan	16	441	4,422	10,164	5,519	814	1,710	4,666	27,736	22,789 4	...	7,593	162	114	...	61	1	7,931	4,896 4
2	Birbhum	6	519	1,895	6,723	2,448	429	673	2,399	15,086	12,116 12	...	4,566	227	38	2	...	1	4,834	3,020 0
3	Bankura	9	186	1,809	5,191	3,806	134	6,093	1,662	18,881	13,817 0	...	5,776	113	107	1	196	1	6,194	3,864 0
4	Midnapore	20	684	5,270	20,005	6,235	823	2,095	8,464	43,576	32,217 4	...	18,577	470	105	1	64	2	19,219	11,443 0
5	Hooghly	11	348	2,692	6,391	2,462	406	668	6,139	19,106	14,934 12	...	2,913	214	116	...	11	2	3,256	2,007 4
6	Howrah	5	113	2,328	3,773	1,847	385	1,830	5,609	15,885	13,006 12	...	2,456	106	153	1	...	...	2,716	1,691 0
	Presidency Division.																			
7	24-Parganas	20	345	6,628	11,649	6,607	919	8,062	12,354	46,564	39,227 4	...	11,599	339	1,421	12	35	1	13,407	7,804 4
8	Calcutta	1	79	1,473	21	982	1,060	50	677	4,342	94,861 8	...	9	...	51	8	...	...	68	106 12
9	Nadia	11	140	1,355	2,805	2,142	240	1,963	4,475	13,120	10,079 0	...	3,074	52	172	...	12	...	3,310	2,041 4
10	Murshidabad	7	231	1,325	4,911	1,525	310	685	2,840	11,827	10,358 4	...	2,315	30	70	...	3	...	2,418	1,506 12
11	Jessore	23	137	1,305	5,513	2,587	284	10,208	33,702	53,736	29,625 4	...	8,971	191	152	2	100	5	9,421	5,294 12
12	Khulna	13	95	1,574	2,891	2,607	291	6,463	16,385	30,306	19,216 4	...	4,841	153	487	1	95	2	5,579	3,308 8
	Rajshahi Division.																			
13	Rajshahi	4	132	334	654	750	160	394	2,075	4,499	4,691 0	...	840	10	134	...	13	...	997	614 8
14	Dinajpur	7	187	2,381	8,410	2,080	155	48	2,719	15,880	12,062 12	...	4,571	53	125	...	47	...	4,796	3,032 8
15	Jalpaiguri	4	54	1,517	1,111	1,195	109	28	1,039	5,053	5,699 0	...	644	42	323	...	1	...	1,010	584 4
16	Darjeeling	3	13	157	32	148	10	...	76	436	1,202 0	...	15	1	7	...	1	3	27	30 4
17	Rangpur	12	322	3,849	7,213	2,939	219	74	13,707	28,323	19,632 0	...	2,947	126	2,507	...	224	...	5,804	3,326 0
18	Bogra	5	309	1,552	2,658	3,025	166	122	4,893	12,725	9,755 8	...	5,127	147	66	...	...	...	5,340	3,203 0
19	Pabna	7	339	1,684	2,799	1,688	123	242	5,394	12,269	9,139 0	...	1,730	...	48	...	232	...	2,010	1,284 8
	Dacca Division.																			
20	Dacca	11	794	3,970	6,571	5,254	396	917	9,732	27,634	22,879 0	...	7,423	714	420	...	48	...	8,605	5,235 4
21	Mymensingh	19	801	5,712	9,858	7,989	1,001	579	28,377	54,317	39,455 8	...	10,762	357	831	...	42	1	11,993	7,303 12
22	Faridpur	11	269	1,873	6,430	2,217	151	11,465	13,923	36,328	20,957 8	...	4,490	82	104	...	144	...	4,820	2,841 0
23	Backergunge	21	268	4,300	8,038	5,513	308	7,200	16,688	42,321	29,216 8	...	11,677	383	1,508	...	203	...	13,771	8,030 12
	Chittagong Division.																			
24	Tippera	15	494	6,554	14,984	7,141	489	1,694	11,535	42,891	30,018 0	...	8,503	448	384	1	113	...	9,449	5,495 4
25	Noakhali	20	128	3,620	12,807	4,087	396	5,187	12,473	38,698	24,690 8	...	11,996	440	1,419	...	748	...	14,603	8,533 12
26	Chittagong	21	198	6,040	13,200	5,816	954	19,995	5,120	51,323	34,088 4	...	18,527	532	3,178	...	1,126	3	23,666	13,928 12
	BIHAR.																			
	Patna Division.																			
27	Patna	7	59	3,246	1,814	3,390	542	429	2,905	12,385	21,777 8	...	1,693	40	61	...	...	...	1,794	1,103 4
28	Gaya	6	75	2,127	1,020	2,104	350	234	1,818	7,728	13,997 0	...	672	2	95	...	4	3	776	518 4
29	Shahabad	6	93	2,641	1,305	5,571	226	102	1,100	10,438	13,931 0	...	2,082	29	48	1	...	...	2,160	1,442 0
30	Saran	8	298	1,965	2,516	6,056	509	134	1,520	12,998	15,005 8	...	15,072	1,206	38	1	62	...	16,379	9,938 12
31	Champaran	5	84	1,135	4,089	2,254	32	24	741	8,359	7,795 12	...	5,871	62	90	...	66	...	6,089	3,614 8
32	Muzaffarpur	10	112	3,351	11,484	5,244	592	132	3,376	24,291	23,730 12	...	15,762	663	8	...	6	1	16,440	9,469 4
33	Darbhanga	9	73	2,169	5,392	2,910	198	58	8,050	18,850	15,653 8	...	5,370	272	7	...	896	...	6,545	4,388 12
	Bhagalpur Division.																			
34	Monghyr	8	54	2,056	2,067	2,607	370	101	4,845	12,100	14,161 12	...	1,380	25	106	...	26	...	1,537	1,108 8
35	Bhagalpur	7	50	1,846	4,296	2,435	976	47	5,958	15,608	14,680 8	...	3,114	194	22	...	...	...	3,330	2,015 0
36	Purnea	5	33	1,807	3,909	1,361	114	867	9,424	17,515	12,913 8	...	1,328	51	93	...	22	...	1,494	982 0
37	Malda	4	53	844	3,693	1,350	49	55	2,175	8,219	6,168 12	...	1,862	34	60	...	33	2	1,991	1,286 12
38	Sonthal Parganas ...	6	73	362	...	975	54	599	1,295	3,358	3,086 12	1,648	2,337	112	22	...	1	...	4,120	2,411 0
	ORISSA.																			
	Orissa Division.																			
39	Cuttack	4	280	1,382	4,824	729	136	44	572	7,967	6,229 4	...	985	55	51	...	10	...	1,101	680 8
40	Balasore	3	193	550	2,338	395	42	83	730	4,331	3,112 0	...	1,064	76	75	...	68	...	1,283	801 8
41	Angul	1	...	7	37	...	...	...	...	44	28 12	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
42	Puri	3	43	1,410	3,643	669	119	17	333	6,234	4,795 8	...	1,320	119	203	...	...	2	1,644	990 12
	CHOTA NAGPUR.																			
	Chota Nagpur Division.																			
43	Hazaribagh	4	36	478	730	1,103	86	310	1,576	4,319	4,838 0	...	1,851	7	537	...	4	1	2,400	1,320 12
44	Lohardaga	2	33	223	305	529	117	332	4,215	5,754	5,299 12	...	787	16	53	...	5	...	861	517 4
45	Palamau	2	22	413	199	410	68	28	524	1,664	2,256 12	...	219	12	5	...	...	...	236	146 4
46	Manbhum	5	93	919	2,407	1,924	104	1,454	3,248	10,149	8,355 4	...	6,121	77	30	...	12	...	6,240	3,597 0
47	Singhbhum	1	9	61	186	75	12	3	68	414	350 12	...	82	3	4	...	...	...	89	56 4
	Registrar of Companies (under Act VI of 1882).	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	GRAND TOTAL ...	405	9,392	1,03,911	2,31,056	1,30,706	15,428	93,498	2,81,596	8,65,587	7,73,904 0	1,648	2,30,914	8,757	15,648	31	4,734	31	2,61,753	1,56,815 8
	GRAND TOTAL FOR 1895-96	397	9,222	90,237	1,99,968	1,16,541	14,131	85,679	2,46,526	7,62,304	6,55,452 0	1,376	1,88,280	6,659	14,733	26	4,479	26	2,15,579	1,29,900 0

STATEMENT—*concluded.*

Registration Offices in Bengal in the year 1896-97.

Total value of immoveable property transferred	REGISTRATIONS AFFECTING MOVEABLE PROPERTY, BOOK IV.						Number of sealed covers deposited in Book V.	Number of wills registered in Book III.	Number of written authorities to adopt other than those conferred by wills, Book III.	Number of registrations under section 24.	Number of registrations under section 34.	Number of refusals to register.	Number of powers-of-attorney attested.	Number of searches or applications for copies.	Total ordinary fees, including the entries in columns 10, 19, and 26, and the total fees paid for registration under columns 28 and 29.	Total extraordinary fees and fines.	Total expenditure.
	COMPULSORY.																
	Instruments of gift of moveable property (section 123, clause 2 of the Transfer of Property Act).	Instruments of sale, &c., of moveable property (section 18, clause *d*).	Obligations for the payment of money (section 18, clause *f*).	All other documents registered under section 18, clause (*f*).	Total of registrations in Book IV.	Ordinary fees paid for the same.											
20	21	22	23	24	25	26	27	28	29	30	31	32	33	34	35	36	37
Rs.						Rs. A.									Rs. A.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	7 8 0	51,631 10 4
45,90,477	8	134	2,199	553	2,894	2,383 0	3	172	2	3	21	150	197	1,393	30,764 8	14,502 6 0	26,336 5 10
23,94,667	5	99	469	296	869	765 8	...	106	...	13	46	94	78	586	16,326 4	6,166 14 0	12,594 11 8
22,82,642	7	156	578	352	1,093	989 0	2	66	...	...	4	46	63	1,105	18,934 0	6,096 0 3	15,431 14 0
58,65,587	16	418	4,055	910	5,399	4,107 4	...	91	2	4	18	144	130	2,042	48,199 8	16,701 3 0	38,587 14 3
31,58,857	9	119	2,562	495	3,185	2,511 12	1	78	...	2	9	39	164	1,291	19,765 12	9,538 14 0	18,202 9 1
25,90,926	6	115	1,368	524	2,013	1,728 0	2	58	...	1	18	61	85	1,284	16,657 12	8,323 3 0	11,964 9 7
95,28,654	16	341	10,424	1,950	12,731	9,076 12	2	159	1	9	17	154	381	3,040	56,748 4	18,495 9 0	40,670 6 7
9,44,19,444	4	51	76	511	642	2,414 0	11	95	...	12	21	55	796	7,207	97,762 4	37,410 4 10	25,994 15 6
19,72,033	22	320	5,850	1,415	7,607	5,635 12	1	149	...	...	4	64	133	872	18,432 0	7,388 6 8	17,931 5 0
30,53,530	10	64	452	351	877	831 4	...	101	2	14	29	41	215	576	13,108 4	7,298 8 0	11,596 4 8
24,02,487	6	294	35,257	2,049	37,606	22,792 12	...	67	...	1	7	44	125	2,564	57,980 12	15,635 2 0	51,533 13 7
22,88,680	4	175	9,938	1,104	11,291	7,675 12	...	42	...	1	5	33	85	1,651	30,368 8	9,152 13 0	26,015 5 3
17,61,883	19	44	771	475	1,309	1,180 12	1	73	...	1	14	29	98	460	6,778 4	5,393 8 0	6,753 2 3
20,87,176	14	44	2,151	544	2,753	2,208 0	1	47	1	22	29	33	46	399	17,495 4	5,592 7 6	14,038 14 1
20,53,410	3	12	226	169	410	451 8	...	10	1	5	18	61	68	508	6,778 12	3,150 11 0	4,663 5 8
7,45,003	5	10	24	61	100	217 4	2	3	...	1	2	2	102	81	1,461 8	877 15 0	1,165 5 7
31,90,635	16	103	1,529	941	2,589	2,504 0	...	51	1	15	27	320	108	967	25,670 0	10,196 10 0	21,887 1 8
18,22,573	21	74	3,239	632	3,966	3,047 4	...	24	...	3	7	87	33	815	16,101 12	5,267 15 0	11,250 8 11
16,58,499	10	38	2,344	730	3,622	2,928 0	...	94	...	...	5	33	105	838	13,727 8	7,009 13 0	11,867 14 3
51,80,078	280	207	217	4,368	5,072	5,764 8	2	151	...	26	72	295	329	2,385	34,482 12	16,442 9 0	24,666 8 0
66,01,021	87	188	458	4,523	5,256	5,653 12	...	119	5	28	107	524	260	2,685	52,909 0	22,309 7 6	39,503 14 3
19,46,209	23	194	2,521	1,391	4,129	3,624 4	...	64	1	5	6	56	126	1,626	27,632 12	10,164 5 0	25,061 3 6
44,50,144	17	334	9,432	3,599	13,382	9,989 12	...	61	...	...	3	121	197	2,647	47,481 0	17,410 9 0	40,730 6 11
48,03,323	20	431	1,484	3,535	5,470	5,106 0	...	36	...	40	94	363	172	2,120	40,763 4	8,713 1 0	31,839 11 4
32,00,955	13	366	5,315	6,664	12,358	10,483 12	...	24	1	9	13	93	96	1,659	43,808 0	8,247 2 0	38,021 13 4
47,79,461	9	212	6,208	6,315	12,744	10,954 0	1	42	...	22	131	260	204	2,027	59,139 0	8,112 3 0	45,065 11 3
99,99,926	2	59	255	483	799	1,112 12	1	42	...	1	4	31	180	1,523	24,161 8	22,046 5 6	11,489 13 11
59,58,471	6	45	297	428	776	996 0	...	10	...	1	5	13	124	1,106	15,551 4	16,657 15 3	8,084 9 5
45,53,516	...	72	197	401	670	835 12	2	28	1	...	4	32	84	749	16,334 12	5,798 5 0	10,061 2 5
50,29,205	...	83	567	1,964	2,614	2,406 0	...	36	...	2	3	55	138	1,111	27,494 4	8,623 1 0	16,119 3 0
22,24,140	...	49	421	970	1,440	1,559 0	...	4	...	2	6	30	92	544	12,985 4	3,486 4 0	10,146 2 10
68,72,513	3	115	1,377	1,361	2,856	2,808 0	...	38	...	7	27	130	208	1,762	36,160 0	12,425 10 0	21,102 12 7
34,80,716	5	149	953	573	1,680	1,625 4	1	6	1	...	24	66	95	1,161	21,695 8	8,875 1 0	15,837 5 0
50,97,310	1	161	491	451	1,104	1,365 4	...	3	...	1	7	66	89	953	16,647 8	10,642 15 3	12,330 12 7
46,21,075	4	397	796	342	1,539	1,373 4	...	3	...	3	6	41	97	666	18,080 12	5,911 11 0	12,977 1 2
22,50,140	1	64	1,034	289	1,388	1,344 12	...	4	...	3	23	83	55	1,371	15,256 4	8,537 0 6	11,225 5 1
10,77,304	5	21	392	211	629	559 12	...	53	...	7	33	29	31	266	8,227 4	2,554 0 0	7,770 10 9
8,15,027	...	500	1,378	1,555	3,433	2,933 0	1	25	...	3	13	42	115	590	8,530 12	2,304 6 0	7,463 5 3
12,54,254	1	30	483	278	792	774 8	1	47	...	3	...	10	142	864	7,872 4	4,919 10 6	7,349 2 8
5,86,883	...	29	436	290	755	625 8	...	10	...	...	...	42	93	687	4,579 0	2,364 10	5,488 3 11
20,756	...	...	1	1	2	1 0	...	...	...	...	...	1	2	...	29 12	16 8 0	12 7 0
8,36,978	1	55	301	271	628	20 0	...	75	...	1	...	21	101	387	6,706 4	3,158 3 0	6,042 3 7
16,67,226	...	34	332	375	741	6401 2	...	1	...	...	1	49	53	254	6,803 8	3,382 14 0	6,531 6 5
7,55,781	...	114	275	148	467	485 4	...	1	...	...	...	10	52	520	6,306 4	2,362 0 7	4,932 7 9
7,17,806	...	5	58	121	184	203 4	...	...	...	...	1	2	20	223	2,606 4	1,565 4 0	2,433 11 7
18,15,971	7	35	338	155	535	570 4	...	21	...	1	5	28	61	706	12,606 8	3,969 3 0	9,592 13 11
78,608	1	2	33	62	98	82 0	...	7	...	...	...	1	29	64	517 0	250 5 0	678 10 9
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	42,851 2 0	568 0 0
23,85,39,059	687	6,492	1,20,062	55,186	1,82,427	1,48,204 12	35	2,367	19	272	95	4,034	6,257	58,335	10,88,468 4	4,58,307 6 4	8,53,244 13 11
17,81,76,788	661	6,129	1,04,131	53,058	1,64,029	1,36,454 0	37	2,577	19	302	887	4,019	6,181	54,432	9,32,190 12	4,11,397 4 0	8,03,745 1 2

C.—

GENERAL

Showing the Distribution of Prisoners of all Classes confined in the

1	2	3	4	5			6			7		
Divisions.	Stations.	Place of confinement.	Class of prisoners.	Remained at the commencement of the year 1896.			Received during the year 1896.			Total.		
				M.	F.	Total.	M.	F.	Total.	M.	F.	Total.
	Bengal.											
Burdwan.	Burdwan ...	District Jail ...	Convicts ...	164	7	171	662	30	692	826	37	863
			Under-trial ...	14	...	14	276	15	291	290	15	305
			Civil ...	...	...	...	4	...	4	4	...	4
	Katwa ...	Subsidiary Jail ...	Convicts ...	6	...	6	83	4	87	89	4	93
			Under-trial ...	1	...	1	61	4	56	62	4	66
	Raniganj ...	Ditto ...	Convicts ...	3	...	3	198	8	206	201	8	209
			Under-trial ...	4	...	4	236	10	246	240	10	250
	Kalna ...	Ditto ...	Convicts ...	2	...	2	87	10	97	89	10	99
			Under-trial ...	1	...	1	60	8	68	61	8	69
	Puri ...	District Jail ...	Convicts ...	171	6	177	683	32	715	854	38	892
			Under-trial ...	13	...	13	291	29	320	304	29	333
			Civil ...	1	...	1	3	...	3	4	...	4
	Rampur Hát ...	Subsidiary Jail ...	Convicts ...	5	...	5	328	14	342	333	14	347
			Under-trial ...	1	...	1	318	16	334	319	16	335
	Bankura ...	District Jail ...	Convicts ...	268	11	279	634	17	651	902	28	930
			Under-trial ...	5	...	5	215	16	231	220	16	236
			Civil ...	1	...	1	8	...	8	9	...	9
	Bishenpore ...	Subsidiary Jail	Convicts ...	3	...	3	138	4	142	141	4	145
			Under-trial ...	3	...	3	90	6	96	93	6	99
	Midnapore ...	District and Central Jail.	Convicts ...	826	12	838	1,053	53	1,106	1,879	65	1,944
			Under-trial ...	10	2	12	398	29	427	408	31	439
			Civil ...	2	...	2	3	...	3	5	...	5
			State ...	...	...	...	1	...	1	1	...	1
	Tamluk ...	Subsidiary Jail ...	Convicts ...	2	...	2	147	15	162	149	15	164
			Under-trial ...	3	...	3	137	13	150	140	13	153
	Ghatal ...	Ditto ...	Convicts ...	...	...	...	87	13	100	87	13	100
			Under-trial ...	...	...	...	74	13	87	74	13	87
	Contai ...	Ditto ...	Convicts ...	4	...	4	188	5	193	192	5	197
			Under-trial ...	17	...	17	142	6	148	159	6	165
	Hooghly ...	District Jail ...	Convicts ...	355	5	360	1,082	32	1,114	1,437	37	1,474
			Under-trial ...	4	1	5	230	20	250	234	21	255
			Civil ...	3	...	3	46	...	46	49	...	49
	Jahanabad ...	Subsidiary Jail ...	Convicts ...	...	...	...	108	10	118	108	10	118
			Under-trial ...	6	1	7	87	11	98	93	12	105
	Serampore ...	Ditto ...	Convicts ...	4	...	4	243	3	246	247	3	250
			Under-trial ...	1	...	1	318	5	323	319	5	324
	Howrah ...	Ditto ...	Convicts ...	4	...	4	511	28	539	515	28	543
			Under-trial ...	8	...	8	441	17	458	449	17	466
	Ulubaria ...	Ditto ...	Convicts ...	4	...	4	157	7	164	161	7	168
			Under-trial ...	1	...	1	134	8	142	135	8	143
Presidency.	Alipore ...	District and Central Jail.	Convicts ...	1,465	35	1,500	2,874	169	3,043	4,339	204	4,543
			Under-trial ...	42	4	46	829	31	860	871	35	906
	Diamond Harbour...	Subsidiary Jail	Convicts ...	9	...	9	160	3	163	169	3	172
			Under-trial ...	3	...	3	130	...	130	133	...	133
	Basirhat ...	Ditto ...	Convicts ...	1	1	2	197	3	200	198	4	202
			Under-trial ...	1	...	1	193	4	197	194	4	198
	Barrackpore ...	Ditto ...	Convicts ...	1	...	1	96	4	100	97	4	101
			Under-trial ...	5	...	5	130	2	132	135	2	137

PRISONS.

SUMMARY.

Jails and Subsidiary Jails of Bengal during the year 1896.

8			9			10			11		
Discharged from all causes.			Remaining at the end of the year 1896.			Daily average number of each class.			Total daily average of the whole jail.		
M.	F.	Total.	M.	F.	Total.	M.	F.	Total.	M.	F.	Total.
644	32	676	182	5	187	190·28	4·06	194·34	208·83	5·54	214·37
283	13	296	7	2	9	18·38	1·48	19·86			
4	...	4	...	...	...	0·17	...	0·17			
82	4	86	7	...	7	1·79	0·07	1·86	4·30	0·16	4·46
62	4	66	...	...	...	2·51	0·09	2·60			
197	8	205	4	...	4	3·67	0·05	3·72	9·61	0·15	9·76
239	10	249	1	...	1	5·94	0·10	6·04			
87	10	97	2	...	2	1·69	0·13	1·82	3·99	0·20	4·19
59	8	67	2	...	2	2·30	0·07	2·37			
526	28	554	328	10	338	187·35	9·44	196·79	203·23	11·15	214·38
291	28	319	13	1	14	15·81	1·71	17·52			
4	...	4	...	...	...	0·07	...	0·07			
327	14	341	6	...	6	4·44	0·16	4·60	14·06	0·54	14·60
315	15	330	4	1	5	9·62	0·38	10·00			
635	21	656	267	7	274	273·16	9·11	282·27	283·90	9·70	293·60
207	16	223	13	...	13	10·32	0·59	10·91			
9	...	9	...	...	...	0·42	...	0·42			
138	4	142	3	...	3	1·70	0·05	1·75	5·11	0·38	5·49
93	6	99	...	...	...	3·41	0·33	3·74			
969	51	1,020	910	14	924	852·89	16·49	869·38	870·32	17·97	888·29
404	31	435	4	...	4	16·65	1·48	18·13			
4	...	4	1	...	1	0·28	...	0·28			
1	...	1	...	...	...	0·50	...	0·50			
145	15	160	4	...	4	2·95	0·40	3·35	7·80	0·57	8·37
138	12	150	2	1	3	4·85	0·17	5·02			
84	13	97	3	...	3	1·64	0·06	1·70	3·39	0·31	3·70
74	13	87	...	...	...	1·75	0·25	2·00			
190	5	195	2	...	2	5·27	0·16	5·43	14·00	0·41	14·41
156	4	160	3	2	5	8·73	0·25	8·98			
1,101	28	1,129	336	9	345	341·26	7·29	348·55	359·74	8·27	368·01
217	21	238	17	...	17	15·25	0·98	16·23			
42	...	42	7	...	7	3·23	...	3·23			
108	10	118	...	...	...	3·08	0·21	2·29	8·27	0·51	8·78
93	12	105	...	...	...	6·19	0·30	6·49			
241	3	244	6	...	6	3·43	0·01	3·44	12·23	0·19	12·42
313	5	318	6	...	6	8·80	0·18	8·98			
511	27	538	4	1	5	5·69	0·15	5·84	24·56	0·79	25·35
417	16	433	32	1	33	18·87	0·64	19·51			
160	7	167	1	...	1	2·52	0·04	2·56	6·16	0·10	6·26
132	8	140	3	...	3	3·64	0·06	3·70			
2,794	157	2,951	1,545	47	1,592	1,511·38	43·52	1,554·90	1,546·76	45·32	1,592·08
833	34	867	38	1	39	35·38	1·80	37·18			
167	3	170	2	...	2	2·12	...	2·12	7·62	...	7·62
130	...	130	3	...	3	5·50	...	5·50			
196	4	200	2	...	2	2·53	0·04	2·57	7·27	0·25	7·52
185	4	189	9	...	9	4·74	0·21	4·95			
94	4	98	3	...	3	1·21	0·01	1·22	6·89	0·07	6·96
126	2	128	9	...	9	5·68	0·06	5·74			

C.—

GENERAL

Showing the Distribution of Prisoners of all Classes confined in the

1	2	3	4	5			6			7		
Divisions.	Stations.	Place of confinement.	Class of prisoners.	Remained at the commencement of the year 1896.			Received during the year 1896.			Total.		
				M.	F.	Total.	M.	F.	Total.	M.	F.	Total.
Presidency—*concluded.*	Calcutta ...	District and Central Jail.	Convicts ...	1,094	...	1,094	2,150	61	2,211	3,244	61	3,305
			Under-trial ...	11	...	11	625	15	640	636	15	651
			Civil ...	4	...	4	114	...	114	118	...	118
		European ...	Convicts ...	52	...	52	297	2	299	349	2	351
			Under-trial ...	...	...	...	42	2	44	42	2	44
			Civil ...	2	...	2	7	...	7	9	...	9
	Krishnagar ...	District Jail ...	Convicts ...	125	4	129	806	45	851	931	49	980
			Under-trial ...	...	...	...	261	20	281	261	20	281
			Civil ...	1	...	1	12	...	12	13	...	13
	Meherpur ...	Subsidiary Jail ...	Convicts ...	...	...	...	235	10	245	235	10	245
			Under-trial ...	2	1	3	283	13	296	285	14	299
	Kushtia ...	Ditto ...	Convicts ...	4	1	5	303	26	329	307	27	334
			Under-trial ...	12	...	12	220	25	245	232	25	257
	Ranaghat ...	Ditto ...	Convicts ...	2	...	2	129	3	132	131	3	134
			Under-trial ...	...	...	...	116	5	121	116	5	121
	Berhampore ...	District Jail ...	Convicts ...	206	6	212	643	31	674	849	27	886
			Under-trial ...	4	1	5	215	23	238	219	24	243
			Civil ...	1	...	1	4	...	4	5	...	5
	Kandi ...	Subsidiary Jail ...	Convicts ...	2	1	3	159	2	161	161	3	164
			Under-trial ...	5	...	5	155	4	159	160	4	164
	Jangipur ...	Ditto ...	Convicts ...	22	...	22	200	3	203	222	3	225
			Under-trial ...	4	...	4	135	4	139	139	4	143
	Jessore ...	District Jail ...	Convicts ...	215	4	219	942	20	962	1,157	24	1,181
			Under-trial ...	20	...	20	441	7	448	461	7	468
			Civil ...	2	...	2	8	...	8	10	...	10
	Narail ...	Subsidiary Jail ...	Convicts ...	4	...	4	215	5	220	219	5	224
			Under-trial ...	...	...	...	130	3	133	130	3	133
	Jhenida ...	Ditto ...	Convicts ...	1	...	1	156	4	160	157	4	161
			Under-trial ...	3	...	3	100	2	102	103	2	105
			Civil ...	...	...	...	1	...	1	1	...	1
	Magura ...	Ditto ...	Convicts ...	2	...	2	130	1	131	132	1	133
			Under-trial ...	...	...	...	107	2	109	107	2	109
	Bangaon ...	Ditto ...	Convicts ...	2	...	2	117	4	121	119	4	123
			Under-trial ...	1	...	1	98	3	101	99	3	102
	Khulna ...	District Jail ...	Convicts ...	16	2	18	299	5	304	315	7	322
			Under-trial ...	13	...	13	370	8	378	383	8	391
			Civil ...	2	...	2	9	...	9	11	...	11
	Satkhira ...	Subsidiary Jail ...	Convicts ...	2	...	2	127	4	131	129	4	133
			Under-trial ...	1	...	1	138	5	143	139	5	144
	Bagerhat ...	Ditto ...	Convicts ...	10	...	10	238	1	239	248	1	249
			Under-trial ...	3	...	3	219	...	219	222	...	222
	Barasat ...	District Jail ...	Convicts ...	110	...	110	557	12	569	667	12	679
			Under-trial ...	6	...	6	205	5	210	211	5	216

PRISONS—*continued.*

SUMMARY—*continued.*

Jails and Subsidiary Jails of Bengal during the year 1896—continued.

8			9			10			11		
Discharged from all causes.			Remaining at the end of the year 1896.			Daily average number of each class.			Total daily average of the whole jail.		
M.	F.	Total.	M.	F.	Total.	M.	F.	Total.	M.	F.	Total.
2,069	61	2,130	1,175	...	1,175	1,139·66	0·39	1,140·05	1,164·74	1·13	1,165·87
606	15	621	30	...	30	20·89	0·74	21·63			
116	...	116	2	...	2	4·19	...	4·19			
320	2	322	29	...	29	42·90	0·02	42·92	45·29	0·02	45·31
42	2	44	...	...	...	2·00	...	2·00			
8	...	8	1	...	1	0·39	...	0·39			
768	43	811	163	6	169	157·70	9·50	167·20	169·70	9·95	179·65
253	18	271	8	2	10	10·97	0·45	11·42			
13	...	13	...	...	...	1·03	...	1·03			
232	10	242	3	...	3	3·79	0·13	3·92	11·36	0·30	11·66
281	14	295	4	...	4	7·57	0·17	7·74			
301	23	324	6	4	10	4·32	0·30	4·62	12·99	1·37	14·36
225	24	249	7	1	8	8·67	1·07	9·74			
131	3	134	...	...	...	1·75	...	1·75	5·26	0·18	5·44
108	5	113	8	...	8	3·51	0·18	3·69			
647	21	668	202	16	218	201·46	14·00	215·46	212·08	14·45	226·93
206	23	229	13	1	14	10·41	0·85	11·26			
5	...	5	...	...	...	0·21	...	0·21			
160	3	163	1	...	1	2·89	0·04	2·93	7·80	0·16	7·96
156	3	159	4	1	5	4·91	0·12	5·03			
207	3	210	15	...	15	4·55	0·07	4·62	11·44	0·11	11·55
132	4	136	7	...	7	6·89	0·04	6·93			
856	16	872	301	8	309	255·15	5·26	260·41	283·27	5·75	289·02
407	7	414	54	...	54	27·30	0·49	27·79			
8	...	8	2	...	2	0·82	...	0·82			
218	5	223	1	...	1	3·08	0·04	3·12	6·85	0·12	6·97
127	3	130	3	...	3	3·77	0·08	3·85			
152	4	156	5	...	5	2·58	0·02	2·60	5·17	0·06	5·23
100	2	102	3	...	3	2·59	0·04	2·63			
1	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...			
122	1	123	10	...	10	2·50	0·01	2·51	7·12	0·05	7·17
100	2	102	7	...	7	4·62	0·04	4·66			
117	4	121	2	...	2	1·73	0·04	1·77	3·60	0·09	3·69
96	3	99	3	...	3	1·87	0·05	1·92			
295	7	302	20	...	20	18·70	0·58	19·28	33·47	1·16	34·63
360	8	368	23	...	23	14·07	0·58	14·65			
11	...	11	...	...	...	0·70	...	0·70			
117	3	120	12	1	13	2·57	0·04	2·61	7·06	0·09	7·15
136	5	141	3	...	3	4·49	0·05	4·54			
239	1	240	9	...	9	4·71	0·01	4·72	15·23	0·01	15·24
214	...	214	8	...	8	10·52	...	10·52			
564	10	574	103	2	105	102·58	0·70	103·28	109·60	0·78	110·38
208	5	213	3	...	3	7·02	0·08	7·10			

C.—

GENERAL

Showing the Distribution of Prisoners of all Classes confined in the

1	2	3	4	5			6			7		
Divisions.	Stations.	Place of confinement.	Class of prisoners.	Remained at the commencement of the year 1896.			Received during the year 1896.			Total.		
				M.	F.	Total.	M.	F.	Total.	M.	F.	Total.
Rajshahi.	Rampur Boalia ...	District and Central Jail.	Convicts ...	714	8	722	710	27	737	1,424	35	1,459
			Under-trial ...	10	...	10	310	23	333	320	23	343
			Civil ...	3	...	3	16	...	16	19	...	19
	Nator ...	Subsidiary Jail ...	Convicts ...	5	...	5	175	14	189	180	14	194
			Under-trial ...	...	...	...	187	16	203	187	16	203
	Nowgong ...	Ditto ...	Convicts ...	7	3	10	123	5	128	130	8	138
			Under-trial ...	5	...	5	142	13	155	147	13	160
	Dinajpur ...	District Jail ...	Convicts ...	118	5	123	521	21	542	639	26	665
			Under-trial ...	14	2	16	402	11	413	416	13	429
			Civil ...	...	...	...	39	...	39	39	...	39
	Thakurgaon ...	Subsidiary Jail ...	Convicts ...	4	...	4	77	2	79	81	2	83
			Under-trial ...	2	...	2	73	2	75	75	2	77
	Jalpaiguri ...	District Jail ...	Convicts ...	83	2	85	264	12	276	347	14	361
			Under-trial ...	6	...	6	206	7	213	212	7	219
			Civil ...	2	...	2	26	...	26	28	...	28
	Alipore ...	Subsidiary Jail ...	Convicts ...	2	...	2	76	...	76	78	...	78
			Under-trial ...	...	...	...	65	1	66	65	1	66
			Civil ...	...	...	...	1	...	1	1	...	1
	Darjeeling ...	District Jail ...	Convicts ...	78	5	83	224	38	262	302	43	345
			Under-trial ...	4	...	4	159	24	183	163	24	187
			Civil ...	...	...	...	1	...	1	1	...	1
	Siliguri ...	Subsidiary Jail ...	Convicts ...	2	2	4	35	...	35	37	2	39
			Under-trial ...	1	...	1	68	4	72	69	4	73
	Kurseong ...	Ditto ...	Convicts ...	4	...	4	41	6	47	45	6	51
			Under-trial ...	...	...	...	46	7	53	46	7	53
			Civil ...	...	...	...	1	...	1	1	...	1
	Rangpur ...	District Jail ...	Convicts ...	139	5	144	481	20	501	620	25	645
			Under-trial ...	18	2	20	267	2	269	285	4	289
			Civil ...	2	...	2	27	...	27	29	...	29
	Gaibanda ...	Subsidiary Jail ...	Convicts ...	3	...	3	137	1	138	140	1	141
			Under-trial ...	...	...	...	141	1	142	141	1	142
	Nilphamari ...	Ditto ...	Convicts ...	2	...	2	148	4	152	150	4	154
			Under-trial ...	8	...	8	144	1	145	152	1	153
	Kurigaon ...	Ditto ...	Convicts ...	3	2	5	109	5	114	112	7	119
			Under-trial ...	3	...	3	104	4	108	107	4	111
	Bogra ...	District Jail ...	Convicts ...	68	4	72	419	12	431	487	16	503
			Under-trial ...	1	1	2	402	13	415	403	14	417
			Civil ...	...	...	...	25	...	25	25	...	25
	Pabna ...	Ditto ...	Convicts ...	81	2	83	476	9	485	557	11	568
			Under-trial ...	25	1	26	216	4	220	241	5	246
			Civil ...	1	...	1	7	...	7	8	...	8
	Sirajganj ...	Subsidiary Jail ...	Convicts ...	13	...	13	219	6	225	232	6	238
			Under-trial ...	6	...	6	260	12	272	266	12	278
Dacca.	Dacca ...	District and Central Jail.	Convicts ...	996	3	999	1,641	29	1,670	2,637	32	2,669
			Under-trial ...	18	...	18	524	20	544	542	20	562
			Civil ...	2	...	2	31	...	31	33	...	33
			State ...	1	...	1	...	...	...	1	...	1
	Manikganj ...	Subsidiary Jail ...	Convicts ...	3	...	3	232	7	239	235	7	242
			Under-trial ...	9	...	9	179	6	185	188	6	194

PRISONS—*continued.*

SUMMARY—*continued.*

Jails and Subsidiary Jails of Bengal during the year 1896—continued.

8			9			10			11		
Discharged from all causes.			Remaining at the end of the year 1896.			Daily average number of each class.			Total daily average of the whole jail.		
M.	F.	Total.	M.	F.	Total.	M.	F.	Total.	M.	F.	Total.
793	24	817	631	11	642	661·31	9·63	670·94	679·45	10·63	690·08
310	23	333	10	...	10	17·03	1·00	18·03			
18	...	18	1	...	1	1·11	...	1·11			
173	13	186	7	1	8	3·41	0·23	3·64	9·82	0·54	10·36
183	16	199	4	...	4	6·41	0·31	6·72			
127	8	135	3	...	3	3·40	0·12	3·52	7·98	0·43	8·41
140	13	153	7	...	7	4·58	0·31	4·89			
403	21	424	236	5	241	155·84	5·00	160·84	174·57	5·53	180·10
394	12	406	22	1	23	16·70	0·53	17·23			
39	...	39	...	...	...	2·03	...	2·03			
73	2	75	8	...	8	3·09	0·05	3·14	5·52	0·06	5·58
73	2	75	2	...	2	2·43	0·01	2·44			
280	10	290	67	4	71	68·41	3·60	72·01	78·84	3·89	82·73
204	6	210	8	1	9	8·79	0·29	9·08			
27	...	27	1	...	1	1·64	...	1·64			
72	...	72	6	...	6	2·56	...	2·56	4·88	...	4·88
64	1	65	1	...	1	2·26	...	2·26			
1	...	1	...	...	...	0·06	...	0·06			
223	38	261	79	6	85	79·88	4·90	84·78	83·99	5·16	89·15
159	23	182	4	1	5	4·03	0·26	4·29			
...	...	...	1	...	1	0·08	...	0·08			
37	2	39	...	...	...	1·07	0·02	1·09	3·29	0·06	3·35
68	4	72	1	...	1	2·22	0·04	2·26			
43	5	48	2	1	3	1·00	0·07	1·07	2·12	0·19	2·31
45	7	52	1	...	1	1·11	0·12	1·23			
1	...	1	...	...	...	0·01	...	0·01			
508	21	529	112	4	116	111·13	3·98	115·11	134·69	4·62	139·31
276	3	279	9	1	10	21·77	0·64	22·41			
29	...	29	...	...	...	1·79	...	1·79			
130	1	131	10	...	10	3·87	0·01	3·88	9·85	0·01	9·86
125	1	126	16	...	16	5·98	...	5·98			
144	4	148	6	...	6	3·54	0·06	3·60	10·18	0·08	10·26
145	1	146	7	...	7	6·64	0·02	6·66			
109	6	115	3	1	4	1·58	0·19	1·77	7·54	0·37	7·91
106	4	110	1	...	1	5·96	0·18	6·14			
397	13	410	90	3	93	82·09	3·37	85·46	103·73	3·80	107·53
391	14	405	12	...	12	20·46	0·43	20·89			
23	...	23	2	...	2	1·18	...	1·18			
447	7	454	110	3	113	110·19	2·48	112·67	122·35	2·67	125·02
234	5	239	7	...	7	11·88	0·19	12·07			
8	...	8	...	...	...	0·28	...	0·28			
227	6	233	5	...	5	5·74	0·20	5·94	14·28	0·34	14·62
257	12	269	9	...	9	8·54	0·14	8·68			
1,639	28	1,667	998	4	1,002	1,026·25	6·98	1,033·23	1,060·67	7·44	1,068·11
511	20	531	31	...	31	31·92	0·46	32·38			
28	...	28	5	...	5	1·50	...	1·50			
...	...	...	1	...	1	1·00	...	1·00			
221	7	228	14	...	14	11·64	0·10	11·74	18·75	0·16	18·91
185	6	191	3	...	3	7·11	0·06	7·17			

C.—

GENERAL

Showing the Distribution of Prisoners of all Classes confined in the

1	2	3	4	5			6			7		
Divisions.	Stations.	Place of confinement.	Class of prisoners.	Remained at the commencement of the year 1896.			Received during the year 1896.			Total.		
				M.	F.	Total.	M.	F.	Total.	M.	F.	Total.
Dacca—*concluded.*	Munshiganj ...	Subsidiary Jail ...	Convicts ...	12	...	12	236	1	237	248	1	249
			Under-trial ...	5	...	5	165	2	167	170	2	172
			Civil ...	...	...	...	1	...	1	1	...	1
	Mymensingh ...	District Jail ...	Convicts ...	293	8	301	1,418	20	1,438	1,711	28	1,739
			Under-trial ...	22	...	22	586	11	597	608	11	619
			Civil ...	5	...	5	47	...	47	52	...	52
	Atia ...	Subsidiary Jail ...	Convicts ...	10	1	11	112	..	112	122	1	123
			Under-trial ...	1	...	1	154	...	154	155	...	155
	Jamalpur ...	Ditto ...	Convicts ...	3	...	3	320	2	322	323	2	325
			Under-trial ...	...	...	...	241	3	244	241	3	244
	Kishoreganj ...	Ditto ...	Convicts ...	34	...	34	440	4	445	474	5	479
			Under-trial ...	11	...	11	250	5	254	261	4	265
	Netrokona ...	Ditto ...	Convicts ...	12	...	12	233	3	236	245	3	248
			Under-trial ...	5	...	5	138	3	141	143	3	146
	Faridpur ...	District Jail ...	Convicts ...	314	5	319	1,247	12	1,259	1,561	17	1,578
			Under-trial ...	28	...	28	505	7	512	533	7	540
			Civil ...	...	...	...	16	...	16	16	...	16
	Goalundo ...	Subsidiary Jail ...	Convicts ...	1	...	1	196	5	201	197	5	202
			Under-trial ...	8	...	8	233	8	241	241	8	249
	Madaripur ...	Ditto ...	Convicts ...	26	...	26	623	2	625	649	2	651
			Under-trial ...	3	...	3	409	2	411	412	2	414
	Barisal ...	District Jail ...	Convicts ...	456	8	464	1,874	28	1,902	2,330	36	2,366
			Under-trial ...	53	2	55	747	15	762	800	17	817
			Civil ...	...	...	...	48	...	48	48	...	48
	Pirojpur ...	Subsidiary Jail ...	Convicts ...	8	...	8	476	7	485	484	9	493
			Under-trial ...	12	...	12	414	9	421	426	7	433
	Patuakhali ...	Ditto ...	Convicts ...	26	...	26	349	5	354	375	5	380
			Under-trial ...	5	...	5	323	7	330	328	7	335
Chittagong.	Bhola ..	Ditto ...	Convicts ...	5	...	5	185	2	187	190	2	192
			Under-trial ...	3	...	3	182	2	184	185	2	187
	Comilla ...	District Jail ...	Convicts ...	132	5	137	944	11	955	1,076	16	1,092
			Under-trial ...	27	2	29	261	9	270	288	11	299
			Civil ...	1	...	1	18	...	18	19	...	19
	Brahmanbaria ...	Subsidiary Jail ...	Convicts ...	17	...	17	338	2	340	355	2	357
			Under-trial ...	3	...	3	161	1	162	164	1	165
	Chandpur ...	Ditto ...	Convicts ...	1	...	1	176	...	176	177	...	177
			Under-trial ...	7	...	7	98	1	99	105	1	106
	Noakhali ...	District Jail ...	Convicts ...	77	...	77	329	2	331	406	2	408
			Under-trial ...	...	...	...	162	7	169	162	7	169
			Civil ...	1	...	1	25	...	25	26	...	26
	Feuny ...	Subsidiary Jail ..	Convicts ...	...	...	...	73	...	73	73	...	73
			Under-trial ...	1	...	1	62	3	65	63	3	66
	Chittagong ...	District Jail ...	Convicts ...	144	6	150	536	5	541	680	11	691
			Under-trial ...	8	...	8	391	7	398	399	7	406
			Civil ...	2	...	2	20	...	20	22	...	22
			State ...	1	...	1	...	...	...	1	...	1
	Cox's Bazar ...	Subsidiary Jail ...	Convicts ...	5	...	5	70	2	72	75	2	77
			Under-trial ...	...	...	...	86	1	87	86	1	87
			Civil ...	...	...	...	1	...	1	1	..	1

PRISONS—*continued.*

SUMMARY—*continued.*

Jails and Subsidiary Jails of Bengal during the year 1896—continued.

8			9			10			11		
Discharged from all causes.			Remaining at the end of the year 1896.			Daily average number of each class.			Total daily average of the whole jail.		
M.	F.	Total.	M.	F.	Total.	M.	F.	Total.	M.	F.	Total.
243	1	244	5	...	5	3·02	0·01	3·03	11·36	0·13	11·49
162	2	164	8	...	8	8·33	0·12	8·45			
1	...	1	...	...	...	0·01	...	0·01			
1,411	19	1,430	300	9	309	291·30	5·44	296·74	329·84	6·13	335·97
566	11	577	42	...	42	35·28	0·69	35·97			
50	...	50	2	...	2	3·26	...	3·26			
115	1	116	7	...	7	4·51	...	4·51	9·46	...	9·46
142	...	142	13	...	13	4·95	...	4·95			
311	2	313	12	...	12	10·92	0·08	11·00	23·65	0·34	23·99
231	3	234	10	...	10	12·73	0·26	12·99			
455	5	460	19	...	19	12·45	0·15	12·60	24·70	0·39	25·09
249	4	253	12	...	12	12·25	0·24	12·49			
233	3	236	12	...	12	7·05	0·13	7·18	11·42	0·20	11·62
137	3	140	6	...	6	4·37	0·07	4·44			
1,227	15	1,242	334	2	336	316·50	2·85	319·35	356·87	3·34	360·21
504	6	510	29	1	30	38·99	0·49	39·48			
13	...	13	3	...	3	1·38	...	1·38			
195	5	200	2	...	2	3·81	0·03	3·84	10·82	0·20	11·02
238	8	246	3	...	3	7·01	0·17	7·18			
623	2	625	26	...	26	14·34	0·05	14·39	29·22	0·10	29·32
406	2	408	6	...	6	14·88	0·05	14·93			
1,923	32	1,955	407	4	411	407·78	5·51	413·29	470·95	7·31	478·26
774	17	791	26	...	26	57·89	1·80	59·69			
43	...	43	5	...	5	5·28	...	5·28			
478	9	487	6	...	6	7·81	0·15	7·96	29·25	0·34	29·59
420	7	427	6	...	6	21·44	0·19	21·63			
368	5	373	7	...	7	6·91	0·06	6·97	20·10	0·35	20·45
328	7	335	...	...	...	13·19	1·29	13·48			
182	2	184	8	...	8	2·94	0 02	2·96	10·04	0·09	10·13
182	2	184	3	...	3	7·10	0·07	7·17			
919	10	929	157	6	163	219·63	6·78	226·41	238·20	7·46	245·66
270	11	281	18	...	18	16·86	0·68	17·54			
17	...	17	2	...	2	1·71	...	1·71			
346	2	348	9	...	9	6·97	0·03	7·00	12·05	0·03	12·08
159	1	160	5	...	5	5·08	...	5·08			
173	...	173	4	...	4	2·28	...	2·28	6·12	0·14	6·26
103	1	104	2	...	2	3·84	0·14	3·98			
324	...	324	82	2	84	77·09	0·21	77·30	86·91	0·50	87·41
159	7	166	3	...	3	8·87	0·29	9·16			
26	...	26	...	...	...	0·95	...	0·95			
73	...	73	...	...	...	1·34	...	1·34	3·69	0·09	3·78
56	3	59	7	...	7	2·35	0·09	2·44			
460	9	469	220	2	222	179·56	4·43	183·99	198·29	5·08	203·37
372	5	377	27	2	29	16·36	0·65	17·01			
22	...	22	...	...	...	2·16	...	2·16			
1	...	1	...	...	...	0·21	...	0·21			
74	2	76	1	...	1	3·11	0·04	3·15	6·71	0·20	6·91
86	1	87	...	...	...	3·60	0·16	3·76			
1	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...			

C.—

GENERAL

Showing the Distribution of Prisoners of all Classes confined in the

1	2	3	4	5			6			7		
Divisions.	Stations.	Place of confinement.	Class of prisoners.	Remained at the commencement of the year 1896.			Received during the year 1896.			Total.		
				M.	F.	Total.	M.	F.	Total.	M.	F.	Total.
	Bihar.											
Patna.	Buxar	Central Jail	Convicts	1,124	...	1,124	784	...	784	1,908	...	1,908
			State	1	...	1	...	...	...	1	...	1
	Bankipore	District Jail	Convicts	251	15	266	880	51	931	1,131	67	1,198
			Under-trial	13	...	13	603	12	615	616	12	628
			Civil	1	...	1	30	...	30	31	...	31
	Barh	Subsidiary Jail	Convicts	3	...	3	153	3	156	156	3	159
			Under-trial	4	...	4	184	3	187	188	3	191
	Bihar	Ditto	Convicts	3	...	3	195	5	200	198	5	203
			Under-trial	6	...	6	229	6	235	235	6	241
	Gaya	District Jail	Convicts	411	7	418	1,175	51	1,226	1,586	58	1,644
			Under-trial	37	...	37	748	44	792	785	44	829
			Civil	2	...	2	8	...	8	10	...	10
	Nawada	Subsidiary Jail	Convicts	3	...	3	105	3	108	108	3	111
			Under-trial	4	...	4	144	2	146	148	2	150
	Jahanabad	Ditto	Convicts	2	...	2	199	3	202	201	3	204
			Under-trial	2	...	2	217	3	220	219	3	222
	Aurangabad	Ditto	Convicts	10	1	11	217	11	228	227	12	239
			Under-trial	12	...	12	272	11	283	284	11	295
	Arrah	District Jail	Convicts	223	7	230	622	65	687	845	72	917
			Under-trial	20	1	21	341	31	372	361	32	393
			Civil	4	...	4	21	...	21	25	...	25
	Sasaram	Subsidiary Jail	Convicts	3	...	3	180	16	196	183	16	199
			Under-trial	4	1	5	260	17	277	264	18	282
			Civil	...	...	...	3	...	3	3	...	3
	Buxar	Ditto	Convicts	2	...	2	184	12	196	186	12	198
			Under-trial	16	2	18	222	18	240	238	20	258
	Bhabhua	Ditto	Convicts	6	...	6	146	14	160	152	14	166
			Under-trial	6	...	6	274	17	291	280	17	297
	Chapra	District Jail	Convicts	268	9	277	1,028	57	1,085	1,296	66	1,362
			Under-trial	47	1	48	536	30	566	583	31	614
			Civil	4	...	4	13	...	13	17	...	17
	Siwan	Subsidiary Jail	Convicts	4	...	4	272	30	302	276	30	306
			Under-trial	14	1	15	285	30	315	299	31	330
	Gopalganj	Ditto	Convicts	1	...	1	210	12	222	211	12	223
			Under-trial	7	2	9	240	14	254	247	16	263
	Motihari	District Jail	Convicts	270	10	280	980	109	1,089	1,250	119	1,369
			Under-trial	24	1	25	687	33	720	711	34	745
			Civil	...	...	...	26	...	26	26	...	26
	Bettiah	Subsidiary Jail	Convicts	6	...	6	378	55	433	384	55	439
			Under-trial	14	1	15	611	65	676	625	66	691
	Muzaffarpur	District Jail	Convicts	294	16	310	805	53	858	1,099	69	1,168
			Under-trial	4	1	5	377	32	409	381	33	414
			Civil	...	...	...	18	...	18	18	...	18
	Hajipur	Subsidiary Jail	Convicts	...	...	...	302	8	310	302	8	310
			Under-trial	3	...	3	152	6	158	155	6	161
			Civil	...	...	...	3	...	3	3	...	3
	Sitamarhi	Ditto	Convicts	2	...	2	248	15	263	250	15	265
			Under-trial	1	1	2	273	15	288	274	16	290
	Darbhanga	District Jail	Convicts	239	3	242	982	44	1,026	1,221	46	1,267
			Under-trial	11	1	12	257	13	270	268	14	282
			Civil	...	...	...	29	...	29	29	...	29

PRISONS—*continued.*

SUMMARY—*continued.*

Jails and Subsidiary Jails of Bengal during the year 1896—continued.

8			9			10			11		
Discharged from all causes.			Remaining at the end of the year 1896.			Daily average number of each class.			Total daily average of the whole jail.		
M.	F.	Total.	M.	F.	Total.	M.	F.	Total.	M.	F.	Total.
800	...	800	1,108	...	1,108	1097·06	...	1097·06	1098·06	...	1098·06
...	...	...	1	...	1	1·00	...	1·00			
839	51	890	292	15	307	233·75	18·28	252·03	259·78	18·70	278·48
604	11	615	12	1	13	23·94	0·42	24·36			
29	...	29	2	...	2	2·09	...	2·09			
152	2	154	4	1	5	3·16	0·10	3·26	12·69	0·26	12·95
181	3	184	7	...	7	9·53	0·16	9·69			
195	3	198	3	2	5	3·76	0·05	3·81	13·78	0·29	14·07
229	6	235	6	...	6	10·02	0·24	10·26			
1,132	49	1,181	454	9	463	393·07	9·21	402·28	432·20	10·96	443·16
743	43	786	42	1	43	38·86	1·75	40·61			
10	...	10	...	...	...	0·27	...	0·27			
105	3	108	3	...	3	2·33	0·01	2·34	6·04	0·02	6·06
148	2	150	...	...	...	3·71	0·01	3·72			
196	3	199	5	...	5	2·28	0·03	2·31	9·98	0·15	10·13
210	3	213	9	...	9	7·70	0·12	7·82			
214	12	226	13	...	13	7·12	0·71	7·83	18·52	0·98	19·50
277	11	288	7	...	7	11·40	0·27	11·67			
654	57	711	191	15	206	213·36	11·64	225·00	235·16	13·22	248·38
332	31	363	29	1	30	19·10	1·58	20·68			
23	...	23	2	...	2	2·70	...	2·70			
177	16	193	6	...	6	5·81	0·51	6·32	21·35	1·29	22·64
235	17	252	29	1	30	15·51	0·78	16·29			
3	...	3	...	...	...	0·03	...	0·03			
186	12	198	...	...	...	0·39	0·14	0·53	12·34	1·22	13·56
231	20	251	7	...	7	11·95	1·08	13·03			
143	12	155	9	2	11	5·67	0·57	6·24	17·23	1·24	18·47
271	15	286	9	2	11	11·56	0·67	12·23			
1,115	53	1,168	81	13	194	176·69	9·40	186·09	219·85	10·84	230·69
548	31	579	35	...	35	42·23	1·44	43·67			
16	...	16	1	...	1	0·93	...	0·93			
261	29	290	15	1	16	4·69	0·67	5·36	19·03	2·00	21·03
289	28	317	10	3	13	14·34	1·33	15·67			
203	9	212	8	3	11	3·47	0·19	3·66	14·22	0·89	15·11
233	16	249	14	...	14	10·75	0·70	11·45			
972	101	1,073	278	18	296	251·41	11·73	263·14	297·61	14·43	312·04
686	33	719	25	1	26	44·93	2·70	47·63			
25	...	25	1	...	1	1·27	...	1·27			
374	55	429	10	...	10	6·04	0·40	6·44	34·43	2·04	36·47
604	66	670	21	...	21	28·39	1·64	29·03			
771	49	820	328	20	348	287·79	17·73	305·52	303·09	18·83	321·92
366	31	397	15	2	17	14·58	1·10	15·68			
17	...	17	1	...	1	0·72	...	0·72			
296	8	304	6	...	6	3·33	0·07	3·40	6·45	0·21	6·66
152	6	158	3	...	3	3·04	0·14	3·18			
3	...	3	...	...	...	0·08	...	0·08			
246	15	261	4	...	4	4·30	0·14	4·44	12·03	0·72	12·75
265	14	279	9	2	11	7·73	0·58	8·31			
907	39	946	314	8	322	265·91	6·47	272·38	276·37	7·28	283·65
260	13	273	8	1	9	8·39	0·81	9·20			
25	...	25	4	...	4	2·07	...	2·07			

C.—

GENERAL

Showing the Distribution of Prisoners of all Classes confined in the

1	2	3	4	5			6			7		
Divisions.	Stations.	Place of confinement.	Class of prisoners.	Remained at the commencement of the year 1896.			Received during the year 1896.			Total.		
				M.	F.	Total.	M.	F.	Total.	M.	F.	Total.
Patna—*concld.*	Madhubani	Subsidiary Jail	Convicts	3	...	3	171	5	176	174	5	179
			Under-trial	1	...	1	132	9	141	133	9	142
	Samastipur	Ditto	Convicts	4	...	4	133	8	141	137	8	145
			Under-trial	4	...	4	157	7	164	161	7	168
			Civil	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Bhagalpur.	Monghyr	District Jail	Convicts	244	5	249	1,074	40	1,114	1,318	45	1,363
			Under-trial	26	...	26	496	20	516	522	20	542
			Civil	3	...	3	24	...	24	27	...	27
	Jamui	Subsidiary Jail	Convicts	1	...	1	427	12	439	428	12	440
			Under-trial	6	...	6	361	7	368	367	7	374
	Begusarai	Ditto	Convicts	6	...	6	200	3	203	206	3	209
			Under-trial	1	...	1	272	6	278	273	6	279
			Civil	...	...	...	1	...	1	1	...	1
	Bhagalpur	District and Central Jail.	Convicts	982	58	1,040	2,127	88	2,215	3,109	146	3,255
			Under-trial	4	...	4	327	15	342	331	15	346
			Civil	...	...	...	18	...	18	18	...	18
			State	1	...	1	...	...	...	1	...	1
	Banka	Subsidiary Jail	Convicts	17	...	17	259	8	267	276	8	284
			Under-trial	6	...	6	260	11	271	266	11	277
	Madhipura	Ditto	Convicts	3	...	3	145	...	145	148	...	148
			Under-trial	1	...	1	102	...	102	103	...	103
	Supaul	Ditto	Convicts	1	...	1	118	4	122	119	4	123
			Under-trial	7	...	7	120	5	125	127	5	132
	Purnea	District Jail	Convicts	152	5	157	464	10	474	616	15	631
			Under-trial	6	...	6	254	9	263	260	9	269
			Civil	2	...	2	18	...	18	20	...	20
	Kishanganj	Subsidiary Jail	Convicts	5	...	5	168	2	170	173	2	175
			Under-trial	5	...	5	193	3	196	198	3	201
	Araria	Ditto	Convicts	2	...	2	105	1	106	107	1	108
			Under-trial	25	...	25	132	1	133	157	1	158
			Civil	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Malda	District Jail	Convicts	66	3	69	293	10	303	359	13	372
			Under-trial	11	...	11	285	11	296	296	11	307
			Civil	1	...	1	13	...	13	14	...	14
	Naya Dumka	Ditto	Convicts	51	2	53	291	17	308	342	19	361
			Under-trial	3	...	3	301	18	319	304	18	322
	Deoghur	Subsidiary Jail	Convicts	4	...	4	273	13	286	277	13	290
			Under-trial	3	...	3	261	8	269	264	8	272
	Godda	Ditto	Convicts	4	...	4	196	6	202	200	6	206
			Under-trial	7	...	7	175	3	178	182	3	185
	Rajmahal	Ditto	Convicts	1	...	1	331	14	345	332	14	346
			Under-trial	9	2	11	287	17	304	296	19	315
			Civil	...	...	...	1	...	1	1	...	1
	Orissa.											
Orissa.	Cuttack	District Jail	Convicts	187	10	197	625	33	658	812	43	855
			Under-trial	2	1	3	326	26	352	328	27	355
			Civil	2	...	2	14	...	14	16	...	16
	Jajpur	Subsidiary Jail	Convicts	2	...	2	81	9	90	83	9	92
			Under-trial	1	...	1	84	12	96	85	12	97

PRISONS—*continued.*

SUMMARY—*continued.*

Jails and Subsidiary Jails of Bengal during the year 1896—continued.

8			9			10			11		
Discharged from all causes.			Remaining at the end of the year 1896.			Daily average number of each class.			Total daily average of the whole jail.		
M.	F.	Total.	M.	F.	Total.	M.	F.	Total.	M.	F.	Total.
172	5	177	2	...	2	3·68	0·04	3·72	8·43	0·20	8·63
132	8	140	2	1	3	4·75	0·16	4·91			
134	8	142	3	...	3	1·69	0·08	1·77	8·00	0·45	8·45
143	7	150	18	...	18	6·31	0·37	6·68			
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...			
1,074	36	1,110	244	9	253	200·45	9·83	210·28	223·42	10·79	234·21
505	17	522	17	3	20	20·42	0·96	21·38			
24	...	24	3	...	3	2·55	...	2·55			
420	12	432	8	...	8	5·54	0·16	5·70	17·79	0·34	18·13
364	7	371	3	...	3	12·25	0·18	12·43			
204	3	207	2	...	2	3 31	0·04	3·35	17·41	0·49	17·90
271	6	277	2	...	2	14·09	0·45	14·54			
1	...	1	...	...	...	0·01	...	0·01			
1,575	85	1,660	1,533	61	1,594	1,121·76	64·68	1,186·44	1,140·34	65·58	1,205·92
314	15	329	17	...	17	15·57	0·90	16·47			
17	...	17	1	...	1	2·01	...	2·01			
...	...	...	1	...	1	1·00	...	1·00			
267	8	275	9	...	9	4·58	0·03	4·61	12·58	0·52	13·10
263	11	274	3	...	3	8·00	0·49	8·49			
145	...	145	3	...	3	2·87	...	2·87	5·18	...	5·18
103	...	103	...	...	...	2·31	...	2·31			
116	4	120	3	...	3	1·75	0·01	1·76	5·09	0·20	5·29
124	5	129	3	...	3	3·34	0·19	3·53			
455	11	466	161	4	165	131·71	1·88	133·59	144·13	2·45	146·58
245	9	254	15	...	15	11·01	0·57	11·58			
17	...	17	3	...	3	1·41	...	1·41			
162	2	164	11	...	11	2·78	0·01	2·79	12·74	0·33	13·07
195	3	198	3	...	3	9·96	0·32	10·28			
106	1	107	1	...	1	1·89	...	1·89	6·83	0·02	6·85
156	1	157	1	...	1	4·94	0·02	4·96			
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...			
291	10	301	68	3	71	45·34	2·14	47·48	60·11	3·03	63·14
291	11	302	5	...	5	14·25	0·89	15·14			
14	...	14	...	...	...	0·52	...	0·52			
284	16	300	58	3	61	53·83	2·71	56·54	66·37	3·24	69·61
297	18	315	7	...	7	12·54	0·53	13·07			
273	13	286	4	...	4	5·95	0·27	6·22	11·25	0·45	11·70
264	8	272	...	...	...	5·30	0·18	5·48			
199	6	205	1	...	1	4·58	0·09	4·67	9·07	0·16	9·23
174	3	177	8	...	8	4·49	0·07	4·56			
318	14	332	14	...	14	4·64	0 19	4 83	16·33	0·93	17·26
289	19	308	7	...	7	11·69	0·74	12·43			
1	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...			
609	36	645	203	7	210	181·15	7·30	188·45	192·28	7·90	200·18
316	27	343	12	...	12	9·71	0·60	10·31			
14	...	14	2	...	2	1·42	...	1·42			
81	9	90	2	...	2	1·72	0·18	1·90	4·15	0·46	4·61
84	12	96	1	...	1	2·43	0·28	2·71			

C.—

GENERAL

Showing the Distribution of Prisoners of all Classes confined in the

1	2	3	4	5			6			7		
Divisions.	Stations.	Place of confinement.	Class of prisoners.	Remained at the commencement of the year 1896.			Received during the year 1896.			Total.		
				M.	F.	Total.	M.	F.	Total.	M.	F.	Total.
Orissa—*concld.*	Kendrapara...	Subsidiary Jail ...	Convicts ...	...	...	...	98	2	100	98	2	100
			Under-trial ...	1	...	1	74	1	75	75	1	76
	Angul ...	Ditto ...	Convicts ...	5	...	5	90	1	91	95	1	96
			Under-trial ...	5	...	5	60	...	60	65	...	65
	Khondmals ...	Ditto ...	Convicts ...	3	...	3	45	5	50	48	5	53
			Under-trial ...	...	...	...	50	3	53	50	3	53
	Balasore ...	District Jail ...	Convicts ...	77	5	82	310	10	320	387	15	402
			Under-trial ...	5	...	5	208	8	216	213	8	221
			Civil ...	...	...	...	2	...	2	2	...	2
	Bhadrak ...	Subsidiary Jail ...	Convicts ...	8	...	8	98	7	105	106	7	113
			Under-trial ...	...	...	...	107	7	114	107	7	114
	Puri ...	District Jail ...	Convicts ...	49	2	51	292	13	305	341	15	356
			Under-trial ...	7	...	7	168	5	173	175	5	180
			Civil ...	...	...	...	3	...	3	3	...	3
	Khurda ...	Subsidiary Jail ...	Convicts ...	10	...	10	143	3	146	153	3	156
			Under-trial ...	...	...	...	126	5	131	126	5	131
			Civil ...	...	...	...	1	...	1	1	...	1
	Chota Nagpur.											
Chota Nagpur.	Hazaribagh...	District and Central Jail.	Convicts ...	863	16	879	910	40	950	1,773	56	1,829
			Under-trial ...	8	...	8	397	31	428	405	31	436
			Civil ...	1	...	1	5	...	5	6	...	6
			State ...	...	...	...	1	...	1	1	...	1
	Giridih ...	Subsidiary Jail ...	Convicts ...	4	...	4	255	20	275	259	20	279
			Under-trial ...	24	...	24	300	23	323	324	23	347
	Ranchi ...	District Jail ...	Convicts ...	185	3	188	519	24	543	704	27	731
			Under-trial ...	41	1	42	416	20	436	457	21	478
			Civil ...	1	...	1	7	...	7	8	...	8
	Daltonganj ...	Ditto ...	Convicts ...	52	2	54	279	9	288	331	11	342
			Under-trial ...	2	...	2	330	9	339	332	9	341
			Civil ...	...	...	...	1	...	1	1	...	1
	Purulia ...	Ditto ...	Convicts ...	116	6	122	565	20	585	681	26	707
			Under-trial ...	18	2	20	523	37	560	541	39	580
			Civil ...	1	...	1	17	...	17	18	...	18
	Gobindpur ...	Subsidiary Jail ...	Convicts ...	6	...	6	106	11	117	112	11	123
			Under-trial ...	1	...	1	142	11	153	143	11	154
			Civil ...	...	...	...	2	...	2	2	...	2
	Chaibassa ...	District Jail ...	Convicts ...	82	2	84	426	35	461	508	37	545
			Under-trial ...	11	...	11	433	26	459	444	26	470
			Civil ...	1	...	1	9	...	9	10	...	10
		Total for Jails ...	Convicts ...	14,946	344	15,290	39,198	1,535	40,733	54,144	1,879	56,023
			Under-trial ...	676	27	703	17,549	810	18,359	18,225	837	19,062
			Civil ...	61	...	61	840	...	840	901	...	901
			State ...	4	...	4	2	...	2	6	...	6
			Total ...	15,687	371	16,058	57,589	2,345	59,934	73,276	2,716	75,992
		Total for Subsidiary Jails.	Convicts ...	441	12	453	16,167	603	16,770	16,608	615	17,223
			Under-trial ...	384	12	396	15,335	646	15,981	15,719	658	16,377
			Civil ...	...	...	...	16	...	16	16	...	16
			Total ...	825	24	849	31,518	1,249	32,767	32,343	1,273	33,616
		Grand Total ...	Convicts ...	15,387	356	15,743	55,365	2,138	57,503	70,752	2,494	73,246
			Under-trial ...	1,060	39	1,099	32,884	1,456	34,340	33,944	1,495	35,439
			Civil ...	61	...	61	856	...	856	917	...	917
			State ...	4	...	4	2	...	2	6	...	6
			Total ...	16,512	395	16,907	89,107	3,594	92,701	1,05,619	3,989	1,09,608

PRISONS—*continued.*

SUMMARY—*concluded.*

Jails and Subsidiary Jails of Bengal during the year 1896—concluded.

8			9			10			11		
Discharged from all causes.			Remaining at the end of the year 1896.			Daily average number of each class.			Total daily average of the whole jail.		
M.	F.	Total.	M.	F.	Total.	M.	F.	Total.	M.	F.	Total.
98	2	100	...	...	...	1·41	....	1·41	2·87	...	2·87
71	1	72	4	...	4	1·46	...	1·46			
89	1	90	6	...	6	7·69	0·01	1·70	9·29	0·01	9·30
65	...	65	...	...	...	1·60	...	1·60			
45	5	50	3	...	3	6·01	0·15	6·16	8·04	0·16	8·20
39	3	42	11	...	11	2·03	0·01	2·04			
291	11	302	97	4	101	90·11	4·52	94·63	100·59	4·74	105·33
207	8	215	6	...	6	10·30	0·22	10·52			
2	...	2	...	...	...	0·18	...	0·18			
102	6	108	4	1	5	2·18	0·12	2·30	5·02	0·18	5·20
95	7	102	12	...	12	2·84	0·06	2·90			
295	9	304	46	6	52	53·87	3·88	57·75	59·41	3·94	63·35
173	5	178	2	...	2	5·37	0·06	5·43			
3	...	3	...	...	...	0·17	...	0·17			
147	3	150	6	...	6	3·84	0·03	3·87	9·63	0·09	9·72
126	5	131	...	...	...	5·78	0·06	5·84			
1	...	1	...	...	...	0·01	...	0·01			
721	32	753	1,052	24	1,076	896·33	16·19	912·52	916·66	17·55	934·21
387	30	417	18	1	19	19·05	1·36	20·41			
6	...	6	...	...	...	0·89	...	0·89			
...	...	...	1	...	1	0·39	...	0·39			
255	20	275	4	...	4	6·23	0·51	6·74	15·78	0·91	16·69
316	23	339	8	...	8	9·55	0·40	9·95			
537	18	555	167	9	176	167·36	3·92	171·28	193·60	4·89	198·49
426	19	445	31	2	33	25·51	0·97	26·48			
8	...	8	...	...	...	0·73	...	0·73			
264	10	274	67	1	68	46·12	1·49	47·61	56·41	1·66	58·07
318	9	327	14	...	14	10·21	0·17	10·38			
1	...	1	...	...	...	0·08	...	0·08			
557	22	579	124	4	128	114·53	4·24	118·77	134·94	5·44	140·38
533	38	571	8	1	9	18·89	1·20	20·09			
14	...	14	4	...	4	1·52	...	1·52			
111	11	122	1	...	1	2·09	0·07	2·16	7·58	0·36	7·94
130	11	141	13	...	13	5·43	0·29	5·72			
2	...	2	...	...	...	0·06	...	0·06			
424	32	456	84	5	89	73·77	3·70	77·47	90·70	4·48	95·18
431	26	457	13	...	13	16·76	0·78	17·54			
10	...	10	...	...	...	0·17	...	0·17			
37,710	1,452	39,162	16,434	427	16,861	15,156·80	396·46	15,553·26	16,111·36	435·10	16,546·46
17,423	809	18,232	802	28	830	892·90	38·64	931·54			
842	...	842	59	...	59	57·56	...	57·56			
2	...	2	4	...	4	4·10	...	4·10			
55,977	2,261	58,238	17,299	455	17,754	16,111·36	435·10	16,546·46	...	...	...
16,140	596	16,736	468	19	487	332·34	9·62	341·96	923·08	29·58	952·66
15,226	642	15,868	493	16	509	590·47	19·96	610·43			
16	...	16	...	...	...	0·27	...	0·27			
31,382	1,238	32,620	961	35	996	923·08	29·58	952·66	...	...	...
53,850	2,048	55,898	16,902	446	17,348	15,489·14	406·08	15,895·22	17,034·44	464·68	17,499·12
32,649	1,451	34,100	1,295	44	1,339	1,483·37	58·60	1,541·97			
858	...	858	59	...	59	57·83	...	57·83			
2	...	2	4	...	4	4·10	...	4·10			
87,359	3,499	90,858	18,260	490	18,750	17,034·44	464·68	17,499·12	...	...	...

C.—Prisons—*continued.*

STATEMENT No. I—(*Judicial*)—(For Convicts only).

Showing the Number and Disposal of the Convicts in the Jails and Subsidiary Jails of Bengal during the year 1896.

1	2		3.		4		5						6							7			
							RECEIVED BY TRANSFER.													TRANSFERRED TO OTHER JAILS.			
							A.					B.								A.		B.	
	Remained at the close of the previous year.		Imprisoned during the present year.		Total.		To undergo Sentence.					In transit for Transportation to other Jails.					Grand Total.			To undergo sentence.		For transportation beyond seas, etc.	
							From jails in the province.		From subsidiary jails to district jails in the province.		From jails outside the province.		From jails in the province.		From jails outside the province.								
	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	Total.	M.	F.	M.	F.
Total ...	15,387	356	34,525	1,318	49,912	1,674	8,402	381	11,681	395	34	...	213	7	510	37	70,752	2,494	73,246	20,040	780	258	7

STATEMENT No. I—(*Judicial*)—(For Convicts only)—*concluded.*

	8										9		10		11		12		13		14		15		
	RELEASED DURING THE YEAR.																								
	A.		B.		C.		D.																		
	On appeal.		On expiry of sentence.		Under remission rules.		By order of Government.				Transported beyond seas.		Transferred to lunatic asylums.		Escaped.		Executed.		Died.		Remaining at the end of the present year.		Daily average number.		
							a.		*b.*																
							On account of sickness.		On other grounds.																
	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	Total.
Total ...	1,692	41	25,809	1,058	4,979	111	54	3	7	1	524	38	10	...	4	...	21	...	452	9	16,902	446	15,489·14	406·08	15,895·22

C.—PRISONS—*continued.*

STATEMENT No. II—(*Judicial*)—(For Convicts only).

Showing the Religion, Age, State of Education, and Previous Occupation of the Convicts admitted into the Jails and Subsidiary Jails of Bengal during the year 1896.

1	2														3							
	RELIGION.														AGE.							
	A.						B.		C.		D.		E.		A.		B.		C.		D.	
	CHRISTIANS.						Muhammadans.		Hindus and Sikhs.		Buddhists and Jains.		All other classes.		Under 16 years.		16 to 40 years.		40 to 60 years.		Above 60 years.	
	a.		*b.*		*c.*																	
	Europeans.		Eurasians.		Natives.																	
	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.
Total ...	262	1	35	1	75	9	13,825	341	19,188	884	94	22	1,046	60	350	52	25,659	883	7,540	341	976	42

STATEMENT No. II—(*Judicial*)—(For Convicts only)—*concluded.*

	4						5												6		
	STATE OF EDUCATION.						PREVIOUS OCCUPATION—														
	A.		B.		C.		OF MALES.							OF FEMALES.					TOTAL.		
	Able to read and write.		Able to read only.		Illiterate.		A.	B.	C.	D.	E.	F.	G.	H.	I.	J.	K.				
							Persons employed under Government or Municipal or other local authorities.	Professional persons.	Persons in service or performing personal offices.	Persons engaged in agriculture and with animals.	Persons engaged in commerce and trade.	Persons employed in mechanical arts, manufactures, and engineering operations, etc.	Miscellaneous persons not classed otherwise.	Married.	Unmarried.	Widows.	Prostitutes.			
	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.													Males.	Females.	Total.
Total ...	2,424	7	1,351	3	30,750	1,308	730	1,095	4,080	20,325	1,312	445	6,538	554	27	608	129		34,525	1,318	35,843

C.—Prisons—*continued.*

STATEMENT No. III.—(*Judicial*)—(For Convicts only).

Showing the Convicts admitted into the Jails and Subsidiary Jails of Bengal during the year 1896, and those remaining on the 31st December of that year, according to the nature and length of sentences.

1	2																				3		
	Numbers according to the Length of Sentence.																				Total.		
	A.		B.		C.		D.		E.		F.		G.		H.		I.				J.		
	Not exceeding one month.		Above one month and not exceeding three months.		Above three months and not exceeding six months.		Above six months and not exceeding one year.		Above one year and not exceeding two years.		Above two years and not exceeding five years.		Above five years and not exceeding ten years.		Exceeding ten years.		Sentenced to transportation beyond seas—				Sentenced to death.		
																	A. For life.		B. For a term.				
	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	Total.
Total of admissions ...	10,787	546	7,365	246	5,621	141	4,508	83	2,106	56	1,148	17	349	4	9	...	161	5	47	2	44	1	32,145	1,101	33,246
Total remaining on the 31st December 1896 ...	558	24	1,343	40	2,108	57	2,983	53	2,858	82	3,087	61	1,708	29	86	1	337	8	315	1	5	...	15,388	356	15,744

STATEMENT No. IV—(*Judicial*)—(For Convicts only).

Showing the Convicts admitted into the Jails and Subsidiary Jails of Bengal during the year 1896, who have been previously convicted.

1	2			3									4			5					
	Number admitted during the year.			Number Previously Convicted.									Ratio per cent. of column 3D to column 2.			Juvenile Prisoners under 16 years of age (section 399 of the Criminal Procedure Code).					
				A.		B.		C.		D.						A.			B.		
				Once.		Twice.		More than twice.		Total.						Number admitted during the year.			Number previously convicted.		
	M.	F.	Total.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	Total.	M.	F.	Total.	M.	F.	Total.	M.	F.	Total.
Total ...	34,525	1,318	35,843	3,009	54	797	15	548	13	4,354	82	4,436	12·61	6·22	13·10	350	52	402	33	2	35

C.—Prisons—*continued.*

STATEMENT No. V—(*Judicial*)—(For Convicts only).

Showing the Escapes and Recaptures of Convicts in the Jails and Subsidiary Jails of Bengal during the year 1896.

1	2	3			4			5			6			
	Remaining uncaptured on the 31st December 1895 of those who escaped during the previous ten years.	Escaped during the year.			Recaptured during the year.			Remained uncaptured.			Unexpired portion of sentence.			
		A.	B.	C.	A.	B.	C.	A.	B.	C.	A.	B.	C.	D.
		From inside the jail.	From outside the jail.	Total.	Of those who escaped in previous years.	Of those who escaped during the year.	Total.	Of previous years.	Of the year.	Total.	Under one year.	Above one year and under seven years.	Above seven years.	Remaining portion of life.
Total ...	83	6	7	13	3	9	12	78	4	82	9	4	...	...

STATEMENT No. VI—(*Judicial*)—(For Convicts only).

Showing the Offences committed by the Convicts and the Punishments inflicted on them in the Jails and Subsidiary Jails of Bengal during the year 1896.

1	2	3	4										5	6		
			Offences dealt with by Superintendents.											Punishments inflicted.		
														By Superintendents.		
														Minor.		
			a.		b.		c.		d.		e.			a.	b.	c.
			Relating to work.		Relating to prohibited articles.		Relating to assaults, mutiny, and escapes.		All other breaches of jail rules.		Total.					
	Daily average population.	Offences dealt with by Criminal Courts.	Dealt with by minor punishment.	Dealt with by major punishment.	Dealt with by minor punishment.	Dealt with by major punishment.	Dealt with by minor punishment.	Dealt with by major punishment.	Dealt with by minor punishment.	Dealt with by major punishment.	Dealt with by minor punishment.	Dealt with by major punishment.	By Criminal Courts.	Warnings.	Penal diet.	Separate confinement for not more than 14 days, and cellular confinement for more than seven days.
Total	15,895·22	38	15,190	1,150	3,332	711	417	199	13,417	1,132	32,356	3,192	37	8,678	692	705

C.—Prisons—*continued.*

STATEMENT No. VI—(*Judicial*)—(For Convicts only)—*concluded.*

	6			7						8	9	10	11	12
	PUNISHMENT INFLICTED.													
	By Superintendent.													
	Minor.			Major.										
	d.	*e.*	*f.*	*a.*	*b.*	*c.*	*d.*	*e.*	*f.*					
	Hand-cuffing otherwise than behind back or to a staple and link fetters for not more than 30 days.	Other punishments.	Total.	Separate confinement for more than 14 days and cellular confinement for more than 7 days.	Penal diet combined with solitary confinement for more than 48 hours.	Link fetters for more than 30 days, bar fetters, and cross bar fetters.	Corporal punishment.	Other punishments.	Total.	Grand total of punishments, columns 6*f* and 7*f*.	Ratio of column 6*f* to column 2.	Ratio of column 7*f* to column 2.	Ratio of column 8 to column 2.	Ratio of column 7*d* to column 8.
Total	13,058	9,223	32,356	176	90	1,542	223	1,161	3,192	35,548	203·55	20 08	223·63	0·62

STATEMENT No. VII—(*Judicial*)—(For Convicts only).

Showing the Employment of Convicts as Prison Officers in the Jails and Subsidiary Jails of Bengal during the year 1896.

1	2		3		4		5		6	
	Average number of convicts.		Average number employed as prison officers.		Ratio per cent. of column 3 to column 2.		Total number employed as prison officers.		Number of reductions or other punishments.	
	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.
Total	15,489·14	406·08	952·24	16·69	6·14	4·11	2,343*	24*	1,990	11

* Warders ... ... Male. 451 Female. 4
Overseers 1,892 20

C.—Prisons—*continued.*

STATEMENT No. IX—(*Financial*).

Showing the Expenditure in Guarding and Maintaining the Prisoners in the Jails and Subsidiary Jails of Bengal during the year 1896, excluding the cost of building new jails, of additions, alterations, and repairs.

1	2				3				4					
	Daily average number of prisoners.				Establishment.				Dieting charges.					
					A.	B.	C.	D.	A.	B.	C.	D.	E.	F.
	Convicts.	Under-trial.	Civil.	Total.	Permanent.	Temporary.	Total cost.	Cost per head of average strength.	Rations.	Miscellaneous dieting charges.	Garden and agricultural expenses.	Proportion of dairy expenses.	Total cost.	Cost per head of average strength, excluding civil prisoners.
					Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs. A. P.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs. A. P.
Total	15,895·22	15,41·97	57·83	17,495·02	4,65,704	4,512	4,70,216	26 14 0	4,77,096	16,651	5,383	1,335	5,00,470	28 11 2

STATEMENT No. IX—(*Financial*)—continued.

	5							6		7					8			
	Hospital charges.							Clothing and bedding of prisoners.		Sanitation charges.					Charges for moving prisoners.			
	A.	B.	C.	D.	E.	F.	G.	A.	B.	A.	B.	C.	D.	E.	A.	B.	C.	D.
	Sick diet and extras for patients.	Extras or special diet for weakly prisoners not in hospital.	Medicines, hospital bedding, clothing, &c.	Proportion of dairy expenses.	Total cost.	Cost per head of average strength.	Cost per head of average number sick.	Total cost.	Cost per head of average strength excluding civil prisoners.	Charges for conservancy, cleansing, and purifying.	Charges for water-supply.	Extraordinary charges.	Total cost.	Cost per head of average strength.	Transfer charges.	Transportation charges.	Total cost.	Cost per head of average strength.
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs.	Rs. A. P.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs. A. P.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs. A. P.
Total ...	44,942	14,196	18,931	13,992	92,061	5 4 2	139 14 2	79,866	4 9 3	11,253	15,180	586	27,019	1 8 8	45,850	215	46,065	2 10 3

C.—PRISONS—*continued.*

STATEMENT No. IX—(*Financial*)—continued.

	9								10		11							
	CHARGES FOR OTHER MISCELLANEOUS SERVICES AND SUPPLIES.								TRAVELLING ALLOWANCES.		CONTINGENCIES.							
	A.	B.	C.	D.	E.	F.	G.	H.	A.	B.	A.	B.	C.	D.	E.	F.	G.	H.
	For lighting.	Disciplinary charges.	Annual expenses for uniform and accoutrements of warders.	Money payments as reward for recapture and services.	Execution charges.	Other miscellaneous charges.	Total cost.	Cost per head of average strength.	Total cost.	Cost per head of average strength.	Rents, rates, and taxes.	Service postage.	Telegrams and telephone charges.	Current office expenses (including country stationery).	Office furniture.	Charges for registers and stationery (Stationery Department charges).	Total cost.	Cost per head of average strength.
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs. A. P.	Rs.	Rs. A. P.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs. A. P.
Total ...	14,458	2,083	19,972	974	611	23,952	65,050	3 11 5	6,350	0 5 9	25,458	5,032	1,161	297	724	8,670	41,342	2 5 9

STATEMENT No. IX—(*Financial*)—concluded.

	12												13	
	EXTRAORDINARY CHARGES FOR LIVE-STOCK AND TOOLS AND PLANT LIKELY TO LAST FOR THREE YEARS AND UPWARDS.													
	A.	B.	C.	D.	E.	F.	G.	H.	I.	J.	K.	L.		
	Conservancy and water-supply dead-stock.	Dietary dead-stock.	Hospital dead-stock.	Garden and agricultural plant.	Lighting dead-stock.	Disciplinary dead-stock.	Arms and accoutrements (original cost).	Dairy live-stock and plant (excluding maintenance).	Draught cattle (excluding keep, which is included under 9F).	Other miscellaneous dead-stock.	Total cost.	Cost per head of average strength.	Grand total of expenditure.	Total cost per head of average strength.
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs. A. P.	Rs.	Rs. A. P.
Total	8,564	5,786	648	238	577	1,724	535	1,768	483	1,978	22,301	1 4 4	13,50,740	77 3 3

C.—PRISONS—*continued.*

STATEMENT No. X—(*Financial*).

Showing the Expenditure in Guarding and Maintaining the Prisoners in the Jails and Subsidiary Jails of Bengal during the year 1896 (excluding the cost of building new Jails, of additions, alterations, and repairs), compared with the expenditure on the same account in each of the three preceding years.

1	2				3				4				5				6				7			
	Cost of establishment per head of average strength.				Cost of dieting charges per head of average strength.				Cost of hospital charges per head of average strength.				Cost of clothing and bedding of prisoners per head of average strength.				Cost of sanitation per head of average strength.				Cost of charges for moving prisoners per head of average strength.			
	1893.	1894.	1895.	1896.	1893.	1894.	1895.	1896.	1893.	1894.	1895.	1896.	1893.	1894.	1895.	1896.	1893.	1894.	1895.	1896.	1893.	1894.	1895.	1896.
	Rs. A.	Rs. A.	Rs. A.	Rs. A.	Rs. A.	Rs. A.	Rs. A.	Rs. A.	Rs. A.	Rs. A.	Rs. A.	Rs. A.	Rs. A.	Rs. A.	Rs. A.	Rs. A.	Rs. A.	Rs. A.	Rs. A.	Rs. A.	Rs. A.	Rs. A.	Rs. A.	Rs. A.
Total ...	25 12	27 5	28 2	26 14	25 1	26 2	27 1	28 11	2 15	4 1	4 15	5 4	3 10	4 5	4 0	4 9	...	...	1 10	1 9	...	...	2 10	2 10

STATEMENT No. X—(*Financial*)—concluded.

	8				9				10				11				12			
	Cost of miscellaneous services and supplies per head of average strength.				Cost of travelling allowances per head of average strength.				Cost of contingencies per head of average strength.				Cost of extraordinary charges for live-stock and tools and plant per head of average strength.				Total cost per head of average strength.			
	1893.	1894.	1895.	1896.	1893.	1894.	1895.	1896.	1893.	1894.	1895.	1896.	1893.	1894.	1895.	1896.	1893.	1894.	1895.	1896.
	Rs. A.	Rs. A.	Rs. A.	Rs. A.	Rs. A.	Rs. A.	Rs. A.	Rs. A.	Rs. A.	Rs. A.	Rs. A.	Rs. A.	Rs. A.	Rs. A.	Rs. A.	Rs. A.	Rs. A.	Rs. A.	Rs. A.	Rs. A.
Total ...	...	...	3 0	3 11	...	...	0 5	0 6	...	...	1 13	2 6	...	...	1 2	1 4	67 13	74 12	74 10	77 3

C.—PRISONS—*continued.*

STATEMENT No. XI—(*Financial*).

Showing the Employment of Convicts in the Jails and Subsidiary Jails of Bengal during the year 1896.

1	2	3	4	5	6	7											8	9		
						AVERAGE NUMBER EMPLOYED ON WORKING DAYS.												RATIO PER CENT. ON COLUMN 3 OF THOSE EMPLOYED ON WORKING DAYS AS—		
						A.	ON PRISON DUTIES.					ON JAIL BUILDINGS.				K.	L.			
							B.	C.	D.	E.	F.	On additions and alterations.		On new jails.						
												G.	H.	I.	J.					
	Average number not sentenced to labour.	Average number under sentence of labour on working days.	Average number sick.	Average number convalescent and infirm.	Average number not employed for other reasons.	On unremunerative labour.	Prison officers.	Prison servants.	Gardening.	Employed in preparing articles for use or consumption in jails, *e.g.*, wheat-grinding, manufacturing of prison clothing, &c.	Jail repairs.	Under Superintendent.	Under Public Works Department.	Under Superintendent.	Under Public Works Department.	Manufactures.	Public works in camp.	Number of prisoners hired out to municipalities, private individuals, or departments other than the Public Works Department.*	Prison officers.	Prison servants.	On manufactures (7 K).
Total	152·97	15,695·97	780·14	1,313·14	112·7	919·12	968·93	1,807·64	1,066·70	1,356·33	222·87	569·40	93·81	19·96	295·09	6,000·81	...	169·28	6·17	10·87	38·86

STATEMENT No. XII—(*Financial*).

Showing the net Cash Earnings of Convicts sentenced to labour in the Jails and Subsidiary Jails of Bengal during the year 1896.

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12
	Average number sentenced to labour.	Average number employed on jail manufactures.	Cash balance on manufacturing account in hand on the 1st January 1896.	Cash drawn on manufacturing account during the year 1896.	Total.	Paid into treasury on manufacturing account.	Cash balance in hand on manufacturing account on the 31st December 1896.	Total.	Cash earnings, being total of column 9 less total of column 6.	Average earnings per head calculated on column 2.	Average earnings per head calculated on column 3.
			Rs. A.	Rs. A.	Rs. A.	Rs. A.	Rs. A.	Rs. A.	Rs. A.	Rs. A.	Rs. A.
Total	15,695·97	6,000·81	233 3	11,36,144 3	11,36,377 6	13,25,907 15	372 3	13,26,280 2	1,89,902 12	12 1	31 10

C.—PRISONS—*continued.*

STATEMENT No. XIII—(*Financial*).

Showing the net Cost of Prisoners in the Jails and Subsidiary Jails of Bengal during the year 1896.

1	2	3	4	5	6	7
	Total cost of maintenance (column 13 of statement No. IX).	Average cost of maintenance per head (column 13 of statement No. IX).	Total cash earnings (column 10 of statement No. XII).	Average cash earnings per head of average strength.	Net cost to Government (column 2 minus column 4).	Average net cost per head of average strength (column 3 minus column 5).
	Rs. A.	Rs. A.	Rs. A.	Rs. A.	Rs. A.	
Total	13,50,740 0	77 3	1,89,902 12	10 13	11,60,837 4	66 6

STATEMENT No. XIV—(*Vital*).

Showing the Sickness and Mortality among the Prisoners of all classes in the Jails and Subsidiary Jails of Bengal during the year 1896.

1	2			3			4			5		
	Number of persons that can be accommodated in the parts of the jails devoted to convicts, under-trial, and civil prisoners, respectively, but exclusive of hospital and observation cells.			Average daily strength.			Maximum population on any one day.			Number admitted into hospital.		
	M.	F.	Total.	M.	F.	Total.	M.	F.	Total.	M.	F.	Total.
Total	19,920	1,077	20,997	17,030·34	464·68	17,495·02	23,607	1,119	24,726	19,828	360	20,188

STATEMENT No. XIV—(*Vital*)—concluded.

	6			7			8											
							RATIO PER MILLE OF AVERAGE STRENGTH.											
							A.			B.			C.			D.		
	Daily average number of sick.			Number of deaths in and out of hospital.			Of admissions into hospital.			Of daily average number sick.			Of deaths from all causes except cholera.			Of deaths from all causes both in and out of hospital.		
	M.	F.	Total.	M.	F.	Total.	M.	F.	Total.	M.	F.	Total.	M.	F.	Total.	M.	F.	Total.
Total ...	665·23	13·75	678·98	492	9	501	1,164·2	774·7	1,153·9	39·0	29·5	44·5	25·1	17·2	24·9	28·8	19·3	28·6

C.—Prisons—*continued.*

STATEMENT No. XIV (*a*)—(*Vital*).

Showing the Mortality among the Convicts, including the moribund prisoners released under Rule 504(a) of the Jail Code during the year 1896.

1	2	3	4	5				6					
				Class of moribund released by age.				Class of moribund released by length of time passed in jails.					
	Total number of deaths amongst convicts.	Number of moribund prisoners released.	Number of moribund prisoners known to have died.	A.	B.	C.	D.	A.	B.	C.	D.	E.	F.
				Under 16.	16 to 40.	40 to 60.	Over 60.	Under 6 months.	6 to 12 months.	1 year to 2 years.	2 to 3 years.	3 to 7 years.	Over 7 years.
Total ...	461*	4	2	...	2	2	...	...	1	1	1	1	...

* Including moribund prisoners who were released under Rule 504*a* of the Jail Code and shown in column 3.

STATEMENT No. XV—(*Vital*).

Showing the Admissions and Deaths from the Chief Diseases among the Convicts in the Jails and Subsidiary Jails of Bengal during the year 1896.

1	2																		3											
	A.		B.		C.		D.		E.		F.		G.		H.		I.		J.		Ratios of admissions and of deaths per mille of average strength from—											
	Cholera.		Dysentery.		Malarial fever.		Other diseases of group A. sub-group (i)		Tubercle of the lungs, Hæmoptysis, Pneumonic phthisis.		Anæmia and debility.		Pneumonia.		Other respiratory diseases.		Diarrhœa.		Abscesses, Boils, and Ulcers of all kinds.		Cholera.		Dysentery.		Malarial fevers.		Diarrhœa.		Pneumonia.		All causes.	
	A.	D.	A.	D.	A.	D.	A.	D.	A.	D.	A.	D.	A.	D.	A.	D.	A.	D.	A.	D.	A.	D.	A.	D.	A.	D.	A.	D.	A.	D.
Total ...	112	60	3,693	115	4,643	68	3,059	17	165	53	234	20	257	46	576	8	1,598	19	1,010	5	7·0	3·7	232·3	7·2	292·1	3·6	100·5	1·1	16·1	2·8	1,161 2	28·8

A = Admissions. | D = Deaths.

C.—Prisons—*continued.*

STATEMENT No. XVI—(*Vital*).

Showing the Mortality among the Convicts in the Jails and Subsidiary Jails of Bengal during the year 1896 according to length of original sentences.

1	2			3			4			5			6			7		
	Not exceeding six months in Jail.			Above six months and not exceeding one year.			Above one year and not exceeding three years.			Above three years and not exceeding seven years.			Above 7 years.			Total.		
	Average number.	Deaths.	Ratio of deaths per mille of average number.	Average number.	Deaths.	Ratio of deaths per mille of average number.	Average number.	Deaths.	Ratio of deaths per mille of average number.	Average number.	Deaths.	Ratio of deaths per mille of average number.	Average number.	Deaths.	Ratio of deaths per mille of average number.	Average number.	Deaths.	Ratio of deaths per mille of average number.
Total ...	4,360·82	141	32·3	3,380·53	117	34·6	4,034·50	101	25·3	2,924·96	65	22·2	1,294·41	37	28·5	15,895·22	461	29·0

STATEMENT No. XVII—(*Vital*).

Showing the Mortality among the Convicts in the Jails and Subsidiary Jails of Bengal during the year 1896 according to length of time passed in Jail.

1	2			3			4			5			6			7			8		
	Not exceeding six months in Jails.			Above six months and not exceeding one year.			Above one year and not exceeding two years.			Above two years and not exceeding three years.			Above three years and not exceeding seven years.			Above 7 years.			Total.		
	Average number.	Deaths.	Ratio of deaths per mille of average number.	Average number.	Deaths.	Ratio of deaths per mille of average number.	Average number.	Deaths.	Ratio of deaths per mille of average number.	Average number.	Deaths.	Ratio of deaths per mille of average number.	Average number.	Deaths.	Ratio of deaths per mille of average number.	Average number.	Deaths.	Ratio of deaths per mille of average number.	Average number.	Deaths.	Ratio of deaths per mille of average number.
Total ...	7,406·79	236	31·8	2,922·94	92	31·4	2,201·33	55	24·9	1,303·24	29	22·2	1,594·65	37	23·2	298·40	12	40·2	15,727·35	461	29·3

C.—PRISONS—*continued.*

STATEMENT No. XVIII.

Showing particulars regarding Prisoners under trial in the Jails and Subsidiary Jails of Bengal during the year 1896.

1	2		3		4			5			6			7			8		9		10		11		
	Number remaining at the close of previous year.		Number received during the year.		Total.			Daily average number.			Released.			Convicted and sentenced.			Transferred.		Escaped.		Died.		Remaining on the 31st December 1896.		
	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	Total.	M.	F.	Total.	M.	F.	Total.	M.	F.	Total.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	Total.
Total ...	1,060	39	32,884	1,456	33,944	1,495	35,439	1,483·37	58·60	1,541·97	13,289	505	13,794	16,894	830	17,724	2,425	114	3	...	38	2	1,295	44	1,339

STATEMENT A.

Showing the nature and amount of Accommodation for each class of Prisoners in the Jails and Subsidiary Jails of Bengal during the year 1896.

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18
DESCRIPTION OF ACCOMMODATION.	NUMBER OF PRISONERS WHO COULD BE ACCOMMODATED ON THE 31ST DECEMBER 1896 IN THE PART OF THE JAIL DEVOTED TO—														Superficial area per prisoner in square yards in the enclosure (yard of workshop) to which the prisoners are ordinarily confined.	SPENT ON JAIL BUILDINGS DURING THE YEAR—	
	Hospital.		Observation cells.		Civil prisoners.		Under-trials.		Europeans.		Juvenile convicts.	Female convicts.	Male convicts.	Grand Total.		By Jail Department.	By Public Works Department.
	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.							
Cells	7	...	35	...	4	...	168	18	12	...	14	67	724	1,049		Rs.	Rs.
Barracks with separate sleeping accommodation	619	20	...	...	91	...	462	23	6	...	98	271	5,823	7,413			
Ditto without ditto	1,256	31	1	...	252	3	984	38	43	...	166	657	11,073	14,504			
Total ...	1,882	51	36	...	347	3	1,614	79	61	..	278	995	17,620	22,966	70	28,257	1,54,464
Total average population	1,056·70	8·17	20·93	...	57·79	...	1,414·35	12·95	5·22	...	205·03	444·51	14,269·37	17,495·02			

C.—PRISONS—*continued.*

STATEMENT B.—(For Convicts only).

Showing the condition of the Convicts Discharged from the Jails of Bengal during the year 1896.

1	2	3	4					5				
	Number discharged during the year.	Number who had neither lost nor gained weight in jail.	NUMBER WHO HAD GAINED WEIGHT.					NUMBER WHO HAD LOST WEIGHT.				
			A.	B.	C.	D.	Total.	A.	B.	C.	D.	Total.
			Up to 1 lb.	From 1 to 5 lbs.	From 5 to 10 lbs.	Over 10 lbs.		Up to 1 lb.	From 1 to 5 lbs.	From 5 to 10 lbs.	Over 10 lbs.	
Total	38,692	9,436	5,550	9,952	4,957	2,281	22,740	2,375	2,915	990	236	6,516

STATEMENT C.

Showing working of the Mark System in the Jails and Subsidiary Jails of Bengal during the year 1896.

1	2	3											4										5									
	Number released during the year who came under the mark system, but failed to gain remission.	NUMBER OF CONVICTS RELEASED DURING THE YEAR WHO GAINED REMISSION UNDER THE MARK SYSTEM.											MAXIMUM REMISSION IN DAYS GAINED BY ANY CONVICT RELEASED DURING THE YEAR.										AVERAGE REMISSION GAINED BY THE CONVICTS ENTERED IN COLUMN 3.									
		Sentenced to—											Sentenced to—										Sentenced to—									
		One year exactly.	Not exceeding 2 years.	Ditto 3 years.	Ditto 4 years.	Ditto 5 years.	Ditto 6 years.	Ditto 7 years.	Ditto 8 years.	Ditto 9 years.	Ditto 10 years.	Exceeding 10 years.	One year exactly.	Not exceeding 2 years.	Ditto 3 years.	Ditto 4 years.	Ditto 5 years.	Ditto 6 years.	Ditto 7 years.	Ditto 8 years.	Ditto 9 years.	Ditto 10 years.	Exceeding 10 years.	One year exactly.	Not exceeding 2 years.	Ditto 3 years.	Ditto 4 years.	Ditto 5 years.	Ditto 6 years.	Ditto 7 years.	Ditto 8 years.	Ditto 9 years.	Ditto 10 years.	Exceeding 10 years.
Total of all Jails.	12	2,426	1,620	442	202	217	42	96	13	1	21	10	50	100	278	212	279	293	382	370	227	523	972	27	53	88	129	177	189	256	286	227	408	605
Add for Subsidiary Jails	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
GRAND TOTAL	12	2,426	1,620	442	202	217	42	96	13	1	21	10	50	100	278	212	279	293	382	370	227	523	972	27	53	88	129	177	189	256	286	227	408	605

C.—Prisons—*concluded.*

STATEMENT D.

Showing the nature of the Crimes for which Convicts were imprisoned in the Jails and Subsidiary Jails of Bengal during the year 1896.

1		2		3		4		5		6		7		8		9		10				11		12		
		Convicts admitted during the year under sentence not exceeding—																								
		A.		B.		C.		D.		E.		F.		G.		H.		I.				J.		Total.		
	Nature of Offences.	One month.		Above 1 month and not exceeding 3 months.		Above 3 months and not exceeding 6 months.		Above 6 months and not exceeding 1 year.		Above 1 year and not exceeding 2 years.		Above 2 years and not exceeding 5 years.		Above 5 years and not exceeding 10 years.		Exceeding 10 years.		Sentenced to transportation beyond seas.				Sentenced to death.				
																		A. For life.		B. For a term.						
		M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	Total.
1	Offences against the State, public tranquillity, safety and justice.	1,857	32	1,741	17	1,128	33	519	12	283	...	132	1	13	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	5,673	95	5,768
2	Serious offences against the person.	367	54	486	28	393	28	249	13	188	21	200	12	174	4	4	...	105	11	26	1	38	1	2,230	173	2,403
3	Serious offences against the person and property, or against property alone.	436	60	569	51	695	41	524	12	387	8	258	1	155	...	3	...	29	...	17	...	...	...	3,073	173	3,246
4	Minor offences against the person.	1,760	28	694	7	326	2	170	2	81	...	23	...	3	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	3,053	39	3,097
5	Minor offences against property.	4,400	317	3,382	152	2,650	86	1,736	53	1,126	24	437	11	70	...	...	...	4	...	6	...	...	...	13,811	643	14,454
6	Other offences	2,329	102	862	43	942	35	2,184	12	228	1	130	1	...	...	...	...	1	1	1	...	3	..	6,680	195	6,875
	Total ...	11,149	593	7,734	298	6,134	225	5,382	104	2,293	54	1,180	26	415	4	7	...	139	12	51	1	41	1	34,525	1,318	35,843

D.—Police.

1.—Statement showing Strength and Cost of Police during 1896, including the Railway Police.

Province.	Commissioner's Division.	Serial number.	Name of District.	Sanctioned Strength of Police Force.											Total cost.
				Inspector-General, Deputy and Assistant Inspectors-General.	Strength of District, Cantonment, Town, or Municipal and Water Police, paid for wholly or in part from Imperial or Provincial Revenues.						Total Police.		Strength of Cantonment, Town, or Municipal and Water Police, paid wholly from other than Imperial or Provincial Revenues.		
					Number of District and Assistant District Superintendents.	Number of subordinate officers on Rs. 100 and upwards.	Number of subordinate officers on less than Rs. 100.	Number of Mounted Police constables.	Number of Foot Police constables.	Number of Water Police constables.	Officers.	Men.	Officers.	Men.	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16
			Western Districts.												Rs.
Bengal.	Burdwan.	1	Burdwan	...	1	4	92	...	499	...	97	499	...	...	1,08,558
		2	Birbhum	...	1	2	39	...	230	...	42	230	...	...	60,720
		3	Bankura	...	1	2	50	...	313	...	53	313	...	...	62,990
		4	Midnapore	...	2	5	119	...	731	4	126	735	...	...	1,56,708
		5	Hooghly	...	2	3	94	...	738	...	99	738	...	...	1,24,272
		6	Howrah	...	2	5	62	...	598	...	69	598	...	...	1,05,882
			Total	...	9	21	456	...	3,109	4	486	3,113	...	...	6,19,130
			Central Districts.												
	Presidency.	7	24-Parganas	...	3	6	185	...	1,133	3	194	1,136	...	...	2,54,224
		8	Nadia	...	1	4	88	...	605	...	93	605	...	...	1,15,618
		9	Murshidabad	...	1	4	96	...	666	...	101	666	...	...	1,31,926
		10	Jessore	...	1	5	77	...	413	7	83	420	...	...	1,03,376
		11	Khulna	...	1	3	67	...	337	41	71	378	...	...	1,00,181
			Total	...	7	22	513	...	3,154	51	542	3,205	...	...	7,05,325
	Rajshahi.	12	Rajshahi	...	1	3	65	...	386	...	69	386	...	...	87,920
		13	Dinajpur	...	2	3	72	...	358	...	77	358	...	...	84,005
		14	Jalpaiguri	...	1	2	47	...	286	...	50	286	...	...	70,637
		15	Darjeeling	...	1	3	63	...	323	...	67	328	...	...	1,01,831
		16	Rangpur	...	1	4	77	...	383	...	82	383	...	...	96,510
		17	Bogra	...	1	2	36	...	198	...	39	198	...	...	52,010
		18	Pabna	...	2	2	54	...	330	16	58	346	...	...	73,544
			Total	...	9	19	414	...	2,269	16	442	2,285	...	...	5,66,457
			Eastern Districts.												
	Dacca.	19	Dacca	...	2	5	82	...	595	14	89	609	...	...	1,39,811
		20	Mymensingh	...	3	7	106	...	580	...	116	580	...	...	1,44,919
		21	Faridpur	...	1	4	72	...	355	...	77	355	...	...	95,614
		22	Backergunge	...	2	8	97	...	523	...	107	523	...	...	1,59,561
			Total	...	8	24	357	...	2,053	14	389	2,067	...	...	5,39,905
	Chittagong.	23	Tippera	...	1	3	54	...	308	...	58	308	...	...	82,148
		24	Noakhali	...	1	3	41	...	236	...	45	236	...	...	54,899
		25	Chittagong	...	1	4	70	...	419	...	75	419	...	...	95,590
			Total	...	3	10	165	...	963	...	178	963	...	...	2,32,637
			Total for Bengal	...	36	96	1,905	...	11,548	85	2,037	11,633	...	...	26,63,454
Bihar.	Patna.	26	Patna	...	2	5	132	...	1,186	...	139	1,186	...	...	1,99,560
		27	Gaya	...	2	5	102	...	659	...	109	659	...	...	1,24,866
		28	Shahabad	...	3	4	83	...	519	...	90	519	...	...	1,04,865
		29	Saran	...	1	4	75	...	485	...	80	485	...	...	1,02,283
		30	Champaran	...	1	2	59	...	323	...	62	323	...	...	81,310
		31	Muzaffarpur	...	1	3	73	...	431	...	77	431	...	...	88,072
		32	Darbhanga	...	2	3	61	...	383	...	66	383	...	...	77,916
			Total	...	12	26	585	...	3,986	...	623	3,986	...	...	7,78,8 2

D.—Police—*continued.*

1.— Statement showing Strength and Cost of Police during 1896, including the Railway Police—concluded.

Province.	Commissioner's Division.	Serial number.	Name of District.	Sanctioned Strength of Police Force.											Total cost.
				Inspector-General, Deputy and Assistant Inspectors-General.	Strength of District, Cantonment, Town or Municipal and Water Police, paid for wholly or in part from Imperial or Provincial Revenues.						Total Police.		Strength of Cantonment, Town or Municipal and Water Police, paid wholly from other than Imperial or Provincial Revenues.		
					Number of District and Assistant District Superintendents.	Number of subordinate officers on Rs. 100 and upwards.	Number of subordinate officers on less than Rs. 100.	Number of Mounted Police constables.	Number of Foot Police constables.	Number of Water Police constables.	Officers.	Men.	Officers.	Men.	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16
															Rs.
Bihar—*concld.*	Bhagalpur.	33	Monghyr	...	1	3	67	...	415	...	71	415	...	...	85,395
		34	Bhagalpur	...	1	4	69	...	399	...	74	399	...	...	90,336
		35	Purnea	...	1	4	78	...	487	...	83	487	...	...	91,348
		36	Malda	...	1	2	44	...	231	...	47	231	...	...	54,571
		37	Sonthal Parganas ...	...	1	4	62	...	320	...	67	320	...	...	78,866
			Total ...	...	5	17	320	...	1,852	...	342	1,852	...	...	4,00,536
			Total for Bihar ...	...	17	43	905	...	5,838	...	965	5,838	...	...	11,79,408
Orissa.	Orissa.	38	Cuttack	...	1	4	77	...	483	...	82	483	...	...	90,639
		39	Balasore	...	1	2	53	...	334	6	56	340	...	...	62,235
		40	Puri	...	1	2	55	...	330	...	58	330	...	...	62,088
			Total ...	...	3	8	185	...	1,147	6	196	1,153	...	...	2,14,962
			South-West Frontier Agency.												
Chota Nagpur.	Chota Nagpur.	41	Hazaribagh	...	1	3	83	2	404	...	87	406	...	...	99,107
		42	Lohardaga	...	1	3	70	2	343	...	74	345	...	...	83,324
		43	Palamau	...	1	2	42	...	211	...	45	211	...	...	48,293
		44	Manbhum	...	1	3	55	...	294	...	59	294	...	...	66,232
		45	Singhbhum	...	1	1	27	...	155	...	29	155	...	...	37,948
			Total ...	...	5	12	277	4	1,407	...	294	1,411	...	...	3,34,904
			Total of Districts ...	...	61	159	3,272	4	19,940	91	3,492	20,035	...	...	43,92,728
			Government Railway Police, Howrah, including Bengal-Nagpur Railway and Nalhati State Railway...	1	...	5	64	...	203	...	69	203	...	...	80,666
			Tirhut State Railway, including Bengal and North-Western Railway	...	...	1	19	...	58	...	20	58	...	...	13,611
			Eastern Bengal State Railway, Sealdah ...	1	...	4	65	...	233	...	69	233	...	...	80,610
			Dacca Military Police	...	...	1	13	...	86	...	14	86	...	...	14,335
			Dumka Military Police	...	...	1	13	...	86	...	14	86	...	...	16,022
			Bhagalpur Military Police	...	...	1	13	...	86	...	14	86	...	...	17,304
			Inspector-General's Reserve	...	...	4	...	...	30	...	4	30	...	...	10,380
			Special Sub-Inspector of drugging cases ...	...	...	...	2	...	...	...	2	...	...	...	2,400
			Office of the Inspector-General of Police, Lower Provinces ...	5	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1,55,000
			Total ...	7	...	17	189	...	782	...	206	782	...	...	3,90,328
			Grand Total ...	7	61	176	3,461	4	20,722	91	3,698	20,817	...	...	47,83,056

D.—Police—*continued.*

2.—Statement showing the Distribution and Employment of the Police Force, including the Railway Police, during 1896.

D.—Police—*continued.*

2.—*Statement showing the Distribution and Employment of the Police Force, including the Railway Police, during 1896.*

Province.	Commissioner's Division.	Serial number.	Name of District.	Distribution of Force— In district. On station duties. Officers.	On station duties. Men.	Guards over lock-ups and treasuries, or as escort to prisoners and treasure or in reserve. Officers.	Guards over lock-ups and treasuries, or as escort to prisoners and treasure or in reserve. Men.	Total. Officers.	Total. Men.	On Town, Municipal, or Harbour duty.	In Cantonments.	Area of whole district in square miles.	Population of whole district.	Proportion of the whole Force (Officers and Men)— To area— Of the whole district.	To area— Of district, exclusive of towns.	To area— Of towns.	To population— Of the whole district.	To population— Of district, exclusive of towns.	To population— Of towns.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20
			Western Districts.																
Burdwan	Burdwan	1	Burdwan	62	221	22	129	84	350	161	...	2,697	1,391,880	1 to 4·5	1 to 6·1	5 to 1	1 to 2,339	1 to 3,046	1 to 433
		2	Birbhum	28	120	12	90	40	210	21	...	1,753	797,833	1 to 6·4	1 to 7·0	10 to 1	1 to 2,944	1 to 3,161	1 to 356
		3	Bankura	33	128	14	83	47	211	107	...	2,621	1,069,668	1 to 7·1	1 to 10·1	12 to 1	1 to 2,930	1 to 3,950	1 to 470
		4	Midnapore	84	357	31	202	115	559	185	...	5,186	2,631,516	1 to 6·0	1 to 7·6	7 to 1	1 to 3,063	1 to 3,754	1 to 493
		5	Hooghly	61	231	27	160	88	391	356	...	1,189	1,034,296	1 to 1·4	1 to 2·3	11 to 1	1 to 1,289	1 to 1,811	1 to 371
		6	Howrah	35	119	14	101	49	220	396	...	510	763,625	1 to ·7	1 to 1·	36 to 1	1 to 1,084	1 to 2,317	1 to 339
			Total ...	303	1,176	120	765	423	1,941	1,226	...	15,956	7,688,818	1 to 3·8	1 to 5·7	11 to 1	1 to 2,141	1 to 3,010	1 to 404
			Central Districts.																
Presidency		7	24-Parganas ...	95	374	41	272	136	646	514	31	2,108	1,892,033	1 to 1·5	1 to 2·5	4 to 1	1 to 1,426	1 to 1,949	1 to 691
		8	Nadia	56	231	23	146	79	377	241	...	2,794	1,644,108	1 to 4·0	1 to 6·0	7 to 1	1 to 2,359	1 to 3,374	1 to 442
		9	Murshidabad ...	68	300	26	160	94	460	212	...	2,144	1,250,946	1 to 2·8	1 to 3·7	6 to 1	1 to 1,633	1 to 2,061	1 to 404
		10	Jessore	58	237	21	129	79	366	57	...	2,925	1,888,827	1 to 5·8	1 to 6·6	4 to 1	1 to 3,762	1 to 4,251	1 to 353
		11	Khulna	50	185	17	144	67	329	52	...	2,077	1,177,652	1 to 4·6	1 to 5·7	3 to 1	1 to 2,628	1 to 3,246	1 to 270
			Total ...	327	1,327	128	851	455	2,178	1,076	31	12,048	7,853,566	1 to 3·2	1 to 4·5	4 to 1	1 to 2,117	1 to 2,785	1 to 530

Bengal	Rajshahi ...	12	Rajshahi ...	44	180	21	147	65	327	62	...	2,330	1,313,336	1 to 5·1	1 to 5·9	10 to 1	1 to 2,892	1 to 3,272	1 to 493
		13	Dinajpur ...	59	222	15	110	74	332	27	...	4,118	1,555,835	1 to 9·5	1 to 10·1	5 to 1	1 to 3,593	1 to 3,802	1 to 452
		14	Jalpaiguri ...	34	178	14	91	48	269	18	...	2,962	681,352	1 to 8·5	1 to 9·3	6 to 1	1 to 2,033	1 to 2,118	1 to 538
		15	Darjeeling ...	38	130	22	136	60	266	68	...	1,164	223,314	1 to 2·9	1 to 3·4	9 to 1	1 to 566	1 to 618	1 to 284
		16	Rangpur ...	56	220	22	134	78	354	32	...	3,486	2,065,464	1 to 7·4	1 to 8·0	4 to 1	1 to 4,451	1 to 4,748	1 to 444
		17	Bogra ...	23	94	12	78	35	172	29	...	1,452	817,494	1 to 6·0	1 to 6·9	7 to 1	1 to 3,464	1 to 3,898	1 to 366
		18	Pabna ...	38	157	15	134	53	291	58	...	1,839	1,361,223	1 to 4·5	1 to 5·5	12 to 1	1 to 3,389	1 to 4,020	1 to 544
			Total ...	292	1,181	121	830	413	2,011	294	...	17,351	8,018,018	1 to 6·3	1 to 7·1	7 to 1	1 to 2,950	1 to 3,264	1 to 444
			Eastern Districts.																
	Dacca ...	19	Dacca ...	54	208	21	173	75	381	240	...	2,782	2,395,602	1 to 4·0	1 to 6·3	36 to 1	1 to 3,441	1 to 5,229	1 to 381
		20	Mymensingh ...	77	307	27	160	104	407	122	...	6,332	3,472,186	1 to 9·1	1 to 11·	.2 to 1	1 to 5,010	1 to 5,916	1 to 768
		21	Faridpur ...	56	208	18	107	74	315	42	...	2,282	1,823,543	1 to 5·2	1 to 5·7	3 to 1	1 to 4,230	1 to 4,624	1 to 584
		22	Backergunge ...	75	279	25	154	100	433	95	...	3,649	2,153,965	1 to 5·8	1 to 6·6	3 to 1	1 to 3,429	1 to 3,870	1 to 453
			Total ...	262	1,002	91	594	353	1,596	499	...	15,045	9,845,296	1 to 6·1	1 to 7·6	5 to 1	1 to 4,021	1 to 4,928	1 to 508
	Chittagong ...	23	Tippera ...	39	158	16	117	55	275	35	...	2,491	1,782,935	1 to 6·8	1 to 7·5	2 to 1	1 to 4,884	1 to 5,303	1 to 933
		24	Noakhali ...	31	127	12	92	43	219	18	...	1,645	1,009,693	1 to 5·8	1 to 6·2	8 to 1	1 to 3,006	1 to 3,803	1 to 342
		25	Chittagong ...	49	206	20	146	69	352	72	...	2,563	1,290,167	1 to 5·2	1 to 6·0	9 to 1	1 to 2,617	1 to 3,011	1 to 384
			Total ...	119	491	48	355	167	846	125	...	6,699	4,082,795	1 to 5·8	1 to 6·5	5 to 1	1 to 3,587	1 to 3,964	1 to 532
			Total for Bengal ...	1,303	5,177	508	3,395	1,811	8,572	3,220	31	65,099	37,488,493	1 to 4·7	1 to 6·2	6 to 1	1 to 2,756	1 to 3,464	1 to 480
Bihar	Patna ...	26	Patna ...	53	225	36	317	89	542	651	41	2,076	1,769,004	1 to 1·5	1 to 3·2	28 to 1	1 to 1,357	1 to 2,376	1 to 414
		27	Gaya ...	63	261	30	212	93	473	200	...	4,712	2,138,331	1 to 6·1	1 to 8·2	15 to 1	1 to 2,791	1 to 3,585	1 to 514
		28	Shahabad ...	58	212	21	151	79	363	164	...	4,365	2,063,927	1 to 7·2	1 to 10·2	9 to 1	1 to 3,404	1 to 4,557	1 to 697
		29	Saran ...	48	179	21	145	69	324	171	...	2,653	2,466,065	1 to 4·7	1 to 6·7	11 to 1	1 to 4,372	1 to 6,049	1 to 517
		30	Champaran ...	40	160	18	115	58	275	51	...	3,531	1,859,465	1 to 9·1	1 to 10·5	3 to 1	1 to 4,812	1 to 5,476	1 to 703
		31	Muzaffarpur ...	40	151	23	153	63	304	140	...	3,003	2,712,857	1 to 5·9	1 to 8·3	5 to 1	1 to 5,348	1 to 7,141	1 to 656
		32	Darbhanga ...	41	142	16	106	57	248	142	...	3,335	2,801,955	1 to 7·4	1 to 10·8	9 to 1	1 to 6,268	1 to 8,823	1 to 723
			Total ...	343	1,330	165	1,199	508	2,529	1,519	41	23,675	15,811,604	1 to 5·1	1 to 7·7	11 to 1	1 to 3,470	1 to 4,960	1 to 532
	Bhagalpur ...	33	Monghyr ...	44	170	17	125	61	295	129	...	3,921	2,030,021	1 to 8·0	1 to 8·1	9 to 1	1 to 4,197	1 to 5,481	1 to 654
		34	Bhagalpur ...	47	169	20	141	67	310	95	...	4,226	2,032,696	1 to 8·9	1 to 11·2	9 to 1	1 to 4,306	1 to 5,222	1 to 575
		35	Purnea ...	55	241	21	147	76	388	105	...	4,993	1,944,658	1 to 8·7	1 to 10·7	8 to 1	1 to 3,417	1 to 4,141	1 to 237
		36	Malda ...	32	125	12	74	44	199	34	...	1,902	814,919	1 to 6·8	1 to 7·8	8 to 1	1 to 2,978	1 to 3,279	1 to 529
		37	Sonthal Parganas ...	44	168	19	126	63	294	29	...	5,469	1,754,196	1 to 14·1	1 to 15·0	11 to 1	1 to 4,544	1 to 4,777	1 to 868
			Total ...	222	873	89	613	311	1,486	392	...	20,511	8,582,490	1 to 9·3	1 to 11·3	9 to 1	1 to 3,920	1 to 4,643	1 to 566
			Total for Bihar ...	565	2,203	254	1,812	819	4,015	1,911	41	441,864	24,394,094	1 to 6·5	1 to 9·1	10 to 1	1 to 3,616	1 to 4,841	1 to 539
Orissa	Orissa ...	38	Cuttack ...	48	206	24	178	72	384	99	9	3,633	1,937,671	1 to 6·4	1 to 7·9	6 to 1	1 to 3,433	1 to 4,080	1 to 776
		39	Balasore ...	36	174	17	132	53	306	36	...	2,066	994,625	1 to 5·2	1 to 5·8	5 to 1	1 to 2,518	1 to 2,758	1 to 494
		40	Puri ...	38	160	16	113	54	273	60	...	2,473	944,998	1 to 6·3	1 to 7·4	19 to 1	1 to 2,519	1 to 2,776	1 to 505
			Total ...	122	540	57	423	179	963	195	9	8,172	3,877,294	1 to 6·1	1 to 7·1	7 to 1	1 to 2,899	1 to 3,293	1 to 638

D.—Police—*continued.*

2.—Statement showing the Distribution and Employment of the Police Force, including the Railway Police, during 1896—concluded.

Province.	Commissioner's Division.	Serial number.	Name of District.	Distribution of Force— In district. On station duties. Officers.	On station duties. Men.	Guards over lock-ups and treasuries, or as escort to prisoners and treasure or in reserve. Officers.	Guards over lock-ups and treasuries, or as escort to prisoners and treasure or in reserve. Men.	Total. Officers.	Total. Men.	On Town, Municipal, or Harbour duty.	In Cantonments.	Area of whole district in square miles.	Population of whole district.	Proportion of the whole Force (Officers and Men)— To area— Of the whole district.	To area— Of district, exclusive of towns.	To area— Of towns.	To population— Of the whole district.	To population— Of district, exclusive of towns.	To population— Of towns.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20
			South-West Frontier Agency.																
Chota Nagpur.	Chota Nagpur.	41	Hazaribagh ...	64	229	20	124	84	353	55	...	7,021	1,164,321	1 to 14·2	1 to 16·0	13 to 1	1 to 2,366	1 to 2,601	1 to 499
		42	Lohardaga ...	50	182	19	130	69	312	37	...	7,140	1,128,885	1 to 17·0	1 to 18·7	5 to 1	1 to 2,700	1 to 2,890	1 to 740
		43	Palamau ...	31	116	12	86	43	202	10	...	4,905	596,770	1 to 19·2	1 to 20·3	4 to 1	1 to 2,331	1 to 2,454	1 to 370
		44	Manbhum ...	39	159	15	95	54	254	44	...	4,147	1,193,328	1 to 11·7	1 to 13·7	4 to 1	1 to 4,072	1 to 3,887	1 to 455
		45	Singhbhum ...	14	46	14	102	28	148	7	...	3,753	545,488	1 to 20·5	1 to 21·3	7 to 1	1 to 3,542	1 to 3,060	1 to 978
			Total ...	198	732	80	537	278	1,269	153	...	26,966	4,628,792	1 to 15·8	1 to 17·5	6 to 1	1 to 2,722	1 to 2,954	1 to 549
			Total of Districts ...	2,188	8,652	899	6,167	3,087	14,819	5,479	81	144,423	70,388,673	1 to 6·0	1 to 7·7	7 to 1	1 to 2,928	1 to 3,647	1 to 512
			Government Railway Police, Howrah, including Bengal-Nagpur Railway and Nalhati State Railway	54	164	9	45	63	209	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
			Tirhut State Railway, including Bengal and North-Western Railway...	18	48	2	10	20	58	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
			Eastern Bengal State Railway, Sealdah ...	58	187	11	46	69	233	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...

| | | |

D.—POLICE—*continued.*

3.—Statement of Village and Town Police not subject to rules of Regular Police during 1896.

Province.	Commissioner's Division.	Serial number.	Name of District.	Number of inhabitants in village area according to the Census of 1891.	Number of chaukidars under Act VI of 1870(B.C.) or its amending Acts.	Number of chaukidars under Regulation XX of 1817.	Number of chakran chaukidars, including ghat police under various denominations.	Total number of chaukidars.	Estimated value of annual emoluments of all chaukidars in column 9.	Number Judicially Punished.		Number dismissed, including departmental dismissals.	Number fined departmentally.	Percentage of chaukidars punished (columns 11, 12, 13, and 14 to column 9).	Number rewarded by judicial officers.	Number departmentally rewarded.	Percentage of chaukidars rewarded (columns 16 and 17 to column 9).	Total amount distributed in rewards.
										For neglect of duty, sections 166 and 176, Indian Penal Code.	For substantive offences, such as theft, &c., &c.							
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19
			Western Districts.						Rs. A. P.									Rs. A. P.
Bengal.	Burdwan Division.	1	Burdwan	1,322,108	527	8,635	1,623	10,785	2,76,478 0 0	18	7	99	576	6·4	66	28	·8	344 0 0
		2	Birbhum	790,352	1,041	4,847	167	6,055	3,50,808 0 0	22	2	62	623	11·7	142	2	2·3	325 14 0
		3	Bankura	1,019,273	2,463	48	4,149	6,660	1,38,312 0 0	29	6	50	522	9·1	20	42	·9	250 4 0
		4	Midnapore	2,541,621	4,526	921	3,820	9,267	2,77,633 0 0	57	7	55	922	11·2	48	48	1·0	491 2 8
		5	Hooghly	952,917	1,274	2,759	118	4,151	1,71,264 0 0	36	10	39	301	9·2	18	18	·8	292 0 0
		6	Howrah	587,905	1,255	1	251	1,507	98,602 0 0	5	4	26	228	17·4	10	78	5·8	369 0 0
			Total ...	7,214,176	11,086	17,211	10,128	38,425	13,13,097 0 0	167	36	331	3,172	9·6	304	216	1·3	2,072 4 8
			Central Districts.															
	Presidency Division.	7	24-Parganas	1,548,403	3,361	...	...	3,361	1,77,358 0 0	25	7	78	1,337	43·0	8	412	12·4	1,224 0 0
		8	Nadia	1,531,108	3,498	...	...	3,498	1,67,887 0 0	34	10	91	1,904	58·2	...	133	3·8	676 0 0
		9	Murshidabad... ...	1,170,930	2,542	...	1,350	3,892	1,77,021 0 0	27	6	147	588	19·7	45	22	1·7	262 0 0
		10	Jessore	1,866,672	3,890	...	...	3,890	1,89,536 0 0	37	4	53	1,479	40·4	3	54	1·4	304 8 0
		11	Khulna	1,152,458	2,145	...	...	2,145	1,11,017 0 0	28	4	87	700	38·1	2	76	3·6	535 0 0
			Total ...	7,269,471	15,436	...	1,350	16,786	8,22,819 0 0	151	31	456	6,008	39·5	58	697	4·4	3,001 8 0
	Rajshahi Division.	12	Rajshahi	1,282,744	3,144	...	...	3,144	1,69,319 0 0	4	7	24	1,161	38·0	17	34	1·6	240 0 0
		13	Dinajpur	1,543,631	3,478	1	...	3,479	1,73,805 0 0	20	4	16	1,027	30·6	12	79	2·6	173 0 0
		14	Jalpaiguri	671,670	1,348	1	...	1,349	84,716 0 0	1	4	3	52	4·4	1	9	·7	88 0 0
		15	Darjeeling	205,647	149	74	...	223	16,778 0 0	...	...	5	25	13·4	...	5	2·2	29 0 0
		16	Rangpur	2,051,248	4,624	...	...	4,624	2,77,440 0 0	8	1	146	1,789	42·0	1	544	11·7	2,051 0 0
		17	Bogra	806,973	1,794	...	...	1,794	1,07,640 0 0	7	6	38	943	55·4	3	16	1·0	157 0 0
		18	Pabna	1,322,639	2,252	5	...	2,257	1,08,336 0 0	1	1	68	502	25·3	14	17	1·3	443 0 0
			Total ...	7,884,552	16,789	81	...	16,870	9,38,034 0 0	41	23	300	5,499	34·7	48	704	4·4	3,181 0 0
			Eastern Districts.															
	Dacca Division	19	Dacca	2,320,620	3,819	...	...	3,819	2,29,140 0 0	74	6	39	838	25·0	44	81	3·2	751 8 0
		20	Mymensingh	3,378,395	7,197	...	...	7,197	3,88,097 0 0	31	23	252	1,583	26·2	14	236	3·4	1,593 12 0
		21	Faridpur	1,772,774	3,668	...	...	3,668	1,81,394 0 0	102	17	143	829	29·7	...	173	4·7	852 0 0
		22	Backergunge	2,122,197	4,825	...	...	4,825	2,92,558 0 0	37	14	115	904	22·1	14	174	3·8	3,374 0 0
			Total ...	9,593 986	19,509	...	...	19,509	10,91,189 0 0	244	60	549	4,154	25·6	72	664	3·7	6,571 4 0

Bihar.	Chittagong Division ...	23	Tippera	1,750,249	2,909	...	...	2,909	1,74,864	0	0	15	7	35	1,462	52·2	1	182	6·2	884	0	0
		24	Noakhali	1,004,214	1,997	...	...	1,997	97,830	0	0	4	4	14	456	23·9	5	85	4·5	356	0	0
		25	Chittagong	1,261,751	2,388	11	...	2,399	1,25,379	0	0	...	3	27	985	42·3	6	17	·9	164	4	0
			Total ...	4,016,214	7,294	11	...	7,305	3,98,073	0	0	19	14	76	2,903	41·2	12	284	4·0	1,404	4	0
			Total for Bengal ...	35,978,399	70,114	17,303	11,478	98,895	45,63,212	0	0	622	164	1,712	21,736	24·5	494	2,565	3·0	16,230	4	8
	Patna Division	26	Patna	1,499,307	2,725	361	252	3,338	1,03,490	0	0	6	5	31	837	26·3	2	30	·9	183	0	0
		27	Gaya	2,036,565	4,432	...	92	4,524	1,48,608	0	0	40	30	74	1,212	29·9	18	106	2·7	579	8	0
		28	Shahabad	1,937,138	3,846	155	...	4,001	1,43,244	0	0	29	8	33	309	9·4	19	75	2·3	334	0	0
		29	Saran	2,378,943	4,378	10	17	4,405	1,53,194	0	0	31	8	259	42	7·7	18	365	8·6	1,036	0	0
		30	Champaran	1,823,577	2,171	312	...	2,483	82,427	0	0	2	4	96	513	24·7	40	141	7·2	607	0	0
		31	Muzaffarpur	2,619,558	4,244	490	2	4,736	1,59,299	0	0	20	9	44	87	3·3	8	41	1·0	311	0	0
		32	Darbhanga	2,699,963	4,228	148	...	4,376	1,57,179	0	0	32	7	43	601	15·6	4	41	1·0	184	0	0
			Total ...	14,995,051	26,024	1,476	363	27,863	9,47,441	0	0	160	71	580	3,601	15·8	109	799	3·2	3,234	8	0
	Bhagalpur Division ...	33	Monghyr	1,951,536	2,946	733	65	3,744	1,32,940	0	0	39	21	62	1,041	31·0	26	149	4·6	585	0	0
		34	Bhagalpur	1,958,445	3,617	24	...	3,641	1,69,131	0	0	51	18	42	615	19·9	9	62	1·9	370	0	0
		35	Purnea	1,921,637	4,525	...	...	4,525	2,45,115	0	0	69	7	52	458	12·9	15	193	4·5	734	0	0
		36	Malda	796,923	1,780	...	...	1,780	87,300	0	0	3	1	18	169	10·7	3	13	·8	81	0	0
		37	Sonthal Parganas ...	1,734,232	...	...	4,441	4,441	1,03,326	0	0	18	13	90	280	9·0	57	24	1·8	532	8	0
			Total ...	8,362,773	12,868	757	4,506	18,131	7,37,812	0	0	180	60	264	2,563	16·9	110	441	3·0	2,302	8	0
			Total for Bihar ...	23,357,824	38,892	2,233	4,869	45,994	16,85,253	0	0	340	131	844	6,164	16·2	219	1,240	3·1	5,537	0	0
Orissa.	Orissa Division ...	38	Cuttack	1,860,846	...	5,209	...	5,209	1,64,114	0	0	61	8	18	31	2·2	13	28	·7	118	0	0
		39	Balasore	973,850	...	2,061	...	2,061	44,429	0	0	19	2	14	1	1·7	4	15	·9	65	4	0
		40	Puri	916,204	...	1,872	49	1,921	49,452	0	0	3	6	25	128	8·4	15	11	1·3	156	0	9
			Total ...	3,750,900	...	9,142	49	9,191	2,57,995	0	0	83	16	57	160	3·4	32	54	·9	339	4	9
			South-West Frontier Agency.																			
Chota Nagpur.	Chota Nagpur Division ...	41	Hazaribagh	1,136,866	1,426	1,255	458	3,139	74,011	0	0	...	9	88	856	30·3	4	317	10·2	1,215	8	0
		42	Lohardaga	1,101,469	1,842	261	105	2,208	68,571	0	0	18	...	7	715	33·5	8	3	·4	51	6	0
		43	Palamau	591,577	1,102	206	60	1,368	36,426	0	0	6	4	12	14	2·6	13	5	1·3	89	0	0
		44	Manbhum	1,170,094	1,931	1,442	1,653	5,026	1,22,143	0	0	2	23	25	130	3·5	1	163	3·2	248	4	0
		45	Singhbhum	538,638	455	162	652	1,269	38,127	0	0	...	...	8	189	15·5	18	7	1·9	168	0	0
			Total ...	4,538,644	6,756	3,326	2,928	13,010	3,39,278	0	0	26	36	140	1,904	16·1	44	495	4·1	1,772	2	0
			Grand Total ...	67,625,767	115,762	32,004	19,324	167,090	68,45,738	0	0	1,071	347	2,753	29,964	20·4	789	4,354	3·0	23,878	11	5

D.—Police—*continued.*

4.—Return showing Equipment, Discipline, and General Management of the Force during the year 1896, exclusive of that under the Commissioner of Police, Calcutta.

	Total.
Total sanctioned strength—	
Inspectors	175
Sub-Inspectors	1,231
Head-constables	2,196
Men	20,761
Armament of the force—	
Number provided with firearms	4,281
„ with swords only or swords and batons	2,202
„ with batons only	17,884
Punishments.	
Dismissed—	
Inspectors	...
Sub-Inspectors	11
Head-constables	17
Men	511
Fined, degraded or suspended by their own departmental officers—	
Inspectors	2
Sub-Inspectors	356
Head-constables	538
Men	1,798
Punished judicially by a Magistrate—	
Under Police Act—	
Inspectors	...
Sub-Inspectors	2
Head-constables	3
Men	162
Under sections 330, 331, 348, *Indian Penal Code*—	
Inspectors	...
Sub-Inspectors	2
Head-constables	1
Men	5
Under Chapter IX of the Indian Penal Code—	
Inspectors	...
Sub-Inspectors	2
Head-constables	...
Men	5
Other offences—	
Inspectors	...
Sub-Inspectors	4
Head-constables	10
Men	229
Rewards.	
Number of Police rewarded by—	
(1) Promotion	13
(2) Money	2,185
Education.	
Number of Police who can read and write—	
Inspectors	175
Sub-Inspectors	1,147
Head-constables	1,598
Men	5,589
Number of Police under instruction during the year—	
Inspectors	...
Sub-Inspectors	16
Head-constables	49
Men	108
Number enlisted during the year	2,546
„ of one year's service and under 10 years	12,463
„ of 10 years' service and upwards	9,108
Number who have left the service during the year—	
On pension	260
„ gratuity	13
By resignation without pension or gratuity	774
„ dismissal	534
„ discharge otherwise than stated above	144
„ desertion	66
„ death	520
Percentage in hospital during the year to total strength of force	38·87
Percentage of deaths during the year to total strength of force	2·08

5.—Return showing the Race and Religion or Caste of officers and men employed in the Police during the year 1896, exclusive of the Force under the Commissioner of Police, Calcutta.

RACE.	Total.
Europeans.	
District or Assistant District Superintendents—	
Military or covenanted civil	1
Uncovenanted	52
Subordinate officers—	
On Rs. 100 and upwards	9
Below Rs. 100	2
Constables	9
Eurasians.	
District or Assistant District Superintendents	1
Subordinate officers—	
On Rs. 100 and upwards	9
Below Rs. 100	6
Constables	1
Natives.	
District or Assistant District Superintendents	6
Subordinate officers—	
On Rs. 100 and upwards	157
Below Rs. 100	3,346
Constables	20,578
RELIGION OR CASTE.	
Officers.	
Christians	103
Muhammadans	766
Hindus—	
Brahmans	809
Rajputs	353
Goorkhas	78
Sikhs	20
High caste Sudras	1,027
Low ditto	185
Baidyas	47
Hindus of all other castes	191
Other religions	10
Men.	
Christians	78
Muhammadans	5,552
Hindus—	
Brahmans	3,833
Rajputs	4,663
Goorkhas	266
Sikhs	11
High caste Sudras	2,234
Low ditto	1,925
Hillmen	73
Hindus of all other castes	1,606
Other religions	347
Total of officers and men	24,177

D.—Police—*continued.*

6.—Return showing the Number of Persons Convicted in Cognizable and Non-cognizable Cases during the year 1896 in the several districts in Bengal.

Province.	Commissioners' Divisions.	Names of Districts.	Population.	Number of cognizable cases reported.	Number of persons convicted in cognizable cases.	Number of persons convicted in non-cognizable cases.	Total number of persons convicted in cognizable and non-cognizable cases.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
Bengal ...	Burdwan ...	Burdwan ...	1,391,880	4,399	2,898	1,588	4,486
		Birbhum ...	797,833	2,234	962	558	1,520
		Bankura ...	1,069,668	1,950	1,329	399	1,728
		Midnapore ...	2,631,516	5,502	2,931	1,560	4,491
		Hooghly ...	1,034,296	2,562	1,593	1,044	2,637
		Howrah ...	763,625	6,279	6,313	3,019	9,332
		Total ...	7,688,818	22,926	16,026	8,168	24,194
	Presidency ...	24-Parganas ...	1,892,033	5,212	3,279	1,210	4,489
		Nadia ...	1,644,108	4,131	2,319	1,133	3,452
		Murshidabad ...	1,250,946	2,820	1,762	680	2,442
		Jessore ...	1,888,827	4,048	1,776	3,463	5,239
		Khulna ...	1,177,652	1,673	890	803	1,693
		Total ...	7,853,566	17,884	10,026	7,289	17,315
	Rajshahi ...	Rajshahi ...	1,313,336	2,635	1,011	578	1,589
		Dinajpur ...	1,555,835	3,006	918	626	1,544
		Jalpaiguri ...	681,352	1,339	610	200	810
		Darjeeling ...	223,314	1,573	1,382	770	2,152
		Rangpur ...	2,065,464	2,951	1,052	456	1,508
		Bogra ...	817,494	1,912	502	373	875
		Pabna ...	1,361,223	2,059	822	600	1,422
		Total ...	8,018,018	15,475	6,297	3,603	9,900
	Dacca ...	Dacca ...	2,395,602	5,006	2,973	1,531	4,504
		Mymensingh ...	3,472,186	7,775	2,724	2,692	5,416
		Faridpur ...	1,823,543	4,082	2,824	2,755	5,579
		Backergunge ...	2,153,965	5,773	2,131	1,085	3,216
		Total ...	9,845,296	22,636	10,652	8,063	18,715
	Chittagong ...	Tippera ...	1,782,935	2,649	1,336	2,505	3,841
		Noakhali ...	1,009,693	1,916	517	502	1,019
		Chittagong ...	1,290,167	2,651	1,869	1,325	3,194
		Total ...	4,082,795	7,216	3,722	4,332	8,054
Bihar ...	Patna ...	Patna ...	1,769,004	5,460	3,374	1,427	4,801
		Gaya ...	2,138,331	6,359	3,386	1,518	4,904
		Shahabad ...	2,063,927	3,012	1,332	1,047	2,379
		Saran ...	2,466,065	4,884	1,945	1,871	3,816
		Champaran ...	1,859,465	2,990	1,251	438	1,689
		Muzaffarpur ...	2,712,857	3,617	1,774	923	2,697
		Darbhanga ...	2,801,955	3,734	1,693	594	2,287
		Total ...	15,811,604	30,056	14,755	7,818	22,573
	Bhagalpur ...	Monghyr ...	2,036,021	4,074	1,845	1,387	3,232
		Bhagalpur ...	2,032,696	3,678	1,805	1,792	3,597
		Purnea ...	1,944,658	2,514	966	903	1,869
		Malda ...	814,919	1,065	429	208	637
		Sonthal Parganas ...	1,754,196	4,745	2,402	1,978	4,380
		Total ...	8,582,490	16,076	7,447	6,268	13,715
Orissa ...	Orissa ...	Cuttack ...	1,937,671	2,510	1,660	691	2,351
		Balasore ...	994,625	1,772	1,036	595	1,631
		Puri ...	944,998	2,192	1,176	318	1,494
		Total ...	3,877,294	6,474	3,872	1,604	5,476
Chota Nagpur	Chota Nagpur ...	Hazaribagh ...	1,164,321	2,153	1,092	279	1,371
		Lohardaga ...	1,128,885	1,806	1,023	384	1,407
		Palamau ...	596,770	1,147	552	155	707
		Manbhum ...	1,193,328	2,447	1,441	596	2,037
		Singhbhum ...	545,488	1,137	921	351	1,272
		Total ...	4,628,792	8,690	5,029	1,765	6,794
		Grand Total ...	70,388,673	147,433	77,826	48,910	126,736

D.—

7.—Return of Criminal Cases Cognizable by the Police

Serial number.	Law under which Punishable.	Description of Crime.	Reported to have been committed during the year, whether taken up by Magistrates direct or by the police, and including all false accusations of cognizable crimes.	Number of reported cases in column 4 not investigated under section 157, Criminal Procedure Code.	Reported to have been committed in previous years and brought under enquiry during the year.	Cases pending before the courts from previous year.	Number of cases in columns 4, 6, and 7 decided.	Number of cases in columns 4, 6, and 7 ending in conviction.	Percentage of cases investigated by police to cases reported.	Percentage of cases ending in conviction to cases decided.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11
1	115	Abetment of offence not committed, &c.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	117	Abetting commission of offence by public, &c.	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	118, 119 ...	Concealing design to commit offence, etc.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
		Total ...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Class I.—*Offences against the State, public tranquillity, safety, and justice.*									
2	131 to 136, 138 ...	Offences relating to Army and Navy	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
3	231 to 263, 467 and 471.	Offences relating to coin, stamps, and Government notes ...	122	...	3	7	101	68	96·0	67·3
4	212 to 216 ...	Harbouring an offender ...	13	...	...	...	11	2	100·0	18·1
5	224 to 226 ...	Other offences against public justice	395	1	9	22	324	254	88·5	78·3
6	143 to 153, 157, 158.	Rioting or unlawful assembly ...	2,764	5	45	221	2,091	1,436	76·0	68·6
7	140, 170, 171 ...	Personating public servant or soldier	42	...	...	...	35	27	66·6	77·1
		Total ...	3,336	6	57	250	2,562	1,787	78·2	69·7
	Class II.—*Serious offences against the person.*									
8	302, 303, 396 ...	Murder ... by thugs ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
9		Murder ... „ dacoits ...	10	...	...	...	3	2	90·0	66·6
10		Murder ... „ robbers ...	15	...	4	2	7	6	89·4	85·7
11		Murder ... „ poison ...	22	...	2	1	13	3	95·8	23·0
12		Other murders	392	...	14	82	218	84	95·0	38·5
13	307 ...	Attempts at murder	86	...	2	15	35	25	95·4	71·4
14	304, 308 ...	Culpable homicide	275	...	7	51	187	106	96·1	56·6
15	376 ...	Rape	193	...	3	16	92	48	87·2	52·1
16	377 ...	Unnatural offences	52	...	2	3	25	9	96·3	36·0
17	317, 318 ...	Exposure of infants or concealment of birth	91	...	1	4	42	35	94·5	83·3
18	305, 306, 309 ...	Attempt at, and abetment of, suicide	352	2	5	9	239	207	95·0	86·6
19	329, 331, 333 ...	Grievous hurt for the purpose of extorting property or confession or deterring public servant ...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
20	325, 326, 335 ...	Grievous hurt	1,147	2	24	93	881	666	84·8	75·5
21	328 ...	Administering stupefying drugs to cause hurt	22	...	...	3	5	3	86·3	60·0
22	327, 330, 332* ...	Hurt for purpose of extorting property or confession or deterring public servant	34	...	...	2	22	11	61·7	50·0
23	324 ...	Hurt by dangerous weapon ...	1,608	12	11	69	1,126	449	67·2	39·8
24	363 to 369 ...	Kidnapping or abduction ...	379	...	6	36	214	94	60·2	43·9
25	346 to 348 ...	Wrongful confinement and restraint in secret or for purpose of extortion	108	1	6	8	51	19	67·5	37·2
26	372, 373 ...	Selling, letting, or unlawfully obtaining a minor for prostitution...	9	...	...	1	8	4	77·7	50·0

POLICE—*continued.*

for the year 1896, exclusive of cases in Calcutta.

CASES.											PERSONS.				
Investigated by police.			Number of cases in columns 12 to 14 and of those investigated by police in column 7.						Cases disposed of under section 247, Criminal Procedure Code.				Number arrested or who appeared on other process during the year.		
Of their own motion.	By order of Magistrate on complaint or of his own motion, in which no previous information was given to the police.	By order of Magistrate after police refused to enquire.	*a* Ending in conviction.	*b* Ending in acquittal or discharge.	*c* Pending at close of year before Magistrate or Sessions Court.	Percentage of police cases ending in conviction to police cases investigated.	Percentage of police cases ending in conviction to police cases decided.	Number of cases declared by Magistrate to be false and never to have occurred.	*a* When accused has appeared before a Magistrate.	*b* When accused has not appeared before a Magistrate.	Pending at the end of last year.	Received by transfer.	Arrested by police.	Appearing under order of Magistrate.	Total of columns 23 to 26.
12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25	26	27
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
117	3	...	68	31	12	56·6	68·6	6	...	...	11	...	158	8	177
13	...	...	2	9	...	15·3	18·1	2	...	...	...	...	20	1	21
354	4	...	225	51	24	62·8	81·6	18	...	...	37	...	484	117	638
2,013	122	...	1,187	441	267	55·5	72·9	401	...	3	879	...	8,546	2,421	11,846
28	...	...	19	2	3	64·3	90·4	2	...	...	1	...	30	24	55
2,525	129	...	1,501	534	306	56·5	73·7	429	...	3	928	...	9,238	2,571	12,737
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
9	...	...	2	1	1	22·2	66·6	...	...	...	...	...	58	...	58
17	...	...	6	1	2	35·3	85·7	...	...	...	5	...	14	...	19
23	...	...	3	9	1	13·0	25·0	...	...	...	1	...	25	1	27
385	1	...	84	133	88	21·7	38·7	18	...	...	150	...	669	40	859
84	...	...	20	15	17	23·8	57·1	9	...	...	16	...	73	5	94
271	...	...	105	78	64	38·7	57·3	20	...	...	105	...	434	74	613
160	11	...	46	37	21	26·9	55·4	68	...	...	21	...	130	21	172
50	2	...	9	16	7	17·3	36·0	10	...	...	3	...	37	3	43
86	1	...	34	7	6	39·0	82·9	2	...	...	4	...	62	1	67
341	...	...	205	31	7	60·1	86·8	16	...	...	9	...	269	7	285
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
961	30	2	574	164	100	57·8	77·7	46	...	...	139	...	1,331	304	1,774
18	1	...	3	1	4	58·0	75·0	4	...	...	7	...	17	1	25
18	3	...	11	2	3	52·3	84·6	12	...	...	7	...	28	22	57
1,070	14	5	352	396	47	32·3	47·0	61	3	5	57	...	1,037	597	1,691
194	38	...	76	51	30	32·7	59·8	63	...	...	52	...	337	166	555
72	5	...	11	23	10	14·3	32·3	42	...	...	9	...	79	43	31
7	...	...	3	4	...	42·8	42·8	...	...	...	1	...	9	5	15

D.—

7.—*Return of Criminal Cases Cognizable by the Police*

Serial number.	Law under which Punishable.	Description of Crime.	Reported to have been committed during the year, whether taken up by Magistrates direct or by the police, and including all false accusations of cognizable crimes.	Number of reported cases in column 4 not investigated under section 157, Criminal Procedure Code.	Reported to have been committed in previous years and brought under enquiry during the year.	Cases pending before the courts from previous year.	Number of cases in columns 4, 6, and 7 decided.	Number of cases in columns 4, 6, and 7 ending in conviction.	Percentage of cases investigated by police to cases reported.	Percentage of cases ending in conviction to cases decided.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11
		Class II.—*Serious offences against the person*—concluded.								
27	371 ...	Habitually dealing in slaves ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
28	353, 354, 356, 357	Criminal force to public servant or a woman, or in attempt to commit theft or wrongfully confine ...	1,055	2	11	32	721	403	68·2	55·8
29	304A, 338 ...	Rash or negligent act causing death or grievous hurt	95	...	1	6	67	50	96·6	74·3
		Total ...	5,946	19	99	433	3,956	2,224	77·7	55·9
		Class III.—*Serious offences against person and property or against property only.*								
30	395, 397, 398 ...	Dacoity	371	...	23	21	130	64	88·5	49·2
31	399, 402 ...	Preparation and assembly for dacoity	2	...	...	...	1	...	100·	...
32	394, 397, 398 ...	Robbery with hurt — by poisonous or stupefying drugs...	10	...	...	1	6	4	90·	66·6
		Robbery with hurt — by other means ...	23	...	...	...	10	7	91·3	70·0
33	392, 393 ...	Robbery ... — in dwelling-house	98	...	1	1	25	16	95·	64·0
		Robbery ... — on the highway between sunset and sunrise ...	67	...	...	2	30	17	97·0	56·6
		Robbery ... — other robberies ...	163	...	5	8	76	42	98·0	55·2
34	270, 281, 282, 430 to 433, 435 to 440.	Serious mischief and cognate offences	1,032	5	30	43	275	109	89·7	39·6
35	428, 429 ...	Mischief by killing, poisoning, or maiming any animal ...	867	3	11	26	447	295	82·4	66·
36	454, 455, 457 to 460	Lurking house-trespass or house-breaking with intent to commit an offence or having made preparation for hurt	37,272	7,259	366	167	2,548	1,954	79·4	76·6
37	449 to 452 ...	House-trespass with view to commit an offence, or having made preparation for hurt ...	244	5	5	11	142	102	93·1	71·8
38	412, 413 ...	Receiving stolen property by dacoity or habitually ...	1	...	...	...	...	...	100·	...
39	311, 400, 401 ...	Belonging to gangs of thugs, dacoits, robbers, and thieves ...	5	...	...	3	5	4	100·	80·0
		Total ...	40,155	7,272	441	283	3,695	2,614	80·0	70·6
		Class IV.—*Minor offences against the person.*								
40	341 to 344 ...	Wrongful restraint and confinement	2,609	9	46	103	1,493	369	48·7	24·6
41	336, 337 ...	Rash act causing hurt or endangering life	44	...	...	4	33	20	84·	60·6
42	374 ...	Compulsory labour	1	...	...	...	...	...	100·	...
		Total ...	2,654	9	46	106	1,526	389	49·3	25·4

POLICE—*continued.*

for the year 1896; exclusive of cases in Calcutta—continued.

CASES.											PERSONS.				
Investigated by police.			Number of cases in columns 12 to 14 and of those investigated by police in column 7.			Percentage of police cases ending in conviction to police cases investigated.	Percentage of police cases ending in conviction to police cases decided.	Number of cases declared by Magistrate to be false and never to have occurred.	Cases disposed of under section 247, Criminal Procedure Code.		Pending at the end of last year.	Received by transfer.	Number arrested or who appeared on other process during the year.		Total of columns 23 to 26.
Of their own motion.	By order of Magistrate on complaint or of his own motion, in which no previous information was given to the police.	By order of Magistrate after police refused to enquire.	*a* Ending in conviction.	*b* Ending in acquittal or discharge.	*c* Pending at close of year before Magistrate or Sessions Court.				*a* When accused has appeared before a Magistrate.	*b* When accused has not appeared before a Magistrate.			Arrested by police.	Appearing under order of Magistrate.	
12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25	26	27
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
687	38	2	307	174	50	41·4	63·8	149	...	...	54	...	1,012	423	1,489
92	1	...	48	17	6	51·6	73·7	9	...	...	9	...	114	5	128
4,545	145	9	1,899	1,160	464	40·4	62·0	529	3	5	649	...	5,735	1,718	8,102
348	1	...	64	65	25	18·3	49·6	43	...	...	85	8	983	39	1,115
2	...	...	...	1	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	11	...	11
9	...	...	4	2	1	44·4	66·6	...	...	...	1	...	7	...	8
21	...	...	7	3	2	33·3	70·0	2	...	...	1	...	23	1	25
94	...	...	16	9	3	17·0	64·0	14	...	...	...	...	73	...	73
65	...	...	16	13	3	24·6	55·1	14	...	...	4	...	55	3	62
144	11	...	39	29	14	26·1	57·3	48	...	...	7	...	142	29	178
915	35	3	91	126	48	9·5	41·9	184	...	...	46	...	487	178	711
703	14	5	269	101	52	37·2	72·7	53	...	...	23	...	608	125	756
29,029	52	815	1,944	578	206	6·5	77·0	994	...	...	150	...	4,226	184	4,560
228	3	...	99	38	19	42·8	72·2	38	...	...	9	...	255	75	339
1	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	5	...	15	2	22
5	...	...	2	1	1	40·0	66·6	1	...	...	80	3	28	...	111
31,564	116	823	2,551	966	376	7·8	72·5	1,391	...	...	411	11	6,913	636	7,971
1,169	120	4	217	514	47	16·7	29·6	383	39	65	137	...	1,320	1,287	2,744
34	3	...	20	7	1	54·	74·	...	...	...	3	...	31	11	45
1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
1,204	123	4	237	521	48	17·8	31·2	383	39	65	140	...	1,351	1,298	2,789

D.—

7.—Return of Criminal Cases Cognizable by the Police

Serial number.	Law under which Punishable.	Description of Crime.	Reported to have been committed during the year, whether taken up by Magistrates direct or by the police, and including all false accusations of cognizable crimes.	Number of reported cases in column 4 not investigated under section 157, Criminal Procedure Code.	Reported to have been committed in previous years and brought under enquiry during the year.	Cases pending before the courts from previous year.	Number of cases in columns 4, 6, and 7 decided.	Number of cases in columns 4, 6, and 7 ending in conviction.	Percentage of cases investigated by police to cases reported.	Percentage of cases ending in conviction to cases decided.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11
		Class V.—*Minor offences against property.*								
43	453, 456 ...	Lurking house-trespass or house-breaking	645	33	4	16	399	270	88·1	67·6
44	379 to 382 ...	Theft ... of cattle ...	2,322	5	29	56	1,332	1,050	97·5	78·8
		Theft ... ordinary ...	33,227	4,646	530	795	11,543	8,420	74·1	72·9
45	406 to 408 ...	Criminal breach of trust ...	1,334	1	15	32	760	338	43·8	44·4
46	411, 414 ...	Receiving stolen property ...	2,063	2	27	83	1,932	1,704	98·0	88·2
47	447, 448 ...	Criminal or house-trespass ...	10,227	64	61	304	6,895	2,223	24·5	32·2
48	461, 462 ...	Breaking closed receptacle ...	165	33	1	...	19	12	75·9	63·1
		Total ...	49,983	4,784	667	1,286	22,880	14,017	65·5	61·2
		Class VI.—*Other offences not specified above.*								
49	295 to 297 ...	Offences against religion ...	33	...	...	3	29	15	57·5	51·7
50	Chapter VIII (B), C. P. C., and Act IX of 1874.	Vagrancy and bad character ...	3,950	...	25	227	3,751	2,936	96·3	78·2
51	Cognizable offences under the Act specified.	Offences against Gambling Act ...	184	...	...	...	176	160	98·2	99·9
52		——— Excise Laws... ...	2,593	...	8	23	2,534	2,383	53·7	94·0
53		——— Opium Act	497	...	1	13	484	412	47·1	85·1
54		——— Railway Laws ...	217	...	1	1	164	149	93·5	90·8
55		——— Salt and Custom Laws ...	373	...	...	1	355	352	99·0	99·1
56		——— Arms Act	2,225	...	4	16	2,172	2,089	60·7	96·1
57	269, 277, 279, 280, 283, 285, 286, 289, 291 to 294, section 34 of Act V of 1861, and any other municipal or local laws.	Public and local nuisances ...	33,353	...	31	72	33,232	31,606	97·9	95·1
58	Other special and local laws cognizable by police.	.....	1,933	9	11	30	1,800	1,531	80·3	85·0
		Total ...	45,358	9	81	386	44,697	41,633	92·0	93·1
		Grand Total ...	147,433	12,099	1,391	2,745	79,316	62,664	78·0	79·0

POLICE—*continued.*

for the year 1896, exclusive of cases in Calcutta—continued.

CASES.												PERSONS.			
Investigated by police.			Number of cases in columns 12 to 14 and of those investigated by police in column 7.			Percentage of police cases ending in conviction to police cases investigated.	Percentage of police cases ending in conviction to police cases decided.	Number of cases declared by Magistrate to be false and never to have occurred.	Cases disposed of under section 247, Criminal Procedure Code.		Pending at the end of last year.	Received by transfer.	Number arrested or who appeared on other process during the year.		Total of columns 23 to 26.
Of their own motion.	By order of Magistrate on complaint or of his own motion, in which no previous information was given to the police.	By order of Magistrate after police refused to enquire.	*a* Ending in conviction.	*b* Ending in acquittal or discharge.	*c* Pending at close of year before Magistrate or Sessions Court.				*a* When accused has appeared before a Magistrate.	*b* When accused has not appeared before a Magistrate.			Arrested by police.	Appearing under order of Magistrate.	
12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25	26	27
563	8	1	264	112	26	46·1	70·2	68	...	...	14	...	501	54	569
2,250	39	3	1,043	281	79	45·5	78·7	233	...	...	66	...	1,971	161	2,198
24,256	415	350	7,530	1,683	766	30·0	81·7	2,893	...	...	1,009	11	14,323	4,998	20,341
531	58	2	227	74	34	38·4	75·4	159	1	...	30	...	429	640	1,099
2,034	14	1	1,690	221	72	82·4	88·4	89	...	...	141	4	3,210	166	3,521
2,411	106	8	1,013	793	61	40·1	56·0	573	372	608	287	...	2,859	7,470	10,616
123	1	2	12	6	1	9·5	66·6	12	...	...	...	...	28	1	29
32,168	641	367	11,779	3,170	1,039	35·5	78·7	4,032	373	608	1,547	15	23,321	13,490	38,373
18	1	...	10	6	1	52·6	62·5	4	...	...	6	...	27	20	53
3,760	69	...	2,816	770	365	73·5	78·5	...	...	...	170	1	2,170	1,719	4,060
182	...	...	160	16	4	87·9	99·9	2	...	...	2	...	933	6	941
1,393	4	...	1,286	76	10	92·0	94·4	41	...	...	31	...	1,577	1,304	2,912
235	...	...	195	29	6	83·0	87·0	14	...	...	21	...	304	293	618
204	...	...	139	14	1	68·1	90·8	7	...	...	3	...	222	18	243
370	...	...	349	3	5	94·3	99·1	...	...	...	1	...	374	4	379
1,203	151	...	1,284	46	13	94·8	96·5	9	...	...	22	...	1,399	916	2,337
32,590	103	...	31,033	1,540	72	94·9	95·2	24	24	15	87	...	34,161	838	35,086
1,542	20	...	1,340	148	12	85·7	90·0	26	4	8	90	...	2,067	617	2,774
41,497	348	...	38,612	2,648	489	92·2	93·5	127	28	23	433	1	43,234	5,735	49,403
113,503	1,502	1,203	56,597	8,009	2,722	48·6	87·4	6,891	443	704	4,108	27	89,792	25,448	119,375

D.—

7.—Return of Criminal Cases Cognizable by the Police

PER

Serial number.	Law under which Punishable.	Description of Crime.	Died, escaped, or transferred without being brought before a Magistrate for trial.	Released without being brought before a Magistrate.	Percentage of persons released in police cases without being brought before a Magistrate to persons arrested by police.	Number actually brought before a Magistrate for trial.	Acquitted or discharged after appearance before a Magistrate.		Finally convicted (including persons ordered to give security for good conduct).	
							By Magistrate.	By Sessions or High Court.	By Magistrate.	By Sessions or High Court.
			28	29	30	31	32	33	34	35
1	115	Abetment of offence not committed, &c.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	117	Abetting commission of offence by public, &c.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	118, 119	Concealing design to commit offence, &c.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
		Total ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
		CLASS I.—*Offences against the State, public tranquillity, safety, and justice.*								
2	131 to 136, 138 ...	Offences relating to Army and Navy	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
3	231 to 263, 467 and 471.	Offences relating to coin, stamps, and Government notes	...	13	8·2	163	65	8	64	9
4	212 to 216 ...	Harbouring an offender	...	1	5·	20	18	...	2	...
5	224 to 226 ...	Other offences against public justice	2	8	1·6	628	206	1	388	...
6	143 to 153, 157, 158	Rioting or unlawful assembly ...	18	348	4·0	11,453	3,863	113	6,122	196
7	140, 170, 171 ...	Personating public servant or soldier	...	...	...	55	12	...	37	1
		Total ...	20	370	4·0	12,319	4,164	122	6,613	206
		CLASS II.—*Serious offences against the person.*								
8	302, 303, 396 ...	Murder ... by thugs	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
9		Murder ... „ dacoits	...	8	13·8	50	3	13	...	24
10		Murder ... „ robbers ...	...	2	14·3	17	1	3	...	11
11		Murder ... „ poison	...	5	20·0	22	4	13	...	3
12		Other murders	2	133	19·8	714	126	254	...	108
13	307	Attempts at murder	...	10	13·7	84	20	12	...	21
14	304, 308	Culpable homicide	...	40	9·2	570	77	181	1	197
15	376	Rape	...	14	10·7	158	39	24	6	64
16	377	Unnatural offences	...	8	21·6	35	13	7	1	9
17	317, 318	Exposure of infants or concealment of birth	1	5	8·0	61	13	4	20	18
18	305, 306, 309 ...	Attempt at, and abetment of, suicide	3	6	2·2	276	55	...	204	5
19	329, 331, 333 ...	Grievous hurt for the purpose of extorting property or confession or deterring public servant ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
20	325, 326, 335 ...	Grievous hurt	1	56	4·2	1,714	477	38	877	113
21	328	Administering stupefying drugs to cause hurt	...	6	35·3	19	7	5	...	4
22	327, 330, 332 ...	Hurt for purpose of extorting property or confession or deterring public servant	...	1	3·5	56	13	18	6	15
23	324	Hurt by dangerous weapon ...	2	41	3·9	1,647	963	1	570	12
24	363 to 369 ...	Kidnapping or abduction	2	29	8·6	523	248	32	129	56
25	346 to 348 ...	Wrongful confinement and restraint in secret or for purpose of extortion	...	1	1·2	130	70	...	39	...
26	372, 373	Selling, letting, or unlawfully obtaining a minor for prostitution...	...	...	...	15	7	1	7	...

POLICE—*continued.*

for the year 1896, exclusive of cases in Calcutta—continued.

SONS—								PROPERTY.					
Number of persons shown in columns 34 and 35 who were sent up by the police.	Percentage of persons convicted in police cases to persons arrested by police.	Percentage of persons convicted in police cases to persons sent up for trial.	Otherwise disposed of, *e.g.*, died, transferred, admitted as approvers, &c., after commencement of trial.	Number pending at end of year.				Number of cases in which property was stolen.	Number of cases in which property was recovered.	Percentage of cases in which property was recovered to cases in which property was lost.	Amount of property stolen.	Amount of property recovered.	Percentage of value of property recovered to value of property lost.
				Before appearance before a Magistrate.		Under trial before Magistrate.	Committed to Sessions.						
				In custody of police.	On bail.								
36	37	38	39	40	41	42	43	44	45	46	47	48	49
											Rs.	Rs.	
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
70	44·3	45·1	...	1	...	8	9	...	...	...	...	...	...
2	10·0	10·5	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
320	66·1	62·6	3	...	...	30	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
5,026	58·8	55·6	17	...	27	1,135	7	...	...	...	...	...	...
18	60·0	58·0	2	...	...	3	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
5,436	58·8	55·7	22	1	27	1,176	16	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
24	41·3	48·0	3	...	...	...	7	5	3	75·0	2,247	73	35·7
5	35·6	29·4	...	...	...	1	1	7	3	42·8	817	418	51·1
3	12·0	14·2	...	...	...	1	1	1	1	100·0	20	12	60·0
107	16·0	15·8	15	2	8	87	124	2	2	100·0	22	12	54·5
21	28·7	26·5	1	...	...	11	19	...	...	...	...	...	...
170	39·1	34·2	5	...	3	33	76	...	...	...	...	...	...
65	50·0	47·4	...	...	...	9	16	...	...	...	...	...	...
10	27·0	31·2	...	...	...	1	4	...	...	...	...	...	...
37	59·6	61·6	1	...	...	4	1	...	...	...	...	...	...
204	75·8	75·8	4	...	...	8	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
807	60·0	57·2	4	...	3	198	7	...	...	...	...	...	...
4	23·5	22·2	...	...	...	3	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
19	67·8	55·8	...	...	...	1	3	...	...	...	...	...	...
432	41·6	40·2	1	...	1	100	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
152	45·1	42·5	3	...	1	35	20	...	...	...	...	...	...
20	25·3	23·0	...	...	...	21	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
3	33·3	30·0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...

D.—

7.—Return of Criminal Cases Cognizable by the Police

Serial number.	Law under which Punishable.	Description of Crime.	Died, escaped, or transferred without being brought before a Magistrate for trial.	Released without being brought before a Magistrate.	Percentage of persons released in police cases without being brought before a Magistrate to persons arrested by police.	Number actually brought before a Magistrate for trial.	Acquitted or discharged after appearance before a Magistrate.		Finally convicted (including persons ordered to give security for good conduct).	
							By Magistrate.	By Sessions or High Court.	By Magistrate.	By Sessions or High Court.
			28	29	30	31	32	33	34	35
		Class II—*Serious offences against the person*—concluded.								
27	371	Habitually dealing in slaves ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
28	353, 354, 356, 357	Criminal force to public servant or a woman, or in attempt to commit theft or wrongfully confine ...	1	36	3·5	1,451	669	...	662	4
29	304A, 338... ...	Rash or negligent act causing death or grievous hurt	...	15	13·1	113	36	1	64	2
		Total ...	12	416	7·2	7,655	2,841	607	2,586	666
		Class III.—*Serious offences against person and property or against property only.*								
30	395, 397, 398 ...	Dacoity	2	282	28·6	818	184	234	22	263
31	399. 402	Preparation and assembly for dacoity	...	...	...	11	4	1	...	...
32	394, 397, 398 ...	Robbery with hurt { by poisonous or stupefying drugs ...	...	1	14·2	7	...	2	1	3
		Robbery with hurt { by other means ...	...	4	17·3	21	4	2	12	...
33	392, 393	Robbery ... { in dwelling-house ...	...	21	28·7	52	23	...	17	8
		Robbery ... { on the highway between sunset and sunrise	1	3	5·4	58	25	...	29	2
		Robbery ... { other robberies ...	...	21	14·7	156	71	2	56	6
34	270, 281, 282, 430 to 433, 435 to 440.	Serious mischief and cognate offences	...	85	17·3	625	295	65	171	30
35	428, 429	Mischief by killing, poisoning, or maiming any animal	...	34	13·9	720	285	2	368	3
36	454, 455, 457 to 460.	Lurking house-trespass or house-breaking with intent to commit an offence, or having made preparation for hurt... ...	10	622	14·7	3,918	1,103	52	2,431	110
37	449 to 452 ...	House-trespass with view to commit an offence or having made preparation for hurt	...	17	6·6	321	127	11	149	2
38	412, 413	Receiving stolen property by dacoity or habitually	...	...	...	22	10	4	...	6
39	311, 400, 401 ...	Belonging to gangs of thugs, dacoits, robbers, and thieves ...	...	...	...	111	6	7	...	83
		Total ...	13	1,090	15·7	6,840	2,137	382	3,256	516
		Class IV.—*Minor offences against the person.*								
40	341 to 344 ...	Wrongful restraint and confinement	6	64	4·8	2,659	1,933	2	634	3
41	336, 337	Rash act causing hurt or endangering life...	...	4	12·9	41	19	...	22	...
42	374	Compulsory labour...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
		Total ...	6	68	5·0	2,700	1,952	2	656	3

POLICE—*continued.*

for the year 1896, exclusive of cases in Calcutta—continued.

SONS—								PROPERTY.					
Number of persons shown in columns 34 and 35 who were sent up by the police.	Percentage of persons convicted in police cases to persons arrested by police.	Percentage of persons convicted in police cases to persons sent up for trial.	Otherwise disposed of, *e.g.*, died, transferred, admitted as approvers, &c., after commencement of trial.	Number pending at end of year.				Number of cases in which property was stolen.	Number of cases in which property was recovered.	Percentage of cases in which property was recovered to cases in which property was lost.	Amount of property stolen.	Amount of property recovered.	Percentage of value of property recovered to value of property lost.
				Before appearance before a Magistrate.		Under trial before Magistrate.	Committed to Sessions.						
				In custody of police.	On bail.								
36	37	38	39	40	41	42	43	44	45	46	47	48	49
											Rs.	Rs.	
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
502	49·6	48·8	1	...	1	135	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
61	53·5	56·4	...	...	...	9	1	...	...	...	...	...	...
2,646	46·1	44·5	38	2	17	637	280	15	9	60·0	3,106	515	16·5
273	27·7	35·0	11	...	13	43	61	287	111	38·6	1,64,706	15,525	9·4
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	6	...	...	...	...	...	...
4	57·1	57·1	...	...	...	1	...	6	4	66·6	6,777	5,236	77·2
12	52·1	60·0	...	...	...	...	3	13	5	38·4	1,157	24	2·0
25	34·2	48·0	...	...	...	4	...	63	19	30·1	8,325	1,382	16·6
29	52·7	52·7	...	...	...	2	...	46	22	48·0	7,904	375	4·7
52	36·6	40·9	1	1	...	20	...	98	37	37·7	5,238	776	14·7
144	29·5	32·2	1	...	1	50	13	...	...	...	...	...	...
321	52·7	53·9	3	...	2	59	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
2,478	58·6	66·3	22	...	10	181	19	21,604	3,852	17·3	8,36,019	71,355	8·5
129	50·6	52·5	2	...	1	29	1	12	11	91·7	460	306	66·5
6	40·0	30·0	...	...	...	1	1	1	1	100·0	66	45	6·8
83	...	...	9	...	...	5	1	...	...	...	...	...	...
3,556	51·3	57·3	49	1	27	395	105	22,130	4,062	18·3	10,30,652	95,024	9·2
399	30·2	29·0	2	...	15	85	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
19	61·2	63·3	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
418	30·9	29·8	2	...	15	85	...	...	...	...	...	...	...

D.—

7.—Return of Criminal Cases Cognizable by the Police

Serial number.	Law under which Punishable.	Description of Crime.	Died, escaped, or transferred without being brought before a Magistrate for trial.	Released without being brought before a Magistrate.	Percentage of persons released in police cases without being brought before a Magistrate to persons arrested by police.	Number actually brought before a Magistrate for trial.	Acquitted or discharged after appearance before a Magistrate.		Finally convicted (including persons ordered to give security for good conduct).	
							By Magistrate.	By Sessions or High Court.	By Magistrate.	By Sessions or High Court.
			28	29	30	31	32	33	34	35
		Class V.—*Minor offences against property.*								
43	453, 456	Lurking house-trespass or house-breaking	...	32	6·3	535	182	...	324	2
44	379 to 382 ...	Theft ... ... of cattle ...	...	111	5·6	2,083	646	...	1,305	27
		... ordinary ...	17	1,205	8·4	19,089	6,935	29	10,703	138
45	406 to 408 ...	Criminal breach of trust	3	29	6·7	1,067	645	1	355	5
46	411, 414	Receiving stolen property... ...	1	102	3·1	3,413	781	18	2,438	55
47	447, 448	Criminal or house-trespass ...	2	117	4·0	10,496	6,992	...	3,212	...
48	461, 462	Breaking closed receptacle ...	...	1	3·5	27	9	...	12	...
		Total ...	23	1,597	6·8	36,710	16,190	48	18,349	227
		Class VI.—*Other offences not specified above.*								
49	295 to 297 ...	Offences against religion	...	2	7·4	51	26	...	23	...
50	Chapter VIII (B), C. P. C., and Act IX of 1874.	Vagrancy and bad character ...	...	...	...	4,060	820	...	2,960	...
51	Cognizable offences under the Act specified.	Offences against Gambling Act ...	...	16	1·7	925	197	...	716	...
52		———Excise Laws	2	9	·5	2,901	271	...	2,597	...
53		———Opium Act	1	7	2·3	610	116	...	478	...
54		———Railway Laws	...	3	1·3	240	25	1	208	2
55		———Salt and Custom Laws ...	...	...	...	379	8	...	366	...
56		———Arms Act	...	1	·07	2,336	189	...	2,131	...
57	269, 277, 279, 280, 283, 285, 286, 289, 291 to 294, section 34 of Act V of 1861, and any other municipal or local laws.	Public and local nuisances ...	33	30	·08	35,018	1,843	...	33,114	1
58	Other special and local laws cognizable by police.	.....	3	31	1·5	2,740	519	...	2,150	2
		Total ...	39	99	·2	49,260	4,044	1	44,743	5
		Grand Total ...	113	3,640	4·0	115,484	31,328	1,162	76,203	1,623

POLICE—*continued.*

for the year 1896, exclusive of cases in Calcutta—concluded.

SONS—								PROPERTY.					
Number of persons shown in columns 34 and 35 who were sent up by the police.	Percentage of persons convicted in police cases to persons arrested by police.	Percentage of persons convicted in police cases to persons sent up for trial.	Otherwise disposed of, *e.g.*, died, transferred, admitted as approvers, &c., after commencement of trial.	Number pending at end of year.				Number of cases in which property was stolen.	Number of cases in which property was recovered.	Percentage of cases in which property was recovered to cases in which property was lost.	Amount of property stolen.	Amount of property recovered.	Percentage of value of property recovered to value of property lost.
				Before appearance before a Magistrate.		Under trial before Magistrate.	Committed to Sessions.						
				In custody of police.	On bail.								
36	37	38	39	40	41	42	43	44	45	46	47	48	49
											Rs.	Rs.	
303	64·7	62·9	3	...	2	23	1	11	7	63·6	41	12	29·2
1,270	64·4	66·0	7	1	3	95	3	2,018	1,309	64·8	45,044	29,982	66·5
9,186	64·1	65·1	31	13	17	1,200	53	26,435	9,005	34·0	4,86,995	1,00,694	20·6
238	55·4	55·7	1	...	...	60	...	602	213	35·3	54,337	11,243	20·6
2,411	75·1	74·2	6	...	5	99	16	1,938	1,910	98·5	98,366	58,171	59·1
1,433	50·1	47·3	6	...	1	286	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
12	42·8	46·1	...	1	...	6	...	94	12	12·7	1,434	218	15·2
14,853	63·6	63·9	54	15	28	1,769	73	31,098	12,456	40·0	6,86,217	2,00,320	29·1
16	59·2	51·6	...	...	...	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
1,685	77·6	72·0	13	...	...	267	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
706	75·6	76·8	...	....	...	12	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
1,407	89·2	88·1	1	...	...	32	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
236	77·6	74·4	4	...	...	12	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
193	86·8	86·8	4	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
363	97·0	96·8	...	...	...	5	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
1,275	91·0	89·8	1	...	...	15	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
32,391	94·8	94·7	2	...	5	58	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
1,741	84·2	82·0	...	...	...	39	...	1	...	...	30	...	...
40,013	92·5	91·9	25	...	5	442	...	1	...	...	30	...	...
66,922	74·5	74·3	190	19	119	4,504	474	53,244	16,527	31·0	17,20,005	2,95,859	17·2

D.—

7a.—Return of Criminal Cases Cognizable by the Police

Serial number.	Law under which punishable.	Description of Crime.	Cases.										
			Average number reported during five preceding years.	Reported to have been committed during the year.	Number of cases not enquired into under section 157 of the Criminal Procedure Code.	Reported to have been committed in previous years and brought under enquiry during the year.	Investigated by police.			Number of cases in columns 6 to 8 in which conviction was obtained.	Number of cases declared by Magistrate to be false and never to have occurred.	Pending at end of last year.	Received by transfer.
							By police of their own motion.	By order of the Magistrate on complaint, or of his own motion in which no previous information was given to the police.	By order of the Magistrate after the police had refused to enquire.				
1	2	3	3a	4	4a	5	6	7	8	9	9a	10	10a
		Offences under the Penal Code.											
1	115	Abetment of offence not committed, &c.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	117	Abetting commission of offence by public, &c.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	118, 119 ...	Concealing design to commit offence.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
		Total ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
		Class I.—*Offences against the State, public tranquillity, safety, and justice.*											
2	131 to 136, 138 ...	Offences relating to Army and Navy.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
3	231 to 259, 260 to 263, 467 and 471.	Offences relating to coin, stamps, and Government notes.	10	15	...	...	15	...	...	14	...	...	...
4	212, 216 ...	Harbouring an offender ...	...	1	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...
5	224 to 226 ...	Other offences against public justice.	13	19	...	...	18	...	...	13	...	...	...
6	143 to 153, 157, 158	Rioting or unlawful assembly	20	24	...	...	6	1	...	5	...	...	...
7	140, 170, 171 ...	Personating public servant or soldier.	3	2	...	...	2	...	...	2	...	...	...
		Total ...	46	61	...	...	42	1	...	34	...	...	...
		Class II.—*Serious offences against the person.*											
8	302, 303, 396 ...	Murder by... thugs ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
9		Murder by... dacoits ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
10		Murder by... robbers ...	...	2	...	...	2	...	...	1	...	...	...
11		Murder by... poison ...	1	1	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...
12		Other murders	12	3	...	...	3	...	...	3	...	1	...
13	307	Attempts at murder ...	2	3	...	...	3	...	...	2	...	...	...
14	304, 308 ...	Culpable homicide ...	4	6	...	...	6	...	...	1	...	...	...
15	376	Rape	2	3	...	...	2	1	...	1	...	...	...
16	377	Unnatural offences ...	2	4	...	...	4	...	...	...	...	...	...
17	317, 318 ...	Exposure of infants or concealment of birth.	1	1	...	...	1	...	...	1	...	...	...
18	305, 306, 309 ...	Attempts at, and abetment of, suicide.	12	5	...	...	6	...	...	5	...	2	...
19	329, 331, 333 ...	Grievous hurt for the purpose of extorting property or confession.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
20	325, 326, 335 ...	Grievous hurt	44	58	...	...	55	1	...	30	...	...	...
21	328	Administering stupefying drugs to cause hurt.	3	2	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...
22	327, 330, 332 ...	Hurt for purpose of extorting property or confession.	2	2	...	...	2	...	...	2	...	...	...
23	324	Hurt by dangerous weapon ...	52	109	...	...	75	2	...	44	...	3	...
24	363 to 369 ...	Kidnapping or abduction ...	28	57	...	...	22	1	...	12	...	10	...
25	346 to 348 ...	Wrongful confinement and restraint in secret for purposes of extortion.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...

POLICE—*continued.*

in Calcutta and the Suburbs during 1896.

PERSONS.														PROPERTY.			
Number arrested or appeared on other process during the year.		Total.	Died, escaped, or transferred before trial.	Released without being brought before a Magistrate.	Number who actually appeared before a Magistrate.	Acquitted or discharged after appearance before a Magistrate.		Finally convicted (including persons ordered to give security for good conduct).		Otherwise disposed of, *e.g.*, died, transferred, &c., after commencement of trial.	Number pending at end of year.			Number of cases in which property was stolen.	Number of cases in which property was recovered.	Amount of property stolen.	Amount of property recovered.
By police.	By order of Magistrate.					By Magistrate.	By Sessions or High Court.	By Magistrate.	By Sessions or High Court.		Before being put on trial. In custody of police.	Before being put on trial. On bail.	Under trial before Magistrate.	Committed to sessions.				
11	12	13	13*a*	14	15	16	17	*a* 18 *b*		19	20	21	22	23	24	25	26	27
																	Rs. A.	Rs. A.
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
15	...	15	...	...	15	...	...	14	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...
1	...	1	...	...	1	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
23	6	29	...	3	26	4	...	22	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
37	18	55	...	1	54	18	...	36	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
2	...	2	...	...	2	...	...	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
78	24	102	...	4	98	23	...	74	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
1	...	1	...	...	1	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	1	1	20 0	62 0
2	...	2	...	...	2	1	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
3	...	4	...	...	4	...	...	...	3	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
3	...	3	...	...	3	...	...	...	2	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...
10	...	10	...	...	10	3	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	6	...	...	...	...
2	1	3	...	...	3	1	...	...	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
4	...	4	...	3	1	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
1	...	1	...	...	1	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
5	...	7	...	...	7	1	...	5	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
62	6	68	...	9	59	22	...	33	4	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	3	3	...	...	3	3	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
4	...	4	...	...	4	...	...	4	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
85	26	114	...	12	102	52	...	50	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
27	42	79	1	...	78	58	...	14	6	...	...	...	...	...	6	4	956 0	840 0
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...

D.—

7a.—Return of Criminal Cases Cognizable by the Police

Serial number.	Law under which Punishable.	Description of Crime.	Cases.										
			Average number reported during five preceding years.	Reported to have been committed during the year.	Number of cases not enquired into under section 157 of the Criminal Procedure Code.	Reported to have been committed in previous years and brought under enquiry during the year.	Investigated by police.			Number of cases in columns 6 to 8 in which conviction was obtained.	Number of cases declared by Magistrate to be false and never to have occurred.	Pending at end of last year.	Received by transfer.
							By police of their own motion.	By order of the Magistrate on complaint, or of his own motion in which no previous information was given to the police.	By order of the Magistrate after the police had refused to enquire.				
1	2	3	3a	4	4a	5	6	7	8	9	9a	10	10a
		Class II.—*Serious offences against the person*—concluded.											
26	372, 373 ...	Selling, letting, or unlawfully obtaining a woman for prostitution.	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
27	371 ...	Habitually dealing in slaves...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
28	353, 354, 356, 357	Criminal force to public servant or woman, or an attempt to commit theft or wrongfully confine.	71	96	...	...	78	2	...	57	1	1	...
29	304A, 338 ...	Rash or negligent act causing death or grievous hurt.	7	9	...	...	7	...	...	5	...	...	...
		Total ...	244	361	...	...	268	7	...	164	1	17	...
		Class III.—*Serious offences against person and property, or against property only.*											
30	395, 397, 398 ...	Dacoity	...	1	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...
31	399, 402 ...	Preparation and assembly for dacoity.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
32	394, 397, 398 ...	Robbery with hurt — by poisonous or stupefying drugs.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
		Robbery with hurt — by other means...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
33	92, 393 ...	Robbery — in dwelling-house	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
		Robbery — on the highway between sunset and sunrise.	1	1	...	...	1	...	...	1	...	...	...
		Robbery — other robberies...	3	4	...	...	4	...	...	3	...	...	...
34	270, 281, 282, 428 to 433, 435 to 440.	Serious mischief and cognate offences.	6	10	...	...	7	...	...	2	...	...	...
35	454, 455, 457 to 460	Lurking house-trespass or house-breaking with intent to commit an offence, or having made preparation for hurt.	197	258	...	...	257	...	...	160	3	2	...
36	449 to 452 ...	House-trespass with a view to commit an offence, or having made preparation for hurt.	19	32	...	...	29	...	...	14	...	2	...
37	412, 413 ...	Receiving stolen property by dacoity or habitually.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
		Total ...	226	306	...	...	299	...	...	180	3	4	...
		Class IV.—*Minor offences against the person.*											
38	341 to 344 ...	Wrongful restraint and confinement.	65	111	...	...	29	3	...	19	...	...	...
39	336, 337 ...	Rash act causing hurt or endangering life.	19	178	...	...	141	...	...	134	...	...	...
40	374 ...	Compulsory labour ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
		Total ...	84	289	...	...	170	3	...	153	...	...	...

POLICE—*continued.*

in Calcutta and the Suburbs during 1896—continued.

PERSONS.															PROPERTY.			
Number arrested or appeared on other process during the year.		Total.	Died, escaped, or transferred before trial.	Released without being brought before a Magistrate.	Number who actually appeared before a Magistrate.	Acquitted or discharged after appearance before a Magistrate.		Finally convicted (including persons ordered to give security for good conduct).		Otherwise disposed of, *e.g.*, died, transferred, &c., after commencement of trial.	Number pending at end of year.				Number of cases in which property was stolen.	Number of cases in which property was recovered.	Amount of property stolen.	Amount of property recovered.
By police.	By order of Magistrate.					By Magistrate.	By Sessions or High Court.	By Magistrate.	By Sessions or High Court.		Before being put on trial. In custody of police.	Before being put on trial. On bail.	Under trial before Magistrate.	Committed to sessions.				
11	12	13	13*a*	14	15	16	17	*a* 18 *b*		19	20	21	22	23	24	25	26	27
																	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A.
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
131	20	152	...	8	144	50	...	93	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
7	...	7	...	...	7	2	...	5	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
347	98	462	1	32	429	194	1	205	20	1	...	...	1	7	7	5	1,036 0 0	902 0
3	...	3	3	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
1	...	1	...	...	1	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	10 3 0	...
9	...	9	...	...	9	3	...	2	4	...	...	...	...	...	4	4	682 8 0	669 8
6	4	10	...	4	6	4	...	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
238	2	242	...	21	221	22	...	189	2	4	...	...	1	3	234	196	1,53,148 10 6	94,402 4
41	...	43	...	3	40	15	...	19	...	...	...	...	6	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
298	6	308	3	28	277	44	...	213	6	4	...	...	7	3	239	200	1,53,841 5 6	95,071 12
49	59	108	...	4	104	55	...	48	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
182	14	196	6	1	189	13	...	176	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
231	73	304	6	5	293	68	...	224	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...

D.—

7a.—Return of Criminal Cases Cognizable by the Police

Serial number.	Law under which Punishable.	Description of Crime.	Cases.										
			Average number reported during five preceding years.	Reported to have been committed during the year.	Number of cases not enquired into under section 157 of the Criminal Procedure Code.	Reported to have been committed in previous years and brought under enquiry during the year.	Investigated by police.			Number of cases in columns 6 to 8 in which conviction was obtained.	Number of cases declared by Magistrate to be false and never to have occurred.	Pending at end of last year.	Received by transfer.
							By police of their own motion.	By order of the Magistrate on complaint, or of his own motion in which no previous information was given to the police.	By order of the Magistrate after the police had refused to enquire.				
1	2	3	3a	4	4a	5	6	7	8	9	9a	10	10a
		Class V.—*Minor offences against property.*											
41	453, 456 ...	Lurking house-trespass or house-breaking.	6	13	...	...	13	...	...	7	...	...	...
42	379 to 382 ...	Theft { of cattle ... / ordinary ...	21	39	...	...	39	...	...	35	...	...	...
43	406 to 408 ...	Criminal breach of trust ...	1,908	2,343	175	...	2,007	24	...	1,284	26	12	...
44	411, 414 ...	Receiving stolen property ...	417	588	12	...	196	14	...	106	1	11	...
45	447, 448 ...	Criminal or house-trespass ...	74	92	...	...	86	...	...	52	1	4	...
46	461, 462 ...	Breaking closed receptacle ...	349	647	...	...	59	12	...	38	1	9	...
		Total ...	1	4	...	...	4	...	...	3	...	...	...
			2,776	3,726	187	...	2,404	50	...	1,525	29	36	...
		Class VI.—*Other offences not specified above.*											
47	311, 400, 401 ...	Belonging to gang of thugs, dacoits, robbers, and thieves.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
48	Chapter VIII, C. P. C.	Vagrancy and bad character...	7	85	...	...	83	...	...	50	...	...	...
49	295 to 297 ...	Offences against religion ...	1	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
50	Cognizable offences under the Act in—	Gambling Act, II (B.C.) of 1867, sections 7, 11.	259	258	...	...	257	...	...	241	...	...	...
51		Excise Act { Excise Act, VII (B.C). of 1878.	148	89	...	...	89	...	...	85	1	1	...
52		Excise Act { Opium Act, I of 1878.	51	187	...	...	187	...	...	181	...	...	...
53		Railway Laws	14	9	...	...	15	...	...	14	...	...	...
54		Salt and Customs Laws ...	4	7	...	...	8	...	...	7	...	2	...
55		Registration Act, III of 1877	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
56	269, 270, 277, 279 to 283, 285, 286, 289, 291 to 294 of I. P. C. and Municipal Act.	Public and local nuisances ...	4,329	3,372	...	...	2,962	...	...	2,837	...	1	...
		Total ...	4,813	4,008	...	...	3,601	...	...	3,415	1	4	...
57	Act IV (B.C.) of 1866, and amendment Act II (B.C.) of 1886. Sections 12, 14, 15, 20.	Offences by police officers ...	2	2	...	...	1	...	...	1	...	...	...
58	Sections 44, 45	Owning, keeping, or being employed or found gambling in a gaming house.	3	17	...	...	17	...	...	15	...	...	...
59	Section 32 ...	Lurking with intent to commit any criminal act.	18	47	...	...	47	...	...	35	...	...	...
60	Section 33 ...	Taking liquor into the Fort, &c.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
61	Section 34 ...	Taking liquor or drugs into jail.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
62	Section 35 ...	Keeping unlicensed boarding-house, &c.	53	40	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
63	Section 40 ...	Breach of police license ...	3	9	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
64	Section 42 ...	Harbouring deserters from merchantmen.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
65	Sections 66, 68, 68a, 70.	Miscellaneous offences in the streets.	8,989	9,888	...	...	8,804	...	...	8,362	...	...	...
66	.....	Other offences under Police Act	328	3,000	...	...	2,997	...	...	2,987	...	...	...

POLICE—*continued.*

in Calcutta and the Suburbs during 1896—continued.

PERSONS.															PROPERTY.			
Number arrested or appeared on other process during the year.			Died, escaped, or transferred before trial.	Released without being brought before a Magistrate.	Number who actually appeared before a Magistrate.	Acquitted or discharged after appearance before a Magistrate.		Finally convicted (including persons ordered to give security for good conduct).		Otherwise disposed of, *e.g.*, died, transferred, &c., after commencement of trial.	Number pending at end of year.				Number of cases in which property was stolen.	Number of cases in which property was recovered.	Amount of property stolen.	Amount of property recovered.
By police.	By order of Magistrate.	Total.				By Magistrate.	By Sessions or High Court.	By Magistrate.	By Sessions or High Court.		Before being put on trial. In custody of police.	Before being put on trial. On bail.	Under trial before Magistrate.	Committed to sessions.				
11	12	13	13*a*	14	15	16	17	*a* 18 *b*		19	20	21	22	23	24	25	26	27
																	Rs. A.	Rs. A.
9	...	9	...	...	9	2	...	7	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
48	...	48	...	...	48	3	...	43	...	...	...	...	...	2	35	35	441 12	436 12
1,878	99	1,989	1	257	1,731	296	...	1,395	18	9	...	...	11	2	1,973	1,478	1,42,357 0	95,988 0
226	235	472	1	23	448	276	...	163	1	1	...	...	7	...	...	...	...	...
142	6	152	...	7	145	42	...	92	1	4	...	...	6	...	...	...	...	...
81	424	514	...	20	494	344	...	145	1	2	...	...	2	...	...	...	...	...
3	...	3	...	...	3	...	...	3	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
2,387	764	3,187	2	307	2,878	963	...	1,848	21	16	...	...	26	4	2,008	1,513	1,42,798 12	96,424 12
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
102	1	103	...	16	87	18	...	69	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
871	...	871	3	15	853	26	...	827	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
97	...	98	1	...	97	10	...	87	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
218	3	221	...	1	220	22	...	198	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
19	2	21	...	...	21	1	...	20	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
9	...	11	...	...	11	2	...	9	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
4,139	371	4,511	1	9	4,501	192	...	4,305	...	...	...	...	4	...	...	...	...	...
5,455	377	5,836	5	41	5,790	271	...	5,615	...	...	...	...	4	...	...	...	...	...
1	...	1	...	...	1	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
169	...	169	...	...	169	12	...	157	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
64	...	64	...	12	52	13	...	39	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
3	30	33	...	...	33	3	...	30	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	11	11	...	...	11	1	...	10	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
11,461	71	11,532	...	277	11,255	271	...	10,984	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
3,320	7	3,327	...		3,321	8	...	3,313	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...

D.—

7a.—Return of Criminal Cases Cognizable by the Police

Serial number.	Law under which Punishable.	Description of Crime.	Cases.										
			Average number reported during five preceding years.	Reported to have been committed during the year.	Number of cases not enquired into under section 157 of the Criminal Procedure Code.	Reported to have been committed in previous years and brought under enquiry during the year.	Investigated by police.			Number of cases in columns 6 to 8 in which conviction was obtained.	Number of cases declared by Magistrate to be false and never to have occurred.	Pending at end of last year.	Received by transfer.
							By police of their own motion.	By order of the Magistrate on complaint, or of his own motion in which no previous information was given to the police.	By order of the Magistrate after the police had refused to enquire.				
1	2	3	3a	4	4a	5	6	7	8	9	9a	10	10a
	Class VI.—*Other offences not specified above*—concluded.												
	Act II (B.C.) of 1866, and amendment Act II (B.C.) of 1886—												
67	Sections 5, 6, 7, 8 9.	Offences by police officers ...	1	3	...	...	3	...	...	2	...	...	...
68	Section 16 ...	Lurking with intent to commit any criminal act.	5	13	...	...	13	...	...	10	...	...	...
69	Section 18 ...	Keeping unlicensed boarding-house.	7	17	...	...	17	...	...	16	...	...	...
70	Section 23 ...	Breach of police license ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
71	Sections 40, 41	Miscellaneous offences in the streets.	2,313	2,576	...	...	2,576	...	...	2,466	...	...	...
72	.....	Other offences under Police Act.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
73	Act I of 1859, &c.	Shipping Acts—Offences under	441	292	...	...	235	...	...	87	...	1	...
74	Act X of 1889 ...	Port Acts—Offences under ...	1,850	1,041	...	...	994	...	...	980	...	...	...
75	Section 54, C. P. C.	Possessing suspicious property.	219	196	...	...	196	...	...	...	...	...	...
76	.....	Mutiny Act— ditto ...	4	7	...	...	6	...	...	6	...	...	...
77	Act I (B.C.) of 1869	Cruelty to Animals ...	8,296	8,876	...	...	8,022	20	...	7,599	...	...	...
78	Act IX of 1874...	European Vagrancy ...	51	52	...	...	52	...	...	48	...	...	...
79	Act II (B.C.) of 1864.	Jail Act	2	1	...	...	1	...	...	1	...	...	...
80	Act V of 1876 ...	Reformatory School Act ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
81	.....	Fishery Protection Act ...	...	2	...	...	2	...	...	1	...	...	...
	.....	Forest Act	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
		otal ...	22,685	26,079	...	...	23,983	20	...	22,616	...	1	...
		Grand Total ..	30,874	34,830	187	...	30,767	81	...	28,087	34	62	...

POLICE—*continued.*

in Calcutta and the Suburbs during 1896—concluded.

PERSONS.															PROPERTY.			
Number arrested or appeared on other process during the year.		Total.	Died, escaped, or transferred before trial.	Released without being brought before a Magistrate.	Number who actually appeared before a Magistrate.	Acquitted or discharged after appearance before a Magistrate.		Finally convicted (including persons ordered to give security for good conduct).		Otherwise disposed of, *e.g.*, died, transferred, &c., after commencement of trial.	Number pending at end of year.				Number of cases in which property was stolen.	Number of cases in which property was recovered.	Amount of property stolen.	Amount of property recovered.
By police.	By order of Magistrate.					By Magistrate.	By Sessions or High Court.	By Magistrate.	By Sessions or High Court.		In custody of police.	On bail.	Before being put on trial. Under trial before Magistrate.	Committed to sessions.				
11	12	13	13*a*	14	15	16	17	*a* 18 *b*		19	20	21	22	23	24	25	26	27
																	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A.
2	1	3	...	1	2	...	...	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
13	...	13	...	1	12	2	...	10	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
23	...	23	...	...	23	...	...	23	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
3,249	8	3,257	95	3	3,159	36	...	3,123	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
319	116	436	...	174	262	20	...	241	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...
1,723	2	1,725	...	14	1,711	26	...	1,685	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
197	...	197	...	192	5	5	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
8	...	8	...	...	8	...	...	8	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
10,028	117	10,145	193	58	9,894	412	...	9,482	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
64	...	64	...	2	62	2	...	60	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
1	...	1	...	...	1	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
2	...	2	...	1	1	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
30,647	363	31,011	288	741	29,982	811	...	29,170	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...
39,443	1,705	41,210	305	1,158	39,747	2,374	1	37,249	47	22	...	...	39	15	2,254	1,718	2,97,676 1 6	92,398 8

D.—POLICE—*continued.*

8.—Return of Criminal Cases not cognizable by the Police for the year 1896, exclusive of cases in Calcutta.

Serial number.	LAW UNDER WHICH PUNISHABLE.	DESCRIPTION OF CRIME.	CASES.						PERSONS.								REMARKS.
			Average institutions of five preceding years.	Instituted by complaint during the year.	Taken up by Magistrate of his own motion.	Total of columns 5 and 6.	Number of cases in column 7 in which the police were employed to make enquiry.	Number of cases in which process issued.	Number of persons against whom process issued.	Actually appeared before the courts including those pending from last year.	Discharged after appearance.	Acquitted—		Convicted—		Waiting trial at close of year.	
												By Magistrate.	By High or Sessions Court.	By Magistrate.	By High or Sessions Court.		
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18
1	115	Abetment of offence not committed, &c.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
	117	Abetting commission of offence by public, &c.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
	118, 119	Concealing design to commit offence	·2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
		Total ...	·2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
		CLASS I.—*Offences against the State, public tranquillity, &c.*															
2	121 to 130, 505 ...	Offences against the State ...	·6	1	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
3	137	Harbouring deserters by master of ship	·2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
4	172 to 190, 201 to 204, 213 to 215, 227, 228.	Offences against public justice...	6,422·	4,436	2,512	6,948	231	6,597	8,431	8,411	83	2,552	6	5,611	4	153	2 died, &c.
5	161 to 169, 217 to 223 ..	Offences by public servants ...	306·4	163	35	198	26	167	213	227	32	59	1	123	2	10	
6	193 to 200, 205 to 211, 421 to 424.	False evidence, false complaints and claims, and fraudulent deeds and disposition of property	1,823·6	·907	575	1,482	94	1,354	1,549	1,560	262	477	21	633	18	145	4 died, &c.
7	465 to 477 ...	Forgery or fraudulently using forged documents ...	208·4	183	6	189	9	153	253	260	61	56	44	12	29	55	3 died, &c.
8	264 to 267 ...	Offences relating to weights and measures	225·8	356	11	367	49	355	373	362	8	48	...	300	...	6	
9	482 to 489 ...	Making or using false trade-marks	27·4	15	6	21	5	17	19	19	2	4	...	13	...	...	
10	149, 154 to 156, 160 ...	Rioting, unlawful assembly, affray	206·6	378	108	486	70	422	1,146	1,189	23	323	1	776	4	62	
		Total ...	9,221	6,439	3,253	9,692	484	9,065	11,984	12,028	471	3,519	73	7,468	57	431	9 died, &c.
		CLASS II.—*Serious offences against the person.*															
11	312 to 316 ...	Causing miscarriage ...	21·	22	2	24	7	8	9	12	4	4	2	...	1	1	
12	370	Buying or disposing of slaves ...	2·8	1	...	1	...	1	...	1	...	...	...	...	1	...	
12A.	376	Rape by husbands ...	·6	1	...	1	...		...		...	...	...	...	...	...	
		Total ...	24·4	24	2	26	7	9	9	13	4	4	2	...	2	1	

	CLASS III.—*Serious offences against property.*																
13	384 to 389 ...	Extortion	896·8	846	3	849	41	424	573	537	138	223	...	130	2	43	1 absconded.
	CLASS IV.—*Minor offences against the person.*																
14	345	Wrongful confinement ...	18·8	16	...	16	...	7	17	17	1	15	...	1	...	...	
15	352, 355, 358 ...	Criminal force	42,845·2	46,093	40	46,133	1,243	30,429	35,937	22,615	1,684	13,906	2	6,528	1	489	5 died, &c.
16	334	Hurt on grave or sudden provocation.	122·8	38	...	38	14	30	58	61	2	21	...	35	3	...	
17	323	Voluntarily causing hurt ...	14,770·2	16,949	28	16,977	1,059	11,862	15,483	11,771	1,981	5,820	9	3,577	22	354	8 died, &c.
		Total ...	57,757	63,096	68	63,164	2,317	42,328	51,495	34,464	3,668	19,762	11	10,141	26	843	13 died, &c.
	CLASS V.—*Minor offences against property.*																
18	417 to 420 ...	Cheating	1,482·	1,611	9	1,620	54	709	966	885	214	291	7	274	2	95	2 died, &c.
19	403, 404	Criminal misappropriation of property	623·2	636	6	642	89	351	437	453	72	169	...	210	...	2	
20	409	Criminal breach of trust by public servants, bankers, &c. ...	160·2	174	9	183	6	106	118	116	12	29	3	48	9	14	1 disposed of.
21	426, 427, 434 ...	Mischief (simple)	8,960·2	9,039	13	9,052	230	5,408	6,965	5,319	385	3,396	...	1,376	...	162	
		Total ...	10,325·6	11,460	37	11,497	379	6,574	8,486	6,773	683	3,885	10	1,908	11	273	3 died, &c.
	CLASS VI.—*Other offences not specified above.*																
22	298	Offences against religion ...	14·	10	...	10	...	9	11	10	1	6	2	1	...	...	
23	490 to 492 ...	Criminal breach of contract of service	84·2	76	1	77	1	54	78	61	3	31	...	27	...	...	
24	493 to 498 ...	Offences relating to marriage ...	4,104·	4,396	3	4,399	71	1,930	2,352	1,775	464	981	17	221	19	69	4 absconded, &c.
25	500 to 502 ...	Defamation	782·	877	...	877	15	444	528	456	107	254	...	85	1	9	
26	504, 506 to 510 ...	Intimidation and insult ...	2,676·	2,797	3	2,800	53	1,770	2,016	1,527	258	735	...	490	1	41	2 died, &c.
27	271 to 276, 278, 284, 287, 288, 290.	Public and local nuisances ...	1,057·6	1,493	179	1,672	187	1,502	2,087	2,128	23	275	...	1,829	...	1	
28	294A	Keeping a lottery office ...	10·6	1	...	1	...	1	1	1	...	...	...	1	...	...	
29	Offences under Chapter VIII (*a*), C. P. C.	Security for keeping the peace on conviction	2,189·2	451	740	1,191	274	605	1,662	3,266	157	476	8	2,521	...	103	1 died.
30	Offences under Chapter X, C. P. C.	Public nuisances	949·4	1,037	27	1,064	264	830	2,767	2,427	133	246	...	2,029	...	19	
31	Cases under Chapter XII, C. P. C.	Disputes as to immovable property	514·2	484	50	534	230	367	792	563	61	253	...	219	...	30	
32	Cases under Chapter XXXVI, C. P. C.	Maintenance of wives and children	1,068·4	1,254	...	1,258	...	1,038	1,033	825	127	429	...	263	...	6	
		Special Laws, offences under which are not cognizable by the police	29,513·6	28,460	1,872	30,332	1,961	25,699	35,320	30,681	1,820	6,865	4	21,454	4	526	8 died, &c.
		Total ...	42,963·2	41,336	2,875	44,211	3,056	34,249	48,647	43,720	3,154	10,551	31	29,140	25	804	15 died, &c.
		GRAND TOTAL ...	121,188·2	123,201	6,238	129,439	6,284	92,649	121,194	97,535	8,118	37,944	127	48,787	123	2,395	41 died, &c.

D.—Police—*concluded.*

8a.—Return of Criminal Cases not Cognizable by the Police during 1896 in Calcutta and the Suburbs.

Serial number.	Law under which Punishable.	Description of Crime.	Average institutions of preceding years.	Cases.					Persons.							
				Instituted by complaint during the year.	Taken up by Magistrate of his own motion.	Total of columns 5 and 6.	Number of cases in column 7 in which the police were employed to make enquiry.	Number of cases in which process issued.	Number of persons against whom process issued.	Actually appearing before the court, including pending from last year.	Discharged without trial after appearance.	Acquitted—		Convicted—		Waiting trial at close of year.
												By Magistrate.	By High or Sessions Court.	By Magistrate.	By High or Sessions Court.	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17
		Offences under the Indian Penal Code.														
1	115	Abetment of offence not committed, &c. ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	117	Abetting commission of offence by public, &c.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	118, 119	Concealing design to commit offence ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
		Total ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
		Class I.—*Offences against the State, public tranquillity, &c., &c.*														
2	121 to 130, 505 ...	Offences against the State	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
3	137	Harbouring deserters by master of ship ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
4	172 to 190, 201 to 204, 213 to 215, 227, 288.	Offences against public justice ...	27	25	...	25	7	24	31	32	...	10	...	22	...	...
5	161 to 169, 217 to 223 ...	Offences by public servants	2	4	...	4	4	1	2	5	...	1	...	2	...	2
6	193 to 200, 205 to 211, 229, 421 to 424.	False evidence, false complaints and claims	27	33	...	33	2	32	33	23	...	20	...	2	...	1
7	465 to 477	Forgery or fraudulently using forged documents.	14	22	...	22	7	15	34	32	2	15	6	...	2	7
8	264 to 267	Offences relating to weighing and measuring	3	2	...	2	1	2	3	1	...	1	...	...	...	...
9	482 to 489	Making or using false trade-marks ...	10	16	...	16	...	16	23	16	...	14	...	2	...	...
10	149, 154 to 156, 160 ...	Rioting, unlawful assembly, affray ...	232	220	...	220	220	...	...	444	...	77	...	366	...	1
		Total ...	315	322	...	322	241	90	126	553	2	138	6	394	2	11
		Class II.—*Serious offences against the person.*														
11	312 to 316	Causing miscarriage	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
12	370	Buying or disposing of slaves	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
		Total ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
		Class III.—*Serious offences against property.*														
13	384 to 389	Extortion	13	13	...	13	10	3	3	22	...	7	...	15	...	...
		Total ...	13	13	...	13	10	3	3	22	...	7	...	15	...	...
		Class IV.—*Minor offences against the person.*														
14	334	Hurt on grave or sudden provocation ...	3	9	...	9	7	2	6	17	...	...	...	17	...	...
15	323	Hurt	1,219	1,312	...	1,312	42	1,264	2,045	1,193	176	755	...	262	...	...
16	345	Wrongful confinement	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
17	352, 355, 358	Criminal force	3,104	2,987	...	2,987	35	2,887	4,174	2,015	31	1,312	...	672	...	...
		Total ...	4,328	4,308	...	4,308	84	4,153	6,225	3,225	207	2,067	...	951	...	...

		CLASS V.—*Minor offences against property.*																
18	417 to 420	Cheating	241	267	...	267	18	246	334	225	...	191	...	31	...	3
19	403, 404	Criminal misappropriation of property	74	104	...	104	13	92	121	105	...	89	...	16	...	...
20	409	Criminal breach of trust by public servants, bankers, &c.	8	4	...	4	1	3	3	3	...	3	...	...	...	...
21	426, 427, 434	Mischief (simple)	255	254	...	254	22	214	366	208	...	145	...	63	...	...
		Total	578	629	...	629	54	555	824	541	...	428	...	110	...	3
		CLASS VI.—*Other offences not specified above.*																
22	493 to 498	Offences relating to marriage	246	226	...	226	2	209	288	202	17	167	...	17	...	1
23	298	Offences against religion	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
24	490 to 492	Criminal breach of contract of service	3	1	...	1	...	1	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
25	500 to 502	Defamation	47	57	...	57	...	57	93	67	1	51	7	6	1	1
26	504, 506 to 510	Intimidation and insult	923	961	...	961	7	923	1,501	589	19	427	...	140	...	3
27	271 to 276, 278, 284, 287, 288, 290.	Public and local nuisances	84	91	...	91	70	21	55	134	...	10	...	124	...	...
28	Chapter VIII, C. P. C., Section 107.	Security for keeping peace	21	11	...	11	3	10	37	37	...	26	...	11	...	...
29	Chapter XXXVI, C. P. C., Sections 488 to 490.	Refusal and neglect to maintain wives and children.	420	386	...	386	...	386	387	239	4	133	...	102	...	...
30	Chapter XLII, C. P. C., Section 514.	Forfeiture of bonds	14	33	...	33	...	33	33	31	1	1	...	29	...	...
31	Chapter XLVI, C. P. C. Section 551.	Restoration of abducted or unlawful detention of females.	35	53	...	53	...	6	5	5	...	2	...	3	...	...
32	Act V of 1869	Indian Articles of War	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
33	Act V of 1857	Gas Company's Act	...	3	...	3	2	1	1	2	...	1	...	1	...	...
34	Act XIII of 1859	Workman's Contract Act	250	466	...	466	...	465	477	362	5	95	...	260	...	2
35	Act XIII of 1885	Telegraph Act	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
36	Act II (B.C.) of 1888 and Act III of 1884.	Municipal Acts	15,534	21,640	...	21,640	57	20,955	20,769	12,509	35	5,541	...	6,927	...	6
37	Act II (B.C.) of 1863	Furnace and Smoke Nuisance Act	3	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
38	Act III (B.C.) of 1879 and Act VI of 1884.	Steam Boilers Acts	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
39	Act XI of 1878	Arms Act	10	5	...	5	5	2	2	5	...	1	...	4	...	...
40	Act XIV of 1866	Post Office Act	3	4	...	4	3	1	1	5	...	...	...	5	...	...
41	Act XIX of 1850	Apprentices Act	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
42	Act VI of 1882	Indian Companies Act	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
43	Act XXV of 1867	Printing Press Act	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
44	Act VIII (B.C.) of 1880	Contagious Diseases (Animals) Act	17	8	...	8	5	5	6	8	...	4	...	4	...	...
45	Act I (B.C.) of 1880	Calcutta Tramways Act	13	4	...	4	3	1	1	4	...	1	...	3	...	...
46	Act I (B.C.) of 1893	Licensed Warehouse and Fire-Brigade Act	82	183	...	183	39	158	159	165	...	6	...	159	...	...
47	Act XII of 1886	Petroleum Act	31	18	...	18	17	2	2	23	...	10	...	13	...	...
48	Act I of 1882	Inland Emigration Act	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
49	Act XI of 1890	Prevention of Cruelty to Animals Act	74	603	...	603	3	603	692	461	1	55	...	405	...	...
50	Act V (B.C.) of 1864	Canal Act	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
51	Act I of 1871	Cattle Trespass Act	1	1	...	1	...	1	1	1	...	1	...	...	...	...
52	Act XVIII of 1879 English Statute	Legal Practitioners Act	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
		Assault	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
53	Act V (B. C.) of 1880	Bengal Vaccination Act	198	312	...	312	...	306	585	247	16	81	...	150	...	...
54	Act II (B. C.) of 1891	Hackney Carriage Act	1,930	1,673	...	1,673	81	1,599	1,662	1,283	...	97	...	1,186	...	...
55	Act I of 1879	Indian Stamp Act	51	58	...	58	...	58	59	46	...	14	...	31	...	1
		Inland Steam Vessels Act	1	3	...	3	...	3	3	1	...	...	...	1	...	...
56	Act IV of 1884	Explosives Act	7	5	...	5	...	5	5	5	...	...	...	5	...	...
57	Act I (B. C.) of 1887	Calcutta Survey Act	9	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
58	Act IV of 1889	Indian Merchandise Marks Act	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
59	Act X of 1891	Marriage Consent Act	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
60	Act IV of 1883	Fireworks Act	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
		Power to issue orders absolute, Section 144, Act X of 1883, C. P. C.	1	12	...	12	3	9	21	16	...	7	...	9	...	...
		Total	20,015	26,817	...	26,817	300	25,820	26,846	16,447	99	6,731	7	9,595	1	14
		GRAND TOTAL	25,249	32,089	...	32,089	689	30,621	34,024	20,788	308	9,371	13	11,065	3	28

PART III.

STATISTICS OF PRODUCTION AND DISTRIBUTION.

A.—Finance.

I.—Amount of Gross Revenue in the Province of Bengal for the year 1896-97.

Sources of Income.	Gross receipts.	Charges against Income.				Net receipts.
		Refunds and drawbacks.	Salaries, establishments, &c.	Allowances and assignments under treaties and engagements.	Total.	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
I—Land revenue ...	3,87,67,700	1,00,882	52,13,551	...	53,14,433	3,34,53,267
II—Opium—						
Cost of abkari opium	7,26,124	...	...	...	...	...
Government sales ...	4,85,03,550	...	...	...	...	...
Miscellaneous ...	24,505	...	...	...	...	...
Total ...	4,92,54,179	18,404	2,48,13,481	...	2,48,31,885	2,44,22,294
III—Salt—						
Duty on imported salt	2,48,66,946	...	...	...	...	...
Rent of warehouses ...	92,089	...	...	...	...	...
Miscellaneous ...	42,150	...	...	...	...	...
Total ...	2,50,01,185	1,61,416	50,799	...	2,12,215	2,47,88,970
IV—Stamps	1,75,74,296	1,59,170	6,73,855	...	8,33,025	1,67,41,271
V—Excise on spirits and drugs	1,33,99,312	10,186	6,96,420	...	7,06,606	1,26,92,706
VI—Provincial rates ...	44,57,310	20,803	74,204	...	95,007	43,62,303
VII—Customs	1,47,81,375	2,45,685	7,60,253	...	10,05,938	1,37,75,437
VIII—Assessed taxes ...	49,18,436	32,315	1,82,442	...	2,14,757	47,03,679
IX—Forest	13,70,849	47	6,90,042	...	6,90,089	6,80,760
X—Registration ...	15,44,695	2,949	...	...	2,949	15,41,746
XI.—Tributes from Native States	1,875	...	...	...	...	1,875
XII—Interest	18,34,168	...	...	...	...	18,34,168
XIII—Post office ...	263	...	...	...	...	263
XVIA.—Law and Justice—Courts of Law ...	8,22,122	89,903	...	...	89,903	7,32,219
XVIB.—Law and Justice—Jails ...	9,71,093	580	...	...	580	9,70,513
XVII—Police	1,88,435	2,737	...	...	2,737	1,85,698
XVIII—Marine	9,37,027	544	...	...	544	9,36,483
XIX—Education	5,64,666	455	...	...	455	5,64,211
XX—Medical	1,98,848	7,098	...	...	7,098	1,91,750
XXI—Scientific and other Minor Departments ...	2,03,980	1,142	...	...	1,142	2,02,838
XXII—Receipts in aid of superannuation	2,19,519	...	...	...	...	2,19,519
XXIII—Stationery and Printing...	1,96,272	689	...	...	689	1,95,583
XXV—Miscellaneous ...	9,56,854	7,478	...	...	7,478	9,49,376
XXIX—Irrigation—Major Works—Direct Receipts	19,09,613	...	...	...	...	19,09,613
XXX—Irrigation—Minor Works and Navigation ...	8,07,235	...	...	...	...	8,07,235
XXXII—Civil Works	5,17,438	...	...	...	...	5,17,438
XXXVI—State Railways—Net earnings. ...	44,82,590	...	...	...	...	44,82,590
Allowances and Assignments	...	...	...	12,86,261	12,86,261	—12,86,261
Total ...	7,28,58,271	5,81,781	30,77,216	12,86,261	49,45,258	6,79,13,013
Municipalities ...	25,16,184	...	...	...	...	25,16,184
Local Funds.						
Incorporated Local Funds ...	64,83,980	...	...	...	...	64,83,980
Excluded Local Funds ...	6,42,743	...	...	...	...	6,42,743
Total ...	96,42,907	...	...	...	...	96,42,907
Grand Total ...	19,55,24,242	72,483	3,31,55,047	12,86,261	3,53,03,791	16,02,20,451

A.—Finance.

II.—*Account of Expenditure from the Net Income of the Revenues of Bengal for the year 1896-97.*

Major Heads.	Amount.		Explanatory Remarks.
	Past year, 1895-96.	Present year, 1896-97.	
1	2	3	4
Civil and Political salaries and establishments.	Rs.	Rs.	
Details.			
1895-96. 1896-97.			
Rs. Rs.			
12. Registration... 7,69,095 8,17,858	...	...	Increase due to larger payments to Rural Sub-Registrars owing to the expansion of the operations of the department.
18. General Administration. 18,96,096 19,13,872	...	...	Increase due chiefly to the payment of leave allowances of officers of other Provinces on leave in Calcutta and to the payment to the Bank of Bengal of the allowances which would have been made in 1897-98, but for the transfer of the Savings Banks Account to the Post Office Department.
23 Ecclesiastical 1,96,290 1,75,900	...	...	Decrease due to the appointment of junior officers in place of senior officers transferred.
24. Medical ... 14,11,295 14,05,922	...	...	Decrease due to smaller outlay under exchange compensation allowances.
25. Political ... 21,427 22,397	...	...	
26. Scientific and other Minor Departments. 2,43,347 2,35,708	...	...	Decrease due chiefly to the savings in the salaries of the Assistant Curator, Asiatic Museum.
Total ... 45,37,550 45,71,657	45,37,550	45,71,657	
Civil and Political contingencies.			
Details.			
1895-96. 1896-97.			
Rs. Rs.			
12. Registration... 33,447 34,500	...	...	
18. General Administration. 1,60,227 1,73,117	...	...	Increase due chiefly to larger payments for postage charges and for compensation for dearness of provision.
23. Ecclesiastical 13,213 7,962	...	...	The figures for 1895-96 included allowances which have been included in 1896-97 under salaries and establishment.
24. Medical ... 4,13,393 5,32,367	...	...	Increase due to charges incurred chiefly on account of the Bubonic Plague Observation Camp at Khana and to diet and clothing of patients in hospitals.
25. Political ... 21,454 24,941	...	...	Increase due to larger expenditure on Durbar presents, &c.
26. Scientific and other Minor Departments. 3,05,349 2,27,673	...	...	The increase in 1895-96 is chiefly due to the payment of Rs. 73,000, towards the purchase of Nimbong Plantation and to larger expenditure on the manufacture of quinine.
Total ... 9,47,083 10,00,560	9,47,083	10,00,560	
13. Interest on ordinary debt ...	1,91,178	2,14,676	Increase due to larger balance outstanding in 1895-96 on account of Provincial Loans and Advances.
14. Interest on other obligations ...	96,448	47,566	Decrease due chiefly to the transfer of the Presidency Savings Deposits to the Post Office.
15. Post office	4,775	4,919	
16. Telegraph	...	...	
19A. Law and Justice—Courts of Law	87,19,100	88,71,403	Increase due chiefly to the payment of grain compensation allowance and to larger outlay under "Fees to pleaders in criminal cases" "Remuneration to Copyists," &c., &c.

A.—FINANCE—*concluded.*

II.—Account of Expenditure from the Net Income of the Revenues of Bengal for the year 1896-97—concld.

MAJOR HEADS.	AMOUNT.		EXPLANATORY REMARKS.
	Past year, 1895-96.	Present year, 1896-97.	
1	2	3	4
	Rs.	Rs.	
19B. Law and Justice—Jails ...	22,58,492	25,82,211	Increase due to larger outlay for purchase of reserve store of grain and of raw materials for Jail manufacture.
20. Police	60,33,696	62,16,587	Increase due to payment of grain compensation allowance and to the redistribution of the strength of Police Sub-Inspectors.
21. Marine	8,71,830	8,72,488	
22. Education	26,07,408	27,37,297	Increase appears chiefly under salaries, charges of Arts Colleges and the Civil Engineering College, Howrah, and the charges for furniture and apparatus for works of Art, &c.
28. Civil, furlough and absentee allowances.	...	54	
29. Superannuation allowances and pensions.	19,50,920	20,26,127	Increase due to sanction of new pensions in excess of lapses.
30. Stationery and printing ...	30,94,811	30,12,725	There has been smaller outlay under purchase of stationery in 1896-97.
32. Miscellaneous	2,91,028	2,63,364	In 1895-96 larger grants were sanctioned to the Lady Canning Home for teaching Nurses and for the purchase of the land for the Leper Asylum.
33. Famine	...	22,80,283	There was no expenditure on this account in 1895-96.
42. Irrigation—Interest on debt ...	24,64,956	24,64,132	No remarks, as the charges are adjusted in the books of the Public Works Department.
43. Irrigation—Minor works. ...	15,68,643	17,83,119	
45. Civil works	32,76,153	38,28,953	
40. Subsidized Companies ...	564	—117	
41. Miscellaneous Railway expenditure	...	...	
42. Irrigation—Major works	12,98,405	12,81,881	
Total ...	4,02,13,040	4,40,59,885	
Municipalities	21,35,029	24,44,329	
LOCAL FUNDS.			
Incorporated Local Funds	77,43,531	75,83,798	
Excluded Local Funds	5,90,504	5,98,528	
Total ...	1,04,69,064	1,06,26,655	
GRAND TOTAL ...	5,06,82,104	5,46,86,540	
Surplus	11,84,45,483	10,55,33,911	

B.—Public Works.

1.—*Statement showing the expenditure on Public Works during the year 1896-97.*

Class of Works.	Total expenditure, including establishment.					Cost of Establishment.
	Capital spent on works yielding income.	Maintenance of works yielding income.	Capital spent on works not yielding income.	Maintenance of works not yielding income.	Total.	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
IMPERIAL.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Military Works...	...	...	45,619	27,634	c 73,253	4,784
Civil Works—						
Civil Buildings	...	...	5,41,509	1,32,205	6,73,714	1,16,636
Miscellaneous Public Improvements ...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	...	...	5,41,509	1,32,205	6,73,714	1,16,636
Irrigation Works—						
Capital expenditure on Irrigation works not charged to Revenue	—33,861	...	...	...	—33,861	1,459
Total Imperial ...	—33,861	...	5,87,128	1,59,839	7,13,106	1,22,879
PROVINCIAL.						
Civil Works—						
Civil Buildings	...	...	20,19,151	4,11,103	24,30,254	5,10,347
Communications	...	...	2,24,022	7,62,943	9,86,965	2,07,260
Miscellaneous Public Improvements ...	...	...	35,294	72,062	1,07,356	22,545
Total ...	...	...	22,78,467	12,46,108	35,24,575	7,40,152
Irrigation—						
Major works—Working expenses	...	12,81,881	...	...	12,81,881	6,58,816
Minor Works and Navigation—						
Works for which Capital and Revenue Accounts are kept	5,29,767	3,24,361	...	...	8,54,128	1,41,291
Works for which only Revenue Accounts are kept	...	1,22,948	...	...	1,22,948	61,100
Works for which neither Capital nor Revenue Accounts are kept	...	...	76,755	47,207	1,23,962	33,883
Agricultural Works—						
Works for which neither Capital nor Revenue Accounts are kept	...	...	72,576	6,04,594	6,77,170	1,52,063
Total ...	5,29,767	17,29,190	1,49,331	6,51,801	30,60,089	10,47,153
Total Provincial ...	5,29,767	17,29,190	24,27,798	18,97,909	65,84,664	17,87,305
LOCAL.						
Excluded Local Funds—						
Civil Buildings	...	...	...	...	...	...
Miscellaneous Public Improvements ...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Total ...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Incorporated Local Funds—						
Communications	...	...	...	...	...	...
Total Local ...	...	...	...	...	...	...
FAMINE RELIEF.						
Civil works	...	...	2,88,296	...	2,88,296	27,842
Irrigation	...	...	29,359	2,129	31,488	1,513
Total Famine Relief ...	...	...	3,17,655	2,129	3,19,784	29,355

B.—Public Works—*concluded.*

ADMINISTRATIVE ACCOUNTS FOR THE YEAR 1896-97.

2.—*General abstract of financial results showing the estimated cost of construction of Major and Minor Irrigation Works, the Capital outlay thereon, the revenue derived therefrom, the working expenses, and the interest on the debt incurred in respect of these Works for the year 1896-97.*

Irrigation.

Name of Project.	Cost of Construction as now estimated.			Capital Outlay—						Revenue Receipts during 1896-97.			Working Expenses.			Net Result, excluding Interest (difference between Revenue and Working Expenses).				Simple interest during 1896-97.	Net Result, including Interest.			
				During 1896-97.			To end of 1896-97.											Rate per cent.—					Rate per cent.—	
	Direct charges.	Indirect charges.	Total. (a)	Direct charges.	Indirect charges.	Total.	Direct charges.	Indirect charges.	Total.	Water-rates, &c.	Collected with land revenue.	Total.	Direct charges.	Indirect charges.	Total.	Excess revenue (surplus).	Excess expenditure (deficit).	Of excess revenue.	Of excess expenditure.		Excess revenue (surplus).	Excess expenditure (deficit).	Of excess revenue.	Of excess expenditure.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25
Major Irrigation Works.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Orissa project ...	2,56,22,022	5,80,944	2,62,02,966	14,895	288	15,183	2,56,56,103	5,80,926	2,62,37,029	4,74,217	...	4,74,217	4,65,745	31,268	4,97,013	...	22,796	...	·08	10,25,946	...	10,48,742	...	3·99
Midnapore canal ...	82,81,506	1,84,674	84,66,180	6,060	159	6,219	82,75,723	1,84,529	84,60,252	2,79,757	...	2,79,757	2,23,927	10,472	2,34,399	45,358	...	·54	...	3,30,908	...	2,85,550	...	3·37
Tidal Canal ...	25,26,014	62,848	25,88,862	36,362	788	37,150	25,51,429	63,513	26,14,942	90,946	...	90,946	38,490	1,701	40,191	50,755	...	1·94	...	1,01,330	...	50,575	...	1·93
Sone project ...	2,58,87,750	9,16,849	2,68,04,599	—29,288	249	—29,039	2,59,80,971	9,16,397	2,68,97,368	10,64,693	...	10,64,693	5,53,719	48,793	6,02,512	4,62,181	...	1·71	...	10,39,825	...	5,77,644	...	2·14
Total ...	6,23,17,292	17,45,315	6,40,62,607	28,029	1,484	29,513	6,24,64,226	17,45,365	6,42,09,591	19,09,613	...	19,09,613	12,81,881	92,234	13,74,115	5,35,498	...	·83	...	24,98,009	...	19,62,511	...	3·05
Minor Works and Navigation.																								
Damodar project ...	1,41,541	16,239	1,57,780	—1,200	...	—1,200	1,41,541	16,239	1,57,780	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Tirhut project ...	5,31,425	74,650	6,06,075	...	...	...	5,31,425	74,650	6,06,075	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Saran project ...	6,69,570	27,183	6,96,753	...	...	...	6,69,570	27,183	6,96,753	1,304	...	1,304	11,998	306	12,304	...	11,000	...	1·57	...	...	...	...	...
Orissa Coast Canal	43,69,513	1,06,639	44,76,152	20,273	409	20,682	43,91,938	1,06,352	44,98,290	86,259	...	86,259	84,185	3,716	87,901	...	1,642	...	·03	...	...	...	...	...
Calcutta and Eastern Canals ...	63,38,402	89,553	64,27,955	4,54,398	14,577	4,68,975	58,75,537	79,791	59,55,328	4,40,064	...	4,40,064	2,28,178	2,707	2,30,885	2,09,179	...	3·51	...	...	...	...	...	...
Nadia rivers ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	93,474	...	93,474	1,22,289	8,529	1,30,818	...	37,344	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Gaighatta and Buxi khals	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	3,820	...	3,820	659	25	684	3,136	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Total ...	1,20,50,451	3,14,264	1,23,64,715	4,73,471	14,986	4,88,457	1,16,10,011	3,04,215	1,19,14,226	6,24,921	...	6,24,921	4,47,309	15,253	4,62,592	1,62,329	...	1·36	...	...	...	...	...	...
Grand Total ...	7,43,67,743	20,59,579	7,64,27,322	5,01,500	16,470	5,17,970	7,40,74,237	20,49,580	7,61,23,817	25,34,534	...	25,34,534	17,29,190	1,07,517	18,36,707	6,97,827	...	·92	...	...	...	...	...	...

(a) The figures have been taken from the Administrative Accounts of the Irrigation Branch for 1896-97, as amended by Standing Orders, No. 18, of 1st July 1897, Form Book, Part IIB.

C.—Railways, 1896.

Railway.	Miles opened during the year.	Miles opened on 31st December 1896 (a)	Number of passengers carried during 1896 (b)					Receipts for 1896 (c)				Working expenses (d)	Net receipts (e)	Percentage of working expenses to gross receipts (f)	Number of passengers carried one mile (unit miles) (g)	Number of tons of goods carried one mile (ton miles) (h)	Persons employed (j)				Capital outlay, including steam boat and suspense (k)
			First class.	Second class.	Third or Intermediate class.	Fourth class.	Total.	Coaching.	Goods.	Miscellaneous, including steam-boat.	Total.						Europeans.	East Indians.	Natives.	Total.	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22
								Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.								Rs.
East Indian	...	1,701·11	60,147	194,171	1,096,982	15,934,316	17,285,616	1,76,90,712	3,54,35,005	9,44,426	5,40,70,143	1,72,91,460	3,67,78,683	31·98	1,121,683,547	1,402,029,831	995	659	46,100	47,754	38,49,07,148
Eastern Bengal ...	...	814·39	56,147	155,735	981,259	10,539,400	11,732,541	52,22,162	89,35,470	8,74,039	1,50,31,671	60,79,385	90,02,286	40·3	332,790,828	196,688,563	219	280	14,829	15,328	11,02,05,097
Bengal and North-Western, including Tirhut.	...	820·43	16,435	23,450	78,026	5,447,180	5,565,091	22,21,280	28,73,143	6,92,644	57,87,067	25,44,821	32,42,246	43·97	190,519,539	92,817,453	108	103	10,185	10,396	5,49,31,577
Bengal-Nagpur ...	...	860·88	6,746	17,177	40,991	2,194,151	2,259,065	15,94,951	42,64,420	5,09,154	63,68,525	34,40,656	29,27,869	54·03	133,071,001	126,625,076	158	312	7,752	8,222	9,92,36,568
Bengal Central ...	...	125·01	2,662	33,052	116,283	1,611,031	1,763,028	5,99,037	3,24,590	9,639	9,33,266	5,86,534	3,46,732	62·85	36,845,509	10,828,828	3	...	503	506	1,08,50,368
Darjeeling-Himalayan ...	...	51·00	4,943½	11,869½	46,316	...	63,129	2,96,509	4,73,980	11,104	7,81,593	4,23,669	3,57,924	54·20	2,117,055	1,363,747	22	8	515	545	31,12,732
Deoghur	...	4·79	820	...	...	190,134	190,954	26,094	3,778	142	30,014	18,515	11,498	61·68	914,670	57,988	...	...	56	56	2,87,797
Tarkessur	...	22·23	322	3,146	119,984	1,093,840	1,217,292	2,87,435	24,985	823	3,13,243	1,56,238	1,57,005	49·88	18,199,320	437,360	Included with East Indian Railway.				17,56,891

(a) Director-General of Railways' Administration Report for 1896-97, Part I, pages 112 to 115.
(b) Ditto ditto ditto, pages 142 to 145.
(c) Ditto ditto ditto, pages 154 to 157.
(d) Ditto ditto ditto, pages 154 to 157.
(e) Ditto ditto ditto, pages 154 to 157.
(f) Ditto ditto ditto, pages 154 to 157.
(g) Ditto ditto ditto, pages 150 to 153.
(h) Ditto ditto ditto, pages 150 to 153.
(j) Ditto ditto ditto, pages 186 to 189.
(k) Ditto ditto ditto, pages 112 to 115 and 98 to 100.

D.—Marine I.

Statement showing the various Government Ships and Vessels employed under the Government of Bengal during the year 1896-97.

Details of Vessels.	Tonnage of each vessel.	Horse power.	Number of—		Total annual cost.	Total annual earnings.	Remarks.
			Officers.	Men.			
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
Sea-going Vessels.					Rs.	Rs.	
Steamer "Guide" ...	817·88	400	5	47	50,633	Nil	Used as a despatch vessel.
River-going Vessels.							
"Alice," P. V. ...	319·31	...	3	38	37,062	,,	Duty at the Sandheads.
"Fame," P. V. ...	320	...	3	38	25,143	,,	Ditto ditto.
"Sarsuti," P. V. ...	375	...	3	38	40,895	,,	Ditto ditto.
"Enchantress," S. L. ...	24	14·3	...	5	2,797	,,	Used by the Port Officer as required.
"Florence," S. L. ...	14	5	...	5	2,710	,,	Used by the Surveyors, Port of Calcutta.
"Clytie," S. L. ...	18·2	20	...	5	2,947	,,	Used by His Honour the Lieutenant-Governor as required.
Yacht "Rhotas" and ...	90	...	...	10	7,291	,,	Ditto ditto ditto.
Bholio	5·6	...	...	16			Sold in June 1895, crew retained under orders of the Government of Bengal letter No. 65T.—Marine, dated the 24th May 1895.

D.—Marine II.

Statement showing the number of Officers and Men employed otherwise than in Government Vessels under the Government of Bengal during the year 1896-97.

Description of Establishment.	Number of—		Total annual cost.	Total annual earnings.	Remarks.
	Officers	Men.			
1	2	3	4	5	6
Superintending Establishment.			Rs.	Rs.	
Port Officer and establishment ...	1	25*	27,894	Nil	* Including Wreck clerk and Banking clerk.
Pilot Establishment.					
Government Salaried	3(*a*)	...	36,000	,,	(*a*) Three Licensed Branch Pilots in command.
Ditto Free ...	41(*b*)	...	3,32,041	,,	(*b*) One retired from 30th May 1896. One died on the 2nd February 1897.
Ditto Licensed ...	10	...	96,296	,,	
Leadsmen Apprentices ...	15(*c*)	...	11,372	,,	(*c*) Two promoted to the Mates' grade, 1 from 7th August 1896, and 1 from 20th January 1897.
Any other Establishment.					
Marine Court	2	...	574†	,,	† Contingencies.
Examiners of Masters, Mates and Engineers.	8	...	3,244	,,	Employed as required.
Examiners for Inland Masters and Serangs.					
Examiners for 1st class Master's Certificate.	3				
Examiners for 2nd class Masters and Serangs.	2				
Surgeon at the Sandheads ...	1	...	3,989	,,	
Leadsmen's quarters	...	8	1,020	,,	
Postmaster, Diamond Harbour ...	...	1	240	,,	
Engineer Surveyors' Establishment.					
Engineer Surveyors and Establishment.	2	4	19,959‡	,,	‡ Including pay of the Banking clerk at Rs. 18 per month.
Marine Surgeon's Establishment	...	1	84	,,	

H.—Trade.

I.—Quantities and Value of the Principal articles of Merchandise and value of Treasure imported from Foreign Countries into the Presidency of Bengal during the official years 1895-96 and 1896-97.

H.—

I.—Quantities and value of the principal articles of Merchandise and value of years 1895-96

Articles.		United Kingdom.			
		1895-96.		1896-97.	
		Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.
1		2	3	4	5
			Rs.		Rs.
I.—Animals, living	No.	141	12,027	218	31,887
II.—Articles of Food and Drink—					
Coffee	Cwt.	2	129	6	480
Fruits and vegetables ...	Value	...	12,308	...	7,553
Grain and pulse	Cwt.	229	695	16,865	89,206
Liquors—					
Ale, beer, and porter ...	Gals.	581,905	10,33,612	615,650	10,19,589
Spirits and liqueurs ...	,,	266,561	21,99,753	268,826	22,21,709
Wines	,,	83,321	11,13,607	71,131	9,19,377
Other sorts	,,	1,926	14,708	1,860	12,943
Provisions	Value	...	24,73,315	...	22,62,371
Salt	Tons	231,842	35,02,694	167,994	33,56,688
Spices	lbs.	192	94	314	66
Sugar	Cwt.	135	2,745	8,767	2,15,684
Tea	lbs.	479	311	1,418	691
Other articles	Value	...	46,396	...	66,632
III.—Metals and Manufactures of Metals—					
A.—Hardware and Cutlery ...	Value	...	39,57,479	...	43,11,606
B.—Metals—					
Brass	Cwt.	2,153	1,22,939	2,723	1,69,451
Copper—					
Unwrought ...	Cwt.	7,173	3,23,102	1,115	47,785
Wrought ...	,,	60,199	26,67,121	35,336	15,65,568
Other sorts ...	,,	...	...	...	...
Iron—					
Wrought ...	Cwt.	1,160,640	99,56,382	1,294,190	1,09,46,975
Other sorts ...	,,	152,144	4,40,290	190,069	5,48,787
Lead	,,	88,072	13,21,723	92,377	13,06,184
Steel	,,	385,346	25,98,073	384,638	26,22,831
Tin—					
Unwrought	Cwt.	628	42,424	604	36,497
Other sorts	,,	10	927	1	150
Zinc or spelter	,,	41,444	5,33,644	13,438	1,91,865
All other kinds unenumerated	,,	2,794	2,82,074	2,912	2,41,105
C.—Machinery and Millwork ...	Value	...	1,40,60,749	...	1,80,87,977
D.—Railway Plant and Rolling-Stock	,,	...	59,13,524	...	1,26,98,403
IV.—Chemicals, Drugs, Medicines and Narcotics, and Dyeing and Tanning Materials—					
Chemical Products and Preparations	Value	...	16,41,825	...	12,74,744
Drugs and Medicines ...	,,	...	14,49,164	...	12,07,564
Opium	Chests	...	4,247	...	3,561
	Cwt.	2		2	
Tobacco	lbs.	331,195	5,71,358	381,243	6,08,964
Dyeing and Tanning Materials ...	Cwt.	1,267	1,60,020	1,074	1,37,012
V.—Oils—					
Mineral—					
Kerosine	Gals.	12,757	6,856	240	472
Other kinds	,,	1,921,177	10,01,393	3,142,832	11,09,889
	Cwt.	14		...	
Other kinds of oils	Gals.	254,728	3,74,561	223,688	3,16,705
VI.—Raw Materials and Unmanufactured Articles—					
Coal—					
Coal	Tons	5,638	1,20,567	4,210	1,03,847
Coke	,,	3,280	1,08,941	3,054	1,10,370
Patent Fuel	,,	...	...	...	...
Cotton	Cwt.	1,511	37,100	4,058	95,669
Gums and Resins	,,	7,678	45,543	4,814	30,485
Hides and Skins	,,	876	48,776	562	39,830
	No.	3,366		28,287	
Ivory	lbs.	...	...	...	...
Jewellery—					
Precious Stones and Pearls, unset	Value	...	3,71,792	...	17,382
Seeds	Cwt.	518	38,702	532	40,197
Shells and Cowries	,,	...	...	...	...

TRADE.

Treasure imported from Foreign Countries into the Presidency of Bengal during the official and 1896-97.

AUSTRIA—HUNGARY.				BELGIUM.			
1895-96.		1896-97.		1895-96.		1896-97.	
Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.
6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13
	Rs.		Rs.		Rs.		Rs.
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	18	...	...	...	...
...	9	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
685	1,847	624	1,933	3,567	8,368	1,709	4,428
389	8,279	403	8,864	1,488	10,277	1,577	19,083
1,162	10,808	1,489	12,395	2,605	58,991	4,533	70,544
...	...	...	13,135	...	...	...	6,341
...	10,272	...	...	...	13,654	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
1,994	25,046	6,008	72,231	...	...	3	47
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	1,170	...	7,183	...	1,050	...	17,898
...	2,49,810	...	2,17,987	...	87,301	...	92,486
75	8,698	81	9,701	2	144	111	10,438
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
1,115	2,16,403	1,127	1,88,408	12,413	5,65,014	8,858	4,07,999
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
1	10	183	1,387	476,986	25,84,360	513,342	27,76,029
...	...	5	30	28	83	121	329
...	...	...	...	...	...	234	2,846
201	1,765	...	...	267,768	14,76,166	328,474	17,29,782
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	2,875	54,153	3,749	69,251
381	72,100	707	1,15,597	615	61,116	905	81,783
...	8,439	...	1,134	...	53,376	...	5,324
...	...	...	...	...	1,03,998	...	805
...	12,706	...	7,085	...	6,784	...	9,309
...	5,207	...	390	...	40,240	...	12,967
{ ...	} ...	{ ...	} ...	{ ...	} ...	{ ...	} ...
{ ...		{ ...		{ ...		{ ...	
26	123	717	1,644	6,009	33,901	5,627	20,408
85	17,169	48	9,904	2,103	3,40,721	193,821	3,30,740
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
{ 86,386	} 37,722	{ 102,301	} 52,614	{ 33,084	} 24,537	{ 10,593	} 10,411
{ ...		{ ...		{ 40		{ 162	
8,351	5,695	331	971	...	...	204	430
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	9,765	56,279	...	...
{ ...	} ...	{ ...	} ...	{ ...	} ...	{ ...	} ...
{ ...		{ ...		{ ...		{ ...	
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	26,300	...	14,950	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	45	12	25	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...

H.—

I.—Quantities and value of the principal articles of Merchandise and value of years 1895-96

Articles.		France.			
		1895-96.		1896-97.	
		Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.
1		2	3	4	5
			Rs.		Rs.
I.—Animals, living	No.	...	...	...	...
II.—Articles of Food and Drink—					
Coffee	Cwt.	...	...	...	...
Fruits and vegetables ...	Value	...	130	...	...
Grain and pulse	Cwt.	...	...	...	...
Liquors—					
Ale, beer, and porter ...	Gals.	...	...	16	48
Spirits and liqueurs ...	,,	4,697	44,349	•3,929	41,651
Wines	,,	26,807	1,35,557	25,054	1,24,302
Other sorts	,,	37	231	106	81
Provisions	Value	...	27,310	...	33,688
Salt	Tons	...	...	...	...
Spices	lbs.	...	...	...	...
Sugar	Cwt.	...	...	11	4,661
Tea	lbs.	...	...	...	...
Other articles	Value	...	...	...	...
III.—Metals and Manufactures of Metals—					
A.—Hardware and Cutlery ...	Value	...	7,331	...	6,812
B.—Metals—					
Brass	Cwt.	...	...	...	...
Copper—					
Unwrought	Cwt.	...	...	...	...
Wrought	,,	256	36,638	152	23,800
Other sorts	,,	...	...	...	...
Iron—					
Wrought	Cwt.	...	...	...	...
Other sorts	,,	2,061	9,205	...	...
Lead	,,	220	3,050	599	9,184
Steel	,,	...	...	...	...
Tin—					
Unwrought	Cwt.	...	...	...	...
Other sorts	,,	...	...	...	...
Zinc or spelter	,,	...	...	...	...
All other kinds, unenumerated	,,	3	991	4	287
C.—Machinery and Millwork ...	Value	...	...	...	539
D.—Railway Plant and Rolling-Stock	,,	...	...	...	...
IV.—Chemicals, Drugs, Medicines and Narcotics, and Dyeing and Tanning Materials—					
Chemical Products and Preparations	Value	...	398	...	2,965
Drugs and Medicines ...	,,	...	2,708	...	2,758
Opium	Chests	...	...	...	...
	Cwt.	...		...	
Tobacco	lbs.	396	2,314	431	2,060
Dyeing and Tanning Materials ...	Cwt.	...	...	1	240
V.—Oils—					
Mineral—					
Kerosine	Gals.	...	...	...	...
Other kinds	,,	...	...	...	...
	Cwt.	...	...	...	...
Other kinds of oils ...	Gals.	590	3,001	212	1,325
VI.—Raw Materials and Unmanufactured Articles—					
Coal—					
Coal	Tons	...	...	...	...
Coke	,,	...	...	...	...
Patent Fuel	,,	...	...	...	...
Cotton	Cwt.	...	...	...	...
Gums and Resins	,,	...	...	...	...
Hides and Skins	,,	...	...	...	...
	No.	...		...	
Ivory	lbs.	...	...	...	...
Jewellery—					
Precious Stones and Pearls, unset	Value	...	29,174	...	300
Seeds	Cwt.	...	...	1	23
Shells and Cowries	,,	...	...	...	...

TRADE—*continued.*

Treasure imported from Foreign Countries into the Presidency of Bengal during the official and 1896-97—continued.

GERMANY.				HOLLAND.			
1895-96.		1896-97.		1895-96.		1896-97.	
Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.
6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13
	Rs.		Rs.		Rs.		Rs.
2	500	6	4,195	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
137,508	4,03,850	160,256	4,66,677	...	...	...	...
61,781	1,20,173	69,272	1,34,929	64	425	115	408
1,472	15,046	1,378	7,029	63	1,064	213	2,141
33	350	11	61	...	...	...	...
...	39,024	...	16,532	...	...	...	1,738
40,807	5,20,565	27,007	5,50,938	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
179,317	21,94,683	186,951	22,84,841	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	4,991	...	1,984	...	...	...	...
...	3,52,481	...	3,25,827	...	...	...	...
9	847	10	1,221	...	...	...	...
...	...	992	41,670	...	...	...	...
1	175	175	7,278	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
3,080	26,063	28,965	2,20,987	...	...	...	...
57	114	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
7,256	52,119	6,840	44,719	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	4	377	...	...	...	...
4,360	72,676	1,566	28,191	...	...	...	...
39	5,361	185	20,693	...	...	...	...
...	62,764	...	93,023	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	53,202	...	50,822	...	...	...	30
...	52,451	...	38,852	...	...	...	...
...	15	...	5	...	...	...	...
...		...		...		...	
6,408	27,328	10,019	27,356	875	3,130	210	685
553	78,397	427	41,583	9	1,000	27	1,570
8,850	5,820	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	24,831	19,225	...	...	...	...
...		...		...		...	
371	2,275	590	4,143	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	2	94	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
17,102	1,05,275	26,356	1,64,181	...	...	...	...
16	1,435	94	4,500	...	...	...	...
77		1,500		...		...	
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	17	...	...	...	2
...	...	...		...	...	...	...

H.—

I.—Quantities and value of the principal articles of Merchandise and value of

years 1895-96

Articles.	Italy.			
	1895-96.		1896-97.	
	Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.
1	2	3	4	5
		Rs.		Rs.
I.—Animals, living ... ... No.	...	...	...	...
II.—Articles of Food and Drink—				
Coffee ... ... Cwt.	...	...	...	...
Fruits and vegetables ... Value	...	20	...	60
Grain and pulse ... ... Cwt.	...	...	...	...
Liquors—				
Ale, beer, and porter ... Gals.	...	...	...	...
Spirits and liqueurs ... ,,	408	3,805	223	4,475
Wines ... ... ,,	4,008	21,439	5,734	32,286
Other sorts ... ... ,,	...	...	13	150
Provisions ... ... Value	...	25,398	...	60,663
Salt ... ... Tons	...	...	...	...
Spices ... ... lbs.	123	4	...	...
Sugar ... ... Cwt.	...	...	11	1,210
Tea ... ... lbs.	...	...	...	...
Other articles ... ... Value	...	8,567	...	8,356
III.—Metals and Manufactures of Metals—				
A.—Hardware and Cutlery ... Value	...	573	...	2,025
B.—Metals—				
Brass ... ... Cwt.	13	1,490	...	...
Copper—				
Unwrought ... Cwt.	...	...	...	...
Wrought ... ... ,,	4	844	...	...
Other sorts ... ,,	...	...	...	...
Iron—				
Wrought ... Cwt.	...	...	...	...
Other sorts ... ,,	...	...	...	...
Lead ... ... ,,	...	...	...	...
Steel ... ... ,,	...	...	...	...
Tin—				
Unwrought ... ... Cwt.	...	...	...	...
Other sorts ... ... ,,	...	...	...	...
Zinc or spelter ... ... ,,	...	...	...	...
All other kinds, unenumerated ... ... ,,	...	...	...	...
C.—Machinery and Millwork ... Value	...	6,891	...	1,405
D.—Railway Plant and Rolling-Stock ... ... ,,	...	...	...	...
IV.—Chemicals, Drugs, Medicines and Narcotics; and Dyeing and Tanning Materials—				
Chemical Products and Preparations ... ... Value	...	43,241	...	39,110
Drugs and Medicines ... ,,	...	360	...	1
Opium ... ... Chests	...	...	...	...
Cwt.	...		...	
Tobacco ... ... lbs.	...	...	...	...
Dyeing and Tanning Materials ... Cwt.	102	20,223	82	16,507
V.—Oils—				
Mineral—				
Kerosine ... ... Gals.	...	...	...	...
Other kinds ... ... ,,	...	...	...	...
Cwt.	...		...	
Other kinds of oils ... Gals.	24	841	125	512
VI.—Raw Materials and Unmanufactured Articles—				
Coal—				
Coal ... ... Tons	...	...	...	...
Coke ... ... ,,	...	...	...	...
Patent Fuel ... ... ,,	...	...	...	...
Cotton ... ... Cwt.	...	...	...	...
Gums and Resins ... ... ,,	...	...	...	...
Hides and Skins ... ... ,,	...	...	...	...
No.	...		...	
Ivory ... ... lbs.	...	...	...	...
Jewellery—				
Precious Stones and Pearls, unset ... ... Value	...	2,250	...	...
Seeds ... ... Cwt.	1	210	...	...
Shells and Cowries ... ... ,,	...	...	...	...

TRADE—*continued.*

Treasure imported from Foreign Countries into the Presidency of Bengal during the official and 1896-97—continued.

RUSSIA IN EUROPE.				MOZAMBIQUE.			
1895-96.		1896-97.		1895-96.		1896-97.	
Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.
6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13
	Rs.		Rs.		Rs.		Rs.
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	88	120	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...

H.—

I.—Quantities and value of the principal articles of Merchandise and value of years 1895-96

Articles.		Zanzibar.			
		1895-96.		1896-97.	
		Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.
1		2	3	4	5
			Rs.		Rs.
I.—Animals, living	No.	...	...	...	...
II.—Articles of Food and Drink—					
Coffee	Cwt.	...	...	...	...
Fruits and vegetables ...	Value	...	...	...	...
Grain and pulse	Cwt.	...	...	...	...
Liquors—					
Ale, beer, and porter ...	Gals.	...	...	...	...
Spirits and liqueurs ...	,,	...	...	...	...
Wines	,,	...	...	...	...
Other sorts	,,	...	...	...	...
Provisions	Value	...	...	...	...
Salt	Tons	...	...	...	...
Spices	lbs.	35,808	7,177	282,509	55,869
Sugar	Cwt.	...	...	...	...
Tea	lbs.	...	...	...	...
Other articles	Value	...	...	...	...
III.—Metals and Manufactures of Metals—					
A.—Hardware and Cutlery ...	Value	...	...	...	...
B.—Metals—					
Brass	Cwt.	...	...	...	...
Copper—					
Unwrought	Cwt.	...	...	...	...
Wrought	,,	...	...	...	...
Other sorts	,,	...	...	...	...
Iron—					
Wrought	Cwt.	...	...	...	...
Other sorts	,,	...	...	...	...
Lead	,,	...	...	...	...
Steel	,,	...	...	...	...
Tin—					
Unwrought	Cwt.	...	...	...	...
Other sorts	,,	...	...	...	...
Zinc or spelter	,,	...	...	...	...
All other kinds, unenumerated	,,	...	...	...	...
C.—Machinery and Millwork ...	Value	...	...	...	...
D.—Railway Plant and Rolling-Stock	,,	...	...	...	...
IV.—Chemicals Drugs, Medicines and Narcotics; and Dyeing and Tanning Materials—					
Chemical Products and Preparations	Value	...	...	...	...
Drugs and Medicines ...	,,	...	...	...	...
Opium	Chests	...	...	...	5
	Cwt.	...	...	...	...
Tobacco	lbs.	...	...	...	...
Dyeing and Tanning Materials ...	Cwt.	...	...	...	...
V.—Oils—					
Mineral—					
Kerosine	Gals.	...	...	...	...
Other kinds	,,	...	...	...	...
	Cwt.	...	...	...	...
Other kinds of oils	Gals.	...	...	...	...
VI.—Raw Materials and Unmanufactured Articles—					
Coal—					
Coal	Tons	...	...	...	...
Coke	,,	...	...	...	...
Patent Fuel	,,	...	...	...	...
Cotton	Cwt.	...	...	...	...
Gums and Resins	,,	...	...	...	...
Hides and Skins	,,	...	...	21	904
	No.	...	...	...	...
Ivory	lbs.	...	...	...	...
Jewellery—					
Precious Stones and Pearls, unset	Value	...	...	...	...
Seeds	Cwt.	...	...	...	...
Shells and Cowries	,,	926	3,443	1,552	6,009

TRADE—*continued.*

Treasure imported from Foreign Countries into the Presidency of Bengal during the official and 1896-97—continued.

EGYPT.				MAURITIUS.			
1895-96.		1896-97.		1895-96.		1896-97.	
Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.
6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13
	Rs.		Rs.		Rs.		Rs.
...	...	1	500	...	...	...	...
1	96	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	557	...	...	...	13	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
1	5	...	...	...	...	...	...
9	93	...	...	...	...	1	18
184	973	35	230	...	...	12	222
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	2,470	...	367	...	429	...	1,257
31,208	4,23,074	33,002	6,33,728	...	...	...	12
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
202	2,589	...	28	317,072	17,61,096	338,627	22,89,463
26	20	...	...	...	...	5	3
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	360	...	...	...	80
...	...	...	...	589	15,354	521	13,749
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	106	2,863	74	1,964
...	...	...	...	120	4,070	159	5,226
...	...	80	850	52	172	...	...
...	...	...	...	731	1,170	4,160	8,320
...	...	...	...	461	3,304	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	382	2,800
					...	...	...
					...	...	...
					197	42	307
							...

H.—

I.—Quantities and value of the principal articles of Merchandise and value of years 1895-96

Articles.		South America.			
		1895-96.		1896-97.	
		Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.
1		2	3	4	5
			Rs.		Rs.
I.—Animals, living	No.	...	...	...	...
II.—Articles of Food and Drink—					
Coffee	Cwt.	...	...	...	...
Fruits and vegetables ...	Value	...	...	...	...
Grain and pulse	Cwt.	97	107	...	...
Liquors—					
Ale, beer, and porter ...	Gals.	...	...	...	...
Spirits and liqueurs ...	,,	...	...	...	...
Wines	,,	...	...	...	...
Other sorts	,,	...	...	...	...
Provisions	Value	...	575	...	...
Salt	Tons	...	...	...	...
Spices	lbs.	...	...	...	...
Sugar	Cwt.	...	...	...	...
Tea	lbs.	...	...	...	...
Other articles	Value	...	...	...	...
III.—Metals and Manufactures of Metals—					
A—Hardware and Cutlery ...	Value	...	420	...	704
B.—Metals—					
Brass	Cwt.	...	...	...	...
Copper—					
Unwrought ...	Cwt.	...	...	...	...
Wrought	,,	...	...	...	...
Other sorts	,,	...	...	...	...
Iron—					
Wrought ...	Cwt.	...	...	...	...
Other sorts ...	,,	...	...	...	...
Lead	,,	...	...	...	...
Steel	,,	...	...	...	...
Tin—					
Unwrought	Cwt.				
Other sorts ...					
Zinc or spelter ...					
All other kind					

TRADE—*continued.*

Treasure imported from Foreign Countries into the Presidency of Bengal during the official and 1896-97—continued.

UNITED STATES.				ADEN.			
1895-96.		1896-97.		1895-96.		1896-97.	
Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.
6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13
	Rs.		Rs.		Rs.		Rs.
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	63	4,762	32	2,520
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	394,134	25,40,243	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	14	30	85	217
2,176	36,044	2,715	63,109	17	135	6	128
...	...	6	69	30	285	12	132
...	...	...	7,370	...	...	...	1,487
...	3,751	...	...	...	3,491	...	...
...	...	...	...	26,105	3,44,935	40,663	5,90,485
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	15	...	...	39	741	3	43
...	...	...	...	55	28	20	10
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	12,252	...	21,876	...	...	...	2,187
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	5	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	2	340	...	...	...	...
10	86	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
5	107	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	1,545	...	46,754	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	50	...	935	...	168	...	...
...	9,229	...	8,822	...	65	...	132
{ ...	} ...	{ ...	} ...	{ ...	} ...	{ ...	} 2
...		...		...		...	
201,517	2,28,567	218,593	2,52,533	40	80	591	699
7	159	...	...	...	...	...	...
18,933,018	70,82,258	10,125,619	37,26,745	99	50	200	120
{ 503,445	} 1,62,526	{ 647,517	} 2,97,232	{ 655	} 328	{ 300	} 345
{ ...		{ ...		{ ...		{ ...	
10,893	4,453	940	921	...	...	340	680
...	...	...	...	...	...	110	880
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
2,052	8,856	...	...	17	340	...	...
{ ...	} ...	{ ...	} ...	{ 33	} 1,862	{ ...	} ...
{ ...		{ ...		{ 3,330		{ ...	
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
20	2,983	7	450	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	376	1,410	...	...

H.—

I.—Quantities and value of the principal articles of Merchandise and value of years 1895-96

Articles.		ARABIA.			
		1895-96.		1896-97.	
		Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.
1		2	3	4	5
			Rs.		Rs.
I.—Animals, living	No.	...	...	4	40
II.—Articles of Food and Drink—					
Coffee	Cwt.	...	34	4	281
Fruits and vegetables ...	Value	...	662	...	29
Grain and pulse	Cwt.	...	...	...	...
Liquors—					
Ale, beer, and porter ...	Gals.	...	...	...	...
Spirits and liqueurs ...	,,	4	47	...	...
Wines	,,	1	12	...	...
Other sorts	,,	...	...	...	...
Provisions	Value	...	1,71,244	...	2,17,524
Salt	Tons	11,068	1,44,615	13,450	1,78,281
Spices	lbs.	...	...	...	...
Sugar	Cwt.	1	13	...	...
Tea	lbs.	...	...	...	...
Other articles	Value	...	...	...	...
III.—Metals and Manufactures of Metals—					
A.—Hardware and Cutlery ...	Value	...	...	...	...
B.—Metals—					
Brass	Cwt.	...	...	...	...
Copper—					
Unwrought ...	Cwt.	...	...	...	...
Wrought ...	,,	...	...	...	...
Other sorts ...	,,	...	...	...	...
Iron—					
Wrought ...	Cwt.	5	15	40	50
Other sorts ...	,,	28	53	7	18
Lead	,,	...	...	8	29
Steel	,,	8	18	...	...
Tin—					
Unwrought	Cwt.	...	...	...	...
Other sorts	,,	...	...	...	...
Zinc or spelter	,,	...	...	...	...
All other kinds, unenumerated	,,	...	...	...	...
C.—Machinery and Millwork ...	Value	...	...	...	...
D.—Railway Plant and Rolling-Stock	,,	...	...	...	...
IV.—Chemicals, Drugs, Medicines and Narcotics; and Dyeing and Tanning Materials—					
Chemical Products and Preparations	Value	...	...	...	...
Drugs and Medicines ...	,,	...	31	...	...
Opium	Chests	...	...	...	...
	Cwt.	...		...	
Tobacco	lbs.	12	25	...	...
Dyeing and Tanning Materials ...	Cwt.	...	...	...	...
V.—Oils—					
Mineral—					
Kerosine	Gals.	20	10	...	...
Other kinds	,,	10	5	...	...
	Cwt.	...		...	
Other kinds of oils	Gals.	...	...	12	8
VI.—Raw Materials and Unmanufactured Articles—					
Coal—					
Coal	Tons	...	...	...	...
Coke	,,	...	...	...	...
Patent Fuel	,,	...	...	...	...
Cotton	Cwt.	...	...	...	...
Gums and Resins	,,	1	20	...	...
Hides and Skins	,,	...	...	...	...
	No.	...		...	
Ivory	lbs.	...	...	...	...
Jewellery—					
Precious Stones and Pearls, unset	Value	...	...	...	...
Seeds	Cwt.	...	...	...	...
Shells and Cowries	,,	25	100	10	100

TRADE—*continued.*

Treasure imported from Foreign Countries into the Presidency of Bengal during the official and 1896-97—continued.

CEYLON.				CHINA.			
1895-96.		1896-97.		1895-96.		1896-97.	
Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.
6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13
	Rs.		Rs.		Rs.		Rs.
...	...	7	13,400	8	104	13	550
77	5,681	50	3,703	...	...	...	...
...	70,053	...	1,48,648	...	49	...	10
...	...	20	100	88	397	263	1,420
6	12	12	29	...	...	...	...
62	797	349	1,694	5,329	8,630	3,500	5,747
5,360	16,525	1,251	6,134	20	243	42	529
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	10,794	...	22,045	...	86,345	...	72,675
...	20	...	12	...	...	...	...
226,030	64,901	2,469,166	2,36,209	18,499	1,484	47,936	907
3	35	1	6	41,397	5,55,596	9,463	1,06,712
51,595	25,769	70,826	36,026	11,381	4,742	8,783	3,447
...	...	...	...	...	45,175	...	21,937
...	1,625	...	4,129	...	2,773	...	4,930
...	...	...	...	2	88	...	25
370	15,527	1,500	66,000	30,239	12,67,736	24,140	10,13,359
30	839	...	...	1	128	1	177
...	...	...	...	...	9	...	...
41	602	270	4,121	...	...	380	3,275
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
21	434	14	190	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
1	18	...	...	3,408	35,919	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	504	15,499
...	4,590	...	10,259	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	267	...	432	...	21,829	...	8,221
...	531	...	367	...	3,83,392	...	4,10,410
{ ... }	...	{ ... }	1	{ ... }	..	{ ... }	...
4,219	12,213	2,886	8,621	18,719	49,153	7,896	23,078
...	...	...	...	123	1,080	1,520	8,640
6	3	46,200	19,250	...	...	...	...
{ ... }	...	{ ... }	...	{ ... }	...	{ ... }	...
328,180	5,05,753	1,179,286	17,24,709	226	1,781	294	2,060
118	1,116	72	755	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
19	420	41	664	...	...	...	...
3	18	...	...	...	...	...	...
{ ... }	...	{ ... }	...	{ ... }	...	{ ... }	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	1	...	8	...	1,100	...	6,672
11,460	1,06,933	16,348	1,57,722	3	28	2	18
				...	...	...	...

H.—

I.—Quantities and value of the principal articles of Merchandise and value of

years 1895-96

Articles.		Japan.			
		1895-96.		1896-97.	
		Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.
1		2	3	4	5
			Rs.		Rs.
I.—Animals, living	No.	...	...	...	...
II.—Articles of Food and Drink—					
Coffee	Cwt.	..	...	...	12
Fruits and vegetables ...	Value	...	...	...	...
Grain and pulse	Cwt.	...	...	...	...
Liquors—					
Ale, beer, and porter ...	Gals.	...	...	...	...
Spirits and liqueurs ...	,,	...	...	...	...
Wines	,,	...	...	12	100
Other sorts	,,	...	...	...	...
Provisions	Value	...	65	...	121
Salt	Tons	...	...	...	...
Spices	lbs.	...	...	4,420	544
Sugar	Cwt.	...	...	...	...
Tea	lbs.	...	...	...	...
Other articles	Value	...	...	...	...
III.—Metals and Manufactures of Metals—					
A.—Hardware and Cutlery ...	Value	...	1,902	...	2,070
B.—Metals—					
Brass	Cwt.	...	...	...	...
Copper—					
Unwrought	Cwt.	9,260	4,08,986	9,219	3,88,117
Wrought	,,	...	...	...	...
Other sorts ...	,,	...	...	...	...
Iron—					
Wrought	Cwt.	...	...	...	...
Other sorts ...	,,	...	...	...	...
Lead	,,	...	...	...	...
Steel	,,	...	...	...	...
Tin—					
Unwrought	Cwt.	...	...	...	...
Other sorts	,,	...	...	...	...
Zinc or spelter	,,	...	...	...	...
All other kinds, unenumerated	,,	... 1,095	... 39,304	...	...
C.—Machinery and Millwork ...	Value	...	...	...	...
D.—Railway Plant and Rolling-Stock	,,	...	...	...	...
IV.—Chemicals, Drugs, Medicines and Narcotics; and Dyeing and Tanning Materials—					
Chemical Products and Preparations	Value	...	8,269	...	5,162
Drugs and Medicines ...	,,	...	900	...	9,386
Opium	Chests / Cwt.	... / ...	...	... / ...	...
Tobacco	lbs.	...	...	...	...
Dyeing and Tanning Materials ...	Cwt.	...	...	...	...
V.—Oils—					
Mineral—					
Kerosine	Gals.	...	...	...	...
Other kinds	,, / Cwt.	... / ...	...	... / ...	...
Other kinds of oils	Gals.	4,015	2,975	...	...
VI.—Raw Materials and Unmanufactured Articles—					
Coal—					
Coal	Tons	...	...	...	...
Coke	,,	...	...	...	...
Patent Fuel	,,	...	...	...	...
Cotton	Cwt.	...	...	...	...
Gums and Resins	,,	...	...	...	...
Hides and Skins	,, / No.	... / ...	...	... / ...	...
Ivory	lbs.	...	...	...	...
Jewellery—					
Precious Stones and Pearls, unset	Value	...	...	...	...
Seeds	Cwt.	...	...	...	...
Shells and Cowries	,,	...	...	...	...

TRADE—*continued.*

Treasure imported from Foreign Countries into the Presidency of Bengal during the official and 1896-97.—continued.

PERSIA.				RUSSIA IN ASIA.			
1895-96.		1896-97.		1895-96.		1896-97.	
Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.
6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13
	Rs.		Rs.		Rs.		Rs.
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
1	42	...	...	1	110	...	...
...	351	...	...	...	34	...	...
2	10	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	14	38	...	...
32	219	6	70	37	295	...	...
8	56	50	336	33	255	...	...
...	...	...	179	...	...	...	...
...	1,343	...	...	...	4,155	...	...
14,042	1,81,952	110,566	1,35,013	...	3	...	...
9	1	...	...	...	...	...	...
3	36	...	...	7	81	...	...
...	14	...	...	95	59	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	93
...	8	8	203	...	326	...	...
...	...	77	2,080	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...

H.—

I.—Quantities and value of the principal articles of Merchandise and value of years 1895-96.

Articles.		Straits Settlements.			
		1895-96.		1896-97.	
		Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.
1		2	3	4	5
			Rs.		Rs.
I.—Animals, living	No.	3	1,000	5	100
II.—Articles of Food and Drink—					
Coffee	Cwt.	27	1,854	285	19,312
Fruits and vegetables ...	Value	...	38,635	...	1,14,657
Grain and pulse	Cwt.	5	33	16	109
Liquors—					
Ale, beer, and porter ...	Gals.	...	...	1	4
Spirits and liqueurs ...	„	15,184	25,825	16,885	25,507
Wines	„	161	460	57	492
Other sorts	„	...	...	...	...
Provisions	Value	...	3,71,663	...	3,69,293
Salt	Tons	...	5	...	4
Spices	lbs.	34,226,590	22,15,598	42,262,222	23,54,658
Sugar	Cwt.	42,968	4,57,929	19,094	2,03,321
Tea	lbs.	10,449	5,353	7,578	4,307
Other articles	Value	...	...	...	...
III.—Metals and Manufactures of Metals—					
A.—Hardware and Cutlery ...	Value	...	496	...	1,548
B.—Metals—					
Brass	Cwt.	9	273	1	40
Copper—					
Unwrought ...	Cwt.	...	...	...	...
Wrought	„	...	...	3	510
Other sorts ...	„	...	...	...	...
Iron—					
Wrought ...	Cwt.	...	...	4	40
Other sorts ...	„	...	...	...	...
Lead	„	...	...	...	...
Steel	„	...	...	...	...
Tin—					
Unwrought ...	Cwt.	26,697	18,10,573	20,450	12,56,086
Other sorts ...	„	...	...	...	...
Zinc or spelter ...	„	...	...	...	...
All other kinds, unenumerated	„	...	...	...	...
C.—Machinery and Millwork ...	Value	...	24	...	3,007
D.—Railway Plant and Rolling-Stock	„	...	...	...	...
IV.—Chemicals, Drugs, Medicines and Narcotics; and Dyeing and Tanning Materials—					
Chemical Products and Preparations	Value	...	995	...	1,110
Drugs and Medicines ...	„	...	1,04,263	...	1,40,768
Opium	Chests	...	...	...	4
	Cwt.	...		...	
Tobacco... ...	lbs.	11,451	17,594	13,527	24,291
Dyeing and Tanning Materials	Cwt.	20,343	4,30,096	19,538	4,18,380
V.—Oils—					
Mineral—					
Kerosine	Gals.	25	24	43	27
Other kinds	„	6,322	7,184	...	...
	Cwt.	...		...	
Other kinds of oils... ...	Gals.	2,824	19,819	2,210	18,902
VI—Raw Materials and Unmanufactured Articles—					
Coal—					
Coal	Tons	5	54	...	
Coke	„	...	...	...	...
Patent Fuel	„	...	...	...	...
Cotton	Cwt.	...	...	...	...
Gums and Resins	„	944	23,860	1,422	39,648
Hides and Skins	„	2,074	1,02,545	2,556	73,830
	No.	7,452		6,845	
Ivory	lbs.	...	430	...	...
Jewellery—					
Precious Stones and Pearls, unset	Value	...	...	...	54,666
Seeds	Cwt.	6	49	...	4
Shells and Cowries... ...	„	...	...	2	82

TRADE—*continued.*

Treasure imported from Foreign Countries into the Presidency of Bengal during the official and 1896-97—continued.

TURKEY IN ASIA.				AUSTRALIA.			
1895-96.		1896-97.		1895-96.		1896-97.	
Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.
6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13
	Rs.		Rs.		Rs.		Rs.
...	...	...	...	2,827	7,37,565	3,490	14,43,810
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	518	...	...	...	11,043	...	180
40	250	...	...	204	1,036	5,962	31,518
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
78	482	17	99	2,834	36,952	3,049	38,847
48	148	...	...	5,634	26,296	7,825	21,751
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	2,231	...	591	...	66,879	...	49,944
...	...	...	...	...	10	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	6	12	1,301	346
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	3,411
...	100	...	...	...	4,797	...	...
...	...	...	...	2	200	...	...
...	...	...	...	6,093	2,50,427	16,574	7,21,246
...	...	...	...	1,000	41,057	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	12	150
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	1,318	11,407	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	8	...	...	...	20	...	232
...	1,038	...	1,349	...	1,255	...	847
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	85	10	822	195
...	...	...	18	1	5	2	10
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	320	24	213	158	523
...	...	...	...	106	1,200	1,428	15,136
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	100	2,000
...	...	...	4	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	58	1,811	...	...
...	...	...	...	150	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
2	25	...	...	7	187	4	39
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...

H.—

I.—Quantities and value of the principal articles of Merchandise Presidency of Bengal during the official

Articles.			Other	
			1895-96.	
			Quantity.	Value.
1			2	3
				Rs.
I.—Animals, living	No.		6	1,800
II.—Articles of Food and Drink—				
Coffee	Cwt.		1	41
Fruits and vegetables ...	Value		...	1,70,983
Grain and pulse	Cwt.		23	44
Liquors—				
Ale, beer, and porter ...	Gals.		...	...
Spirits and liqueurs ...	,,		140	890
Wines	,,		2,170	20,075
Other sorts	,,		...	...
Provisions	Value		...	2,122
Salt	Tons		...	1
Spices	lbs.		...	...
Sugar	Cwt.		110,003	13,14,032
Tea	lbs.		70	35
Other articles	Value		...	...
III.—Metals and Manufactures of Metals—				
A.—Hardware and Cutlery ...	Value		...	90
B.—Metals—				
Brass	Cwt.		20	557
Copper—				
Unwrought ...	Cwt.		...	...
Wrought ...	,,		160	5,233
Other sorts ...	,,		11	309
Iron—				
Wrought ...	Cwt.		307	2,081
Other sorts ...	,,		...	...
Lead	,,		...	...
Steel	,,		...	...
Tin—				
Unwrought	Cwt.		...	...
Other sorts	,,		...	...
Zinc or spelter	,,		20	120
All other kinds, unenumerated	,,		...	85
C.—Machinery and Millwork ...	Value		...	...
D.—Railway Plant and Rolling-Stock	,,		...	...
IV.—Chemicals, Drugs, Medicines and Narcotics; and Dyeing and Tanning Materials—				
Chemical Products and Preparations	Value		...	10
Drugs and Medicines ...	,,		...	106
Opium	Chests		...	...
	Cwt.		...	
Tobacco	lbs.		18,439	21,709
Dyeing and Tanning Materials ...	Cwt.		...	...
V.—Oils—				
Mineral—				
Kerosine	Gals.		...	...
Other kinds	,,		150	75
	Cwt.		...	
Other kinds of oils ...	Gals.		243	424
VI.—Raw Materials and Unmanufactured Articles—				
Coal—				
Coal	Tons		115	2,300
Coke	,,		...	...
Patent Fuel	,,		...	...
Cotton	Cwt.		...	...
Gums and Resins	,,		2	12
Hides and Skins	,,		...	...
	No.		...	
Ivory	lbs.		...	...
Jewellery—				
Precious Stones and Pearls, unset.	Value		...	2,450
Seeds	Cwt.		...	12
Shells and Cowries	,,		548	4,648

TRADE—*continued.*

and value of Treasure imported from Foreign Countries into the years 1895-96 and 1896-97—continued.

COUNTRIES.	TOTAL.			
1896-97.		1895-96.	1896-97.	
Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.
4	5	6	7	8	9
	Rs.		Rs.		Rs.
...	...	2,987	7,52,996	3,744	14,94,482
...	...	173	12,749	377	26,326
...	77,145	...	3,05,365	...	3,48,282
...	...	688	2,572	417,260	26,62,596
...	...	723,700	14,47,762	778,353	14,92,925
21	315	361,290	24,97,470	370,894	25,66,653
1,981	15,321	133,087	14,21,840	120,903	12,13,510
...	...	1,996	15,289	1,990	13,235
...	1,608	...	33,16,530	...	31,28,929
...	12	355,073	51,17,886	292,682	54,45,173
...	...	34,507,251	22,89,259	45,066,567	26,48,253
97,319	9,90,993	693,140	63,14,637	666,258	61,69,240
22	11	74,156	36,343	89,953	44,841
...	...	...	1,07,349	...	1,23,990
...	18,629	...	46,79,764	...	50,16,830
...	...	2,874	1,50,590	3,455	2,04,828
...	...	53,135	22,65,778	53,540	22,78,177
222	5,830	75,285	35,36,315	46,025	22,03,614
53	1,683	131	4,388	212	6,909
4,100	28,879	1,641,112	1,25,69,690	1,841,566	1,39,82,743
...	...	155,049	4,50,915	194,362	5,57,484
...	...	90,102	13,40,004	93,609	13,21,224
125	1,344	660,579	41,28,141	720,079	43,99,016
...	...	27,325	18,52,997	21,054	12,92,583
...	...	10	927	5	527
...	...	48,732	6,60,915	18,795	2,89,614
...	...	5,959	4,96,950	5,217	4,74,964
...	...	...	1,41,98,378	...	1,82,49,422
...	...	...	60,17,522	...	1,26,99,240
...	20	...	17,89,907	...	14,00,194
...	10,261	...	20,52,139	...	18,44,922
...	...	...	4,262	...	3,573
...		2		2	
6,602	14,065	622,798	11,02,897	676,098	11,22,913
...	...	24,694	10,48,920	24,441	9,64,604
558,401	2,54,534	44,266,330	1,81,16,240	36,125,991	1,46,21,820
300	375	2,551,996	12,34,155	2,928,674	14,90,091
...		54		162	
495	372	645,711	9,73,682	1,433,921	21,09,572
...	...	6,000	1,25,585	5,808	1,20,618
...	...	3,280	1,08,941	3,056	1,10,464
...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	1,530	37,520	4,199	98,333
...	...	37,565	2,40,212	32,612	2,35,222
...	...	3,057	1,56,429	3,212	1,18,160
...		14,375		36,632	
...	...	...	...	...	...
...	980	...	4,33,496	...	94,950
...	30	573	42,375	556	41,535
724	6,161	13,350	1,16,587	18,635	1,70,074

H.—

I.—Quantities and value of the principal articles of Merchandise and value of

years 1895-96

Articles.		United Kingdom.			
		1895-96.		1896-97.	
		Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.
1		2	3	4	5
			Rs.		Rs.
VI.—Raw Materials and Unmanufactured Articles—concluded—					
Silk	lbs.	...	...	...	...
Wood—					
Teak	C. tons	...	...	1	113
Other kinds	Value	...	1,20,254	...	1,69,127
Wool	lbs.	...	...	...	25
All other articles unenumerated ...	Value	...	2,99,188	...	2,90,228
VII.—Articles, Manufactured and partly Manufactured—					
A.—Yarns and Textile Fabrics—					
Cotton—					
Twist and Yarn ...	lbs.	11,914,387	79,25,037	12,649,354	86,01,628
Piece goods—					
Grey ...	Yds.	775,011,697	9,16,09,362	881,512,909	10,24,66,788
White ...	„	140,972,448	1,93,13,167	164,488,493	2,27,39,166
Coloured, Printed or Dyed ...	„	87,166,698	1,28,39,699	107,106,225	1,60,09,343
Other sorts of Piece goods ...	„	...	4,97,343	...	5,67,905
	No.	3,111,081		2,747,755	
Thread, sewing ...	lbs.	291,932	5,01,768	319,761	5,41,581
Other sorts of manufactures	Value	...	5,90,268	...	6,84,815
Flax—					
Piece goods	Yds.	271,963	1,19,727	302,949	1,19,507
Canvas	„	908,152	6,54,544	720,617	5,02,922
Other sorts	lbs.	211,238	1,36,043	77,774	68,249
Silk—					
Piece goods, pure and mixed	Yds.	363,070	4,65,611	582,629	5,48,819
Other sorts	lbs.	741	10,390	2,234	7,427
Wool—					
Piece goods	Yds.	2,363,456	23,01,014	3,411,898	30,47,940
Other sorts	lbs.	500,941	15,03,244	491,814	18,87,062
	No.	373,725		489,257	
All other sorts, unenumerated...	Value	...	1,90,064	...	91,399
B.—Apparel (including Haberdashery, Millinery, &c).—					
Apparel	Value	...	29,76,508	...	27,76,552
Boots and Shoes	Prs.	112,297	4,30,222	121,079	4,41,373
Military Uniforms and Accoutrements	Value	...	...	...	...
C.—Other Articles—					
Agricultural Implements ...	Value	...	5,37,073	...	6,61,559
Arms, Ammunition, &c. (excluding Military Accoutrements)	„	...	5,43,561	...	8,34,118
Books and Printed matter ...	Cwt.	3,806	7,63,079	4,541	7,33,752
Building and Engineering Materials—					
Cement	Cwt.	215,757	4,44,890	196,901	4,07,742
Other sorts ...	Value	...	2,05,209	...	1,46,249
Cabinetware and Furniture ...	„	...	1,20,396	...	1,33,510
Candles of all sorts ...	lbs.	862,849	3,29,616	602,216	1,77,183
Carriages, Carts, &c. (excluding Railway carriages and parts thereof)	Value	...	3,26,478	...	6,74,835
Clocks and Watches ...	No.	14,585	1,86,635	7,803	1,32,509
Corals, real	lbs.	...	...	...	...
Earthenware and Porcelain ...	Value	...	4,23,303	...	3,97,978
Fireworks	„	...	1,997	...	2,490
Glass and Glassware—					
Beads and False Pearls	Cwt.	719	37,977	186	15,121
Other ware ...	Value	...	7,79,580	...	7,57,851
Instruments and apparatus (of all kinds) ...	„	...	8,87,226	...	9,79,460
Ivory—Manufactured ...	„	...	231	...	196
Jewellery (excluding Precious Stones and Pearls, unset)	„	...	2,97,573	...	2,13,889

TRADE—*continued.*

Treasure imported from Foreign Countries into the Presidency of Bengal during the official and 1896-97—continued.

AUSTRIA—HUNGARY.				BELGIUM.			
1895-96.		1896-97.		1895-96.		1896-97.	
Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.
6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13
	Rs.		Rs.		Rs.		Rs.
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	1,693	...	6,004	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	960	...	2,033	...	9,319	...	43,317
512,305	3,86,331	358,647	2,63,347	375,089	2,81,389	305,456	2,28,325
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
316,264	96,344	498,730	1,35,413	11,065	1,920	28,769	5,763
676,328	1,02,210	730,464	2,00,223	136,756	25,412	86,764	33,904
{ ...	} 1,42,790	{ ...	} 42,639	{ ...	} 9,744	{ ...	} 30,730
{ 96,720		{ 67,733		{ 10,032		{ 34,768	
30,332	43,567	23,750	30,547	...	...	882	1,695
...	2,56,768	...	5,47,149	...	44,624	...	27,106
...	...	...	...	1,566	1,189	13,652	7,347
...	...	...	...	561	502	...	...
...	...	2	2	150	160	1,613	1,600
160,852	1,31,493	209,756	1,73,062	39,377	36,797	130,814	1,27,195
...	...	184	1,611	...	...	...	...
342,814	1,83,608	714,003	3,60,398	63,816	47,188	109,156	71,975
{ 171,349	} 8,83,246	{ 203,378	} 8,25,642	{ 750	} 5,151	{ 1,768	} 11,715
{ 187,783		{ 167,267		{ 1,223		{ 2,000	
...	...	...	133	...	1,144	...	1,340
...	3,30,393	...	4,20,190	...	68,805	...	68,756
1	8	...	...	153	590	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	3,266	...	1,275	...	...	...	30
...	165	...	295	...	631	...	656
4	1,421	19	3,632	6	1,709	11	1,934
...	...	...	...	144,244	2,40,375	103,476	1,52,174
...	...	...	1	...	20	...	43,175
...	10,444	...	23,711	...	3,179	...	12,230
...	...	120	120	224,138	76,389	56,005	15,759
...	850	...	1,753	...	20,411	...	41,223
3,240	18,997	8,802	30,986	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	1,588	...	3,726	...	1,37,259	...	1,53,828
...	...	...	...	...	100	...	...
3,121	1,76,698	982	1,81,115	113	23,021	159	33,929
...	1,21,033	...	2,51,679	...	4,67,045	...	5,09,535
...	19,558	...	14,257	...	8,560	...	6,275
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	27,157	...	10,714	...	...	...	145

H.—

I.—Quantities and value of the principal articles of Merchandise and value of

years 1895-96

Articles.		France.			
		1895-96.		1896-97.	
		Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.
1		2	3	4	5
			Rs.		Rs.
VI.—Raw Materials and Unmanufactured Articles—concluded—					
Silk	lbs.	31	75	112	260
Wood—					
Teak	C. tons	...	...	...	...
Other kinds	Value	...	...	...	...
Wool	lbs.	...	...	...	...
All other articles unenumerated	Value	...	394	...	500
VII.—Articles Manufactured and partly Manufactured—					
A.—Yarns and Textile Fabrics—					
Cotton—					
Twist and Yarn ...	lbs.	...	...	...	...
Piece goods—					
Grey ...	Yds.	...	...	...	...
White ...	,,	...	...	2,437	1,412
Coloured, Printed or Dyed ...	,,	33,306	11,428	44,795	18,048
Other sorts of Piece goods ...	,,	...	...	...	10
	No.	...		96	
Thread, sewing ...	lbs.	...	...	...	...
Other sorts of manufactures	Value	...	7,549	...	12,008
Flax—					
Piece goods	Yds.	...	...	57	21
Canvas	,,	...	...	...	...
Other sorts	lbs.	...	...	...	...
Silk—					
Piece goods, pure and mixed	Yds.	864,381	5,04,614	562,047	3,77,552
Other sorts	lbs.	...	...	...	...
Wool—					
Piece goods	Yds.	3,654	10,814	18,344	18,643
Other sorts	lbs.	11	81	18	10
	No.	6		...	
All other sorts, unenumerated...	Value	...	...	...	...
B.—Apparel (including Haberdashery, Millinery, &c.)—					
Apparel	Value	...	75,702	...	1,05,444
Boots and Shoes ...	Prs.	...	...	18	46
Military Uniforms and Accoutrements	Value	...	...	...	865
C.—Other Articles—					
Agricultural Implements ...	Value	...	...	...	...
Arms, Ammunition, &c. (excluding Military Accoutrements)	,,	...	...	...	...
Books and Printed matter ...	Cwt.	8	1,191	11	1,342
Building and Engineering Materials—					
Cement	Cwt.	...	...	90	180
Other sorts ...	Value	...	250	...	225
Cabinetware and Furniture	,,	...	100	...	857
Candles of all sorts ...	lbs.	22	11	13	6
Carriages, Carts, &c. (excluding Railway carriages and parts thereof)	Value	...	...	...	1,695
Clocks and Watches ...	No.	10,988	1,02,948	10,803	85,808
Corals, real	lbs.	5,128	6,171	222	776
Earthenware and Porcelain	Value	...	681	...	1,893
Fireworks	,,	...	...	...	...
Glass and Glassware—					
Beads and False Pearls	Cwt.	136	21,200	115	17,571
Other ware ...	Value	...	3,867	...	1,390
Instruments and apparatus (of all kinds) ...	,,	...	1,563	...	4,114
Ivory, manufactured	,,	...	...	...	...
Jewellery (excluding Precious Stones and Pearls, unset)	,,	...	2,551	...	3,558

TRADE—*continued.*

Treasure imported from Foreign Countries into the Presidency of Bengal during the official and 1896-97—continued.

GERMANY.				HOLLAND.			
1895-96.		1896-97.		1895-96.		1896-97.	
Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.
6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13
	Rs.		Rs.		Rs.		Rs.
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	1,843	...	4,155	...	...	...	...
162	371	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	592	...	4,227	...	...	...	...
10,414	7,856	...	...	2,500	1,562	19,205	14,025
...	...	...	...	15,000	2,944	34,400	4,619
...	...	58,079	12,542	43,480	7,044	...	...
44,274	11,549	75,319	19,936	16,200	2,784	...	...
{ ...	} 19,833	{ ...	} 11,965	{ ...	} 1,994	{ ...	} 6,328
17,106		13,226		2,730		8,580	
3,290	2,500	890	850	...	...	...	...
...	68,632	...	1,20,548	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
37,636	45,136	18,907	18,567	...	...	...	...
60	200	1,156	4,274	...	...	...	...
582,477	3,53,653	452,643	3,22,426	...	...	4,082	7,655
{ 52,630	} 3,49,084	{ 51,263	} 5,20,332	...	} ...	{ ...	} ...
90,284		134,290		...		...	
...	17	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	1,18,942	...	1,39,810	...	3	...	...
61	348	247	454	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	1,439	...	...	...	...
...	313	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	633	...	...	...	...	...	...
7	776	10	2,778	...	...	...	...
8,569	14,522	14	29	...	...	...	...
...	1,008	...	4,404	...	...	...	...
...	41,372	...	77,086	...	...	...	...
5,075	1,590	387	158	...	...	...	...
...	2,055	...	11,976	...	...	...	...
9,441	24,330	8,521	20,504	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	10,247	...	19,478	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
374	16,090	593	31,289	33	520	...	...
...	3,20,974	...	3,78,834	...	...	...	215
...	52,169	...	62,608	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	4,055	...	10,463	...	...	...	5

H.—

I.—Quantities and value of the principal articles of Merchandise and value of years 1895-96

Articles.		Italy.			
		1895-96.		1896-97.	
		Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.
1		2	3	4	5
VI.—Raw Materials and Unmanufactured Articles—concluded—			Rs.		Rs.
Silk	lbs.	...	...	...	...
Wood—					
Teak	C. tons	...	...	...	...
Other kinds	Value	...	...	...	...
Wool	lbs.	...	...	...	...
All other articles, unenumerated...	Value	...	50,581	...	29,595
VII.—Articles, Manufactured and partly Manufactured—					
A.—Yarns and Textile Fabrics—					
Cotton—					
Twist and Yarn ...	lbs.	24,810	18,774	6,700	5,250
Piece goods—					
Grey ...	Yds.	...	...	...	...
White ...	„	27,360	3,847	118,966	25,972
Coloured, Printed or Dyed ...	„	75,960	8,486	374,276	66,365
Other sorts of Piece goods ...	„	...	...	...	...
	No.	...		...	
Thread, sewing ...	lbs.	...	...	...	...
Other sorts of manufactures	Value	...	18,989	...	1,22,700
Flax—					
Piece goods	Yds.	...	...	...	...
Canvas	„	...	...	...	...
Other sorts	lbs.	...	...	...	...
Silk—					
Piece goods, pure and mixed	Yds.	12,303	10,907	103,444	75,490
Other sorts	lbs.	...	...	5,833	35,242
Wool—					
Piece goods	Yds.	...	...	...	...
Other sorts	lbs.	...	...	...	1,315
	No.	...		...	
All other sorts, unenumerated ...	Value	...	...	...	...
B.—Apparel, (including Haberdashery, Millinery, &c.)—					
Apparel	Value	...	5,900	...	48,745
Boots and Shoes... ...	Prs.	2	10	20	170
Military Uniforms and Accoutrements	Value	...	...	...	...
C.—Other Articles—					
Agricultural Implements ...	Value	...	...	...	...
Arms, Ammunition, &c. (excluding Military, Accoutrements, &c.)	„	...	...	...	...
Books and Printed matter ...	Cwt.	2	225	...	550
Building and Engineering Materials—					
Cement	Cwt.	...	...	12	97
Other sorts... ...	Value	...	577	...	457
Cabinetware and Furniture...	„	...	200	...	460
Candles of all sorts ...	lbs.	2,604	1,140	6,187	1,810
Carriages, Carts, &c. (excluding Railway carriages and parts thereof)... ...	Value	...	...	...	...
Clocks and Watches ...	No.	...	...	337	3,475
Corals, real	lbs.	165,523	7,37,170	185,988	5,97,726
Earthenware and Porcelain...	Value	...	1,639	...	1,452
Fireworks	„	...	...	...	...
Glass and Glassware—					
Beads and False Pearls	Cwt.	7,134	2,52,195	4,821	1,48,087
Other ware ...	Value	...	189	...	481
Instruments and apparatus (of all kinds) ...	„	...	45	...	1,556
Ivory, manufactured ...	„	...	...	...	...
Jewellery (excluding Precious Stones and Pearls, unset)	„	...	...	...	1,090

TRADE—*continued.*

Treasure imported from Foreign Countries into the Presidency of Bengal during the official and 1896-97—continued.

RUSSIA IN EUROPE.				MOZAMBIQUE.			
1895-96.		1896-97.		1895-96.		1896-97.	
Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.
6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13
	Rs.		Rs.		Rs.		Rs.

H.—

I.—Quantities and value of the principal articles of Merchandise and value of years 1895-96

Articles.		Zanzibar.			
		1895-96.		1896-97.	
		Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.
1		2	3	4	5
VI.—Raw Materials and Unmanufactured Articles—concluded—			Rs.		Rs.
Silk	lbs.	...	...	...	...
Wood—					
Teak	C. tons	...	...	...	...
Other kinds	Value	...	...	...	...
Wool	lbs.	...	...	...	...
All other articles, unenumerated...	Value	...	...	...	...
VII.—Articles, Manufactured and partly Manufactured—					
A.—Yarns and Textile Fabrics—					
Cotton—					
Twist and Yarn ...	lbs.	...	...	...	...
Piece goods—					
Grey ...	Yds.	...	...	...	...
White ...	,,	...	...	...	...
Coloured, Printed or Dyed ...	,,	...	...	...	...
Other sorts of Piece goods ...	,, / No.	...	...	...	...
Thread, sewing ...	lbs.	...	...	...	...
Other sorts of manufactures	Value	...	...	...	...
Flax—					
Piece goods	Yds.	...	...	...	...
Canvas	,,	...	...	...	...
Other sorts	lbs.	...	...	...	...
Silk—					
Piece goods, pure and mixed	Yds.	...	...	...	...
Other sorts	lbs.	...	...	...	...
Wool—					
Piece goods	Yds.	...	...	...	...
Other sorts	lbs. / No.	...	...	...	...
All other sorts, unenumerated	Value	...	...	...	...
B.—Apparel (including Haberdashery, Millinery, &c.)—					
Apparel	Value	...	...	...	...
Boots and Shoes... ...	Prs.	...	...	...	...
Military Uniforms and Accoutrements	Value	...	...	...	...
C.—Other Articles—					
Agricultural Implements ...	Value	...	...	...	...
Arms, Ammunition, &c. (excluding Military Accoutrements)	,,	...	...	...	...
Books and Printed matter ...	Cwt.	...	...	...	...
Building and Engineering Materials—					
Cement	Cwt.	...	...	...	...
Other sorts ...	Value	...	...	...	...
Cabinetware and Furniture ...	,,	...	...	...	...
Candles of all sorts ...	lbs.	...	...	...	...
Carriages, Carts, &c. (excluding Railway carriages and parts thereof)	Value	...	...	...	...
Clocks and Watches ...	No.	...	...	...	...
Corals, real	lbs.	...	...	...	...
Earthenware and Porcelain...	Value	...	...	...	...
Fireworks	,,	...	...	...	...
Glass and Glassware—					
Beads and False Pearls...	Cwt.	...	...	...	...
Other ware ...	Value	...	...	...	...
Instruments and apparatus (of all kinds) ...	,,	...	...	...	...
Ivory, manufactured ...	,,	...	...	...	...
Jewellery (excluding Precious Stones and Pearls, unset)...	,,	...	...	...	...

TRADE—*continued.*

Treasure imported from Foreign Countries into the Presidency of Bengal during the official and 1896-97—continued.

EGYPT.				MAURITIUS.			
1895-96.		1896-97.		1895-96.		1896-97.	
Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.
6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13
	Rs.		Rs.		Rs.		Rs.
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	75	...	50
...	24	...	406	...	8,687	...	4,169
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	200	160	1,890	226	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	152	160	...	...
...	...	560	10	...	...	...	...
87	235	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	8,280	...	6,919
...	130	...	700	...	12	...	...
...	...	1	2	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
1	295	...	...	...	...	6	100
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	200	...	...	...	...
10	5	...	...	...	...	4	2
...	...	...	26	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
2,396	9,642	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	3	...	8	...	60	...	28
...	...	...	30	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	110	...	...	...	...

H.—

I.—Quantities and value of the principal articles of Merchandise and value of years 1895-96

Articles.		South America.			
		1895-96.		1896-97.	
		Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.
1		2	3	4	5
			Rs.		Rs.
VI.—Raw Materials and Unmanufactured Articles—concluded—					
Silk	lbs.	...	...	...	...
Wood—					
Teak	C. tons	...	...	...	...
Other kinds	Value	...	...	...	50
Wool	lbs.	...	...	...	...
All other articles unenumerated ...	Value	...	9,835	...	220
VII.—Articles Manufactured and partly Manufactured—					
A.—Yarns and Textile Fabrics—					
Cotton—					
Twist and Yarn ...	lbs.	...	...	...	...
Piece goods—					
Grey ...	Yds.	...	...	...	...
White ...	"	...	...	...	...
Coloured, Printed or Dyed ...	"	...	...	...	...
Other sorts of Piece goods ...	" / No.	...	...	... / ...	...
Thread, sewing ...	lbs.	...	...	...	...
Other sorts of manufactures	Value	...	...	...	...
Flax—					
Piece goods	Yds.	...	...	...	...
Canvas	"	...	...	...	...
Other sorts	lbs.	...	...	...	...
Silk—					
Piece goods, pure and mixed	Yds.	...	...	...	...
Other sorts	lbs.	...	...	...	...
Wool—					
Piece goods	Yds.	...	...	...	...
Other sorts	lbs. / No.	...	...	... / ...	...
All other sorts, unenumerated	Value	...	...	...	20
B.—Apparel (including Haberdashery, Millinery, &c.)—					
Apparel	Value	...	10	...	...
Boots and Shoes	Prs.	...	...	...	...
Military Uniforms and Accoutrements	Value	...	...	...	...
C.—Other Articles—					
Agricultural Implements ...	Value	...	...	...	...
Arms, Ammunition, &c. (excluding Military Accoutrements)	"	...	...	...	...
Books and Printed matter ...	Cwt.	...	...	...	...
Building and Engineering Materials—					
Cement	Cwt.	...	...	...	...
Other sorts	Value	...	...	...	...
Cabinetware and Furniture ...	"	...	...	...	...
Candles of all sorts ...	lbs.	...	...	...	...
Carriages, Carts, &c. (excluding Railway carriages and parts thereof)	Value	...	...	...	...
Clocks and Watches ...	No.	...	...	...	...
Corals, real	lbs.	...	...	...	...
Earthenware and Porcelain ...	Value	...	...	...	...
Fireworks	"	...	...	...	...
Glass and Glassware—					
Beads and False Pearls ...	Cwt.	...	...	...	...
Other ware ...	Value	...	43	...	55
Instruments and apparatus (of all kinds) ...	"	...	...	...	...
Ivory, manufactured ...	"	...	...	...	...
Jewellery (excluding Precious stones and Pearls, unset) ...	"	...	...	...	...

TRADE—*continued.*

Treasure imported from Foreign Countries into the Presidency of Bengal during the official and 1896-97—continued.

UNITED STATES.				ADEN.			
1895-96.		1896-97.		1895-96.		1896-97.	
Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.
6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13
	Rs.		Rs.		Rs.		Rs.
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	7,678	...	2,07,926	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	3,660	...	878	...	17	...	150
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
247,500	48,500	390,000	82,117	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	72	...	...	...	...	...	7,513
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
1,904	375	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	30	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	5,160	...	2,305	...	110	...	90
4	46	31	174	...	...	381	1,200
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	11,892	...	14,451	...	...	...	...
...	720	...	2,342	...	362	...	30
131	15,070	36	4,622	4	400	...	...
3	7	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	2,094	...	105	...	...	...	3,000
129	57	...	...	10	5	7	3
...	3,282	...	6,837	...	...	...	958
5,221	23,072	4,407	24,081	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	98	...	52	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	18,348	...	5,984	...	...	...	...
...	7,939	...	2,188	...	...	...	223
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	1,560	...	41	...	...	...	455

H.—

I.—Quantities and value of the principal articles of Merchandise and value of

years 1895-96

Articles.		Arabia.			
		1895-96.		1896-97.	
		Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.
1		2	3	4	5
			Rs.		Rs.
VI.—Raw Materials and Unmanufactured Articles—concluded.					
Silk	lbs.	...	...	...	...
Wood—					
Teak	C. tons	...	...	...	...
Other kinds	Value	...	55	...	200
Wool	lbs.	...	...	...	...
All other articles, unenumerated ...	Value	...	17	...	...
VII.—Articles Manufactured and partly Manufactured—					
A.—Yarns and Textile Fabrics—					
Cotton—					
Twist and Yarn ...	lbs.	...	...	...	...
Piece goods—					
Grey	Yds.	...	...	...	...
White	"	...	...	...	...
Coloured, Printed or Dyed	"	...	...	...	...
Other sorts of Piece goods ...	" / No.	... / ...	...	... / ...	...
Thread, sewing ...	lbs.	...	...	...	...
Other sorts of manufactures	Value	...	...	...	...
Flax—					
Piece goods	Yds.	...	...	...	...
Canvas	"	...	...	...	...
Other sorts	lbs.	957	44	1,568	35
Silk—					
Piece goods, pure and mixed	Yds.	...	...	...	...
Other sorts	lbs.	...	...	...	...
Wool—					
Piece goods	Yds.	...	...	...	...
Other sorts	lbs. / No.	... / ...	...	... / ...	...
All other sorts, unenumerated	Value	...	520	...	1,931
B.—Apparel, (including Haberdashery, Millinery, &c.)—					
Apparel	Value	...	...	...	...
Boots and Shoes	Prs.	...	...	...	...
Military Uniforms and Accoutrements	Value	...	...	...	...
C.—Other Articles—					
Agricultural Implements ...	Value	...	...	...	...
Arms, Ammunition, &c. (excluding Military Accoutrements)	"	...	...	...	50
Books and Printed matter ...	Cwt.	...	...	...	...
Building and Engineering Materials—					
Cement	Cwt.	...	...	...	...
Other sorts	Value	...	...	...	...
Cabinetware and Furniture ...	"	...	...	...	...
Candles of all sorts ...	lbs.	...	...	...	...
Carriages, Carts, &c. (excluding Railway carriages and parts thereof)	Value	...	...	...	...
Clocks and Watches ...	No.	...	...	2	225
Corals, real	lbs.	...	...	...	...
Earthenware and Porcelain ...	Value	...	...	...	...
Fireworks	"	...	...	...	...
Glass and Glassware—					
Beads and False Pearls ...	Cwt.	...	...	...	...
Other ware	Value	...	...	...	3
Instruments and apparatus (of all kinds)	"	...	...	...	...
Ivory, manufactured ...	"	...	...	...	...
Jewellery (excluding Precious Stones and Pearls, unset) ...	"	...	...	...	...

TRADE—*continued.*

Treasure imported from Foreign Countries into the Presidency of Bengal during the official and 1896-97—continued.

CEYLON.				CHINA.			
1895-96.		1896-97.		1895-96.		1896-97.	
Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.
6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13
	Rs.		Rs.		Rs.		Rs.
1,404	7,795	...	...	61	371	1,012	2,657
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	25	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	20	...	...	...	...
...	25,797	...	26,442	...	1,52,381	...	1,44,799
28,800	7,891	9,500	5,410	40	17	...	...
6,900	1,518	4,715	577	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	245	91	24	10
3,728	588	...	...	33,330	3,392	13,451	1,909
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
92	222	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	2,364	...	4,443	...	5	...	621
...	...	...	...	20	20	...	...
24	25	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	112	100	1,120	50	2,576	95
8,145	6,050	47,712	39,198	19,279	15,580	30,585	23,361
762	5,334	...	...	3	25	...	...
131	657	...	...	...	...	120	90
40	40	100	340	56	106	10	32
...	23	...	125	...	36	...	680
...	10,935	...	2,722	...	26,931	...	24,921
...	...	1	15	33	76	52	136
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	93	...	2,149	...	1,252	...	105
...	1,175	...	516	...	270	...	247
6	1,190	14	1,196	7	1,287	11	1,668
13	23	3	8	...	...	...	...
...	18	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	20,429	...	1,206	...	2,242	...	4,750
3	2	6	4	...	...	...	...
...	622	...	1,696	...	614	...	558
215	1,685	242	1,577	1,276	11,118	385	4,005
89,978	2,90,058	26,701	74,507	1	54	...	...
...	1,291	...	312	...	9,812	...	4,108
...	10,634	...	8,884	...	10,426	...	9,173
1	29	92	2,997	72	1,677	33	668
...	581	...	183	...	97,123	...	42,940
...	1,076	...	188	...	383	...	220
...	...	...	...	...	39	...	256
...	1,802	...	...	...	25,735	...	33,775

H.—

I.—Quantities and value of the principal articles of Merchandise and value of years 1895-96

Articles.		Japan.			
		1895-96.		1896-97.	
		Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.
1		2	3	4	5
			Rs.		Rs.
VI.—Raw Materials and Unmanufactured Articles—concluded.					
Silk	lbs.	...	...	...	...
Wood—					
Teak	C. tons	...	...	...	...
Other kinds	Value	...	...	...	...
Wool	lbs.	...	...	...	...
All other articles unenumerated...	Value	...	535	...	280
VII.—Articles, Manufactured and partly Manufactured—					
A.—Yarns and Textile Fabrics—					
Cotton—					
Twist and Yarn ...	lbs.	...	...	...	...
Piece goods					
Grey ...	Yds.	...	...	...	...
White ...	,,	...	...	...	...
Coloured, Printed or Dyed ...	,,	...	...	...	...
Other sorts of Piece goods ...	,, / No.	... / ...	...	... / ...	...
Thread, sewing ...	lbs.	...	...	...	...
Other sorts of manufactures	Value	...	3	...	1,422
Flax—					
Piece goods... ...	Yds.	...	...	...	...
Canvas	,,	...	...	...	...
Other sorts... ...	lbs.	...	...	...	...
Silk—					
Piece goods, pure and mixed	Yds.	10,093	8,402	700	530
Other sorts	lbs.	...	...	...	...
Wool—					
Piece goods... ...	Yds.	...	...	...	...
Other sorts... ...	lbs. / No.	112 / ...	160	... / ...	...
All other sorts, unenumerated	Value	...	611	...	40
B.—Apparel, (including Haberdashery, Millinery, &c.)—					
Apparel	Value	...	5,867	...	6,409
Boots and Shoes... ...	Prs.	...	...	...	...
Military Uniforms and Accoutrements	Value	...	...	...	...
C.—Other Articles—					
Agricultural Implements ...	Value	...	...	...	...
Arms, Ammunition, &c. (excluding Military Accoutrements)	,,	...	...	...	260
Books and Printed matter ...	Cwt.	...	95	2	435
Building and Engineering Materials—					
Cement ...	Cwt.	...	...	...	...
Other sorts ...	Value	...	150	...	...
Cabinetware and Furniture ...	,,	...	1,322	...	3,912
Candles of all sorts ...	lbs.	...	...	...	...
Carriages, Carts, &c. (excluding Railway carriages and parts thereof) ...	Value	...	250	...	90
Clocks and Watches ...	No.	12	67	43	310
Corals, real	lbs.	2	752	...	...
Earthenware and Porcelain ...	Value	...	6,328	...	10,302
Fireworks	,,	...	...	...	...
Glass and Glassware—					
Beads and False Pearls	Cwt.	...	...	1	60
Other ware	Value	...	190	...	1,777
Instruments and apparatus (of all kinds) ...	,,	...	112	...	...
Ivory, manufactured ...	,,	...	...	...	...
Jewellery (exeluding Precious Stones and Pearls, unset) ...	,,	...	...	...	175

TRADE—*continued.*

Treasure imported from Foreign Countries into the Presidency of Bengal during the official and 1896-97—continued.

PERSIA.				RUSSIA IN ASIA.			
1895-96.		1896-97.		1895-96.		1896-97.	
Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.
6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13
	Rs.		Rs.		Rs.		Rs.
					60		800
	15				74		
	901		12				
4	900						
	13						
					20		10
	5		125				
							30

H.—

I.—Quantities and value of the principal articles of Merchandise and value of years 1895-96

Articles.		Straits Settlements.			
		1895-96.		1896-97.	
		Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.
1		2	3	4	5
			Rs.		Rs.
VI.—Raw Materials and Unmanufactured Articles—concluded.					
Silk	lbs.	72	380	...	...
Wood—					
Teak	C. tons	509	38,698	643	49,006
Other kinds	Value	...	27,703	...	43,936
Wool	lbs.	3,472	535	...	536
All other articles, unenumerated...	Value	...	4,87,773	...	4,50,510
VII.—Articles, Manufactured and partly Manufactured—					
A.—Yarns and Textile Fabrics—					
Cotton—					
Twist and Yarn ...	lbs.	...	...	...	...
Piece goods—					
Grey ...	Yds.	...	...	750	40
White ...	,,	120	25	739	187
Coloured, Printed or Dyed ...	,,	2,461	432	12,010	1,529
Other sorts of Piece goods ...	,, / No.	... / ...	...	... / ...	...
Thread, sewing ...	lbs.	...	...	...	...
Other sorts of manufactures	Value	...	15	...	224
Flax—					
Piece goods	Yds.	...	...	...	...
Canvas	,,	80	60	...	...
Other sorts	lbs.	224	200	1,456	45
Silk—					
Piece goods, pure and mixed	Yds.	1,658	1,846	22,288	12,420
Other sorts	lbs.	...	...	...	2
Wool—					
Piece goods	Yds.	10	20	...	...
Other sorts	lbs. / No.	28 / ...	20	... / ...	2
All other sorts, unenumerated	Value	...	29	...	803
B.—Apparel, (including Haberdashery, Millinery, &c.)—					
Apparel	Value	...	14,949	...	16,606
Boots and Shoes	Prs.	1,274	805	19	115
Military Uniforms and Accoutrements	Value	...	...	...	...
C.—Other Articles—					
Agricultural Implements ...	Value	...	221	...	1,453
Arms, Ammunition, &c. (excluding Military Accoutrements)	,,	...	618	...	105
Books and Printed matter ...	Cwt.	6	1,005	26	3,692
Building and Engineering Materials—					
Cement	,,	...	...	...	...
Other sorts ...	Value	...	...	...	...
Cabinetware and Furniture ...	,,	...	6,739	...	8,389
Candles of all sorts ...	lbs.	...	...	...	...
Carriages, Carts, &c. (excluding Railway carriages and parts thereof)	Value	...	1,544	...	495
Clocks and Watches ...	No.	14	1,062	8	412
Corals, real	lbs.	654	1,819	586	2,549
Earthenware and Porcelain...	Value	...	14,917	...	14,488
Fireworks	,,	...	...	...	...
Glass and Glassware—					
Beads and False Pearls...	Cwt.	24	427	...	32
Other ware ...	Value	...	39,841	...	60,318
Instruments and apparatus (of all kinds) ...	,,	...	181	...	1,486
Ivory manufactured ...	,,	...	5	...	...
Jewellery (including Precious Stones and Pearls, unset)...	,,	...	7,114	...	12,227

TRADE—*continued.*

Treasure imported from Foreign Countries into the Presidency of Bengal during the official and 1896-97—continued.

TURKEY IN ASIA.				AUSTRALIA.			
1895-96.		1896-97.		1895-96.		1896-97.	
Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.
6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13
	Rs.		Rs.		Rs.		Rs.
74	300	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	2	144
...	...	...	...	...	630	...	2,831
...	...	...	...	72,817	66,504	...	75,419
...	6	...	425	...	22,411	...	57,289
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	220	27	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	240	30	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	80	165	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	39	...	26
...	74	...	190	...	762	...	1,667
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	20
...	...	...	...	...	424	...	103
2	100	...	...	4	965	5	915
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	25	...	...	...	20	...	58
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	15	...	320	...	1,650
...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	4	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	89	...	138
...	...	...	...	...	890	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	30	...	...
...	...	...	15	...	...	...	980

H.—

I.—Quantities and value of the principal articles of Merchandise of Bengal during the official

ARTICLES.		OTHER	
		1895-96.	
		Quantity.	Value.
1		2	3
VI.—Raw Materials and Unmanufactured Articles—concluded.			Rs.
Silk	lbs.	...	...
Wood—			
Teak	C. tons	...	...
Other kinds	Value	...	10
Wool	lbs.	65,975	28,240
All other articles unenumerated	Value	...	15,123
VII.—Articles, Manufactured and partly Manufactured—			
A.—Yarns and Textile Fabrics—			
Cotton—			
Twist and Yarn ...	lbs.	...	...
Piece goods— ...			
Grey ...	Yds.	...	...
White ...	,,	160	20
Coloured, Printed or Dyed ...	,,	30	24
Other sorts of Piece goods ...	,, / No.	... / ...	...
Thread, sewing ...	lbs.	...	...
Other sorts of manufactures	Value	...	...
Flax—			
Piece goods ...	Yds.	...	...
Canvas	,,	...	...
Other sorts	lbs	...	...
Silk—			
Piece goods, pure and mixed	Yds.	...	...
Other sorts	lbs.	...	...
Wool—			
Piece goods	Yds.	...	...
Other sorts	lbs. / No.	35 / ...	16
All other sorts, unenumerated	Value	...	...
B.—Apparel, (including Haberdashery, Millinery, &c.)—			
Apparel	Value	...	1,488
Boots and Shoes ...	Prs.	4	13
Military Uniforms and Accoutrements	Value	...	...
C.—Other Articles—			
Agricultural Implements ...	Value	...	...
Arms, Ammunition, &c. (excluding Military Accoutrements)	,,	...	...
Books and Printed matter ...	Cwt.	...	193
Building and Engineering Materials—			
Cement	Cwt.	...	...
Other sorts	Value	...	...
Cabinetware and Furniture ...	,,	...	40
Candles of all sorts ...	lbs.	10	6
Carriages, Carts, &c. (excluding Railway carriages and parts thereof)	Value	...	...
Clocks and Watches ...	No.	2	295
Corals, real	lbs.	220	7,201
Earthenware and Porcelain ...	Value	...	50
Fireworks	,,	...	...
Glass and Glassware—			
Beads and False Pearls	Cwt.	2	475
Other ware ...	Value	...	164
Instruments and apparatus (of all kinds) ...	,,	...	55
Ivory, manufactured ...	,,	...	...
Jewellery (excluding Precious Stones and Pearls, unset)...	,,	...	13,903

TRADE—*continued.*

and value of Treasure imported from Foreign Countries into the Presidency years 1895-96 and 1896-97—continued.

COUNTRIES.	TOTAL.			
1896-97.		1895-96.	1896-97.	
Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.
4	5	6	7	8	9
	Rs.		Rs.		Rs.
...	...	1,642	8,921	1,124	2,917
3,324	2,38,628	509	38,698	3,970	2,87,891
...	400	...	1,60,026	...	4,35,499
...	41,725	1,42,426	95,650	...	1,17,705
...	7,654	...	10,87,389	...	10,63,122
...	...	12,868,345	86,28,857	13,348,862	91,17,985
...	...	775,281,097	9,16,62,324	881,942,774	10,25,54,141
...	...	141,371,142	1,94,22,458	165,196,237	2,29,20,465
...	...	88,190,961	1,30,06,230	108,443,724	1,63,51,444
...	...	...	6,71,704	...	6,59,577
...	...	3,237,669		2,872,158	
...	...	325,646	5,48,057	345,283	5,74,673
...	3,825	...	9,89,289	...	15,32,374
...	...	273,549	1,20,936	316,655	1,26,875
...	...	908,969	6,55,291	720,617	5,02,922
672	20	215,593	1,36,872	86,333	70,156
...	...	1,516,881	12,26,671	1,709,122	13,96,224
...	...	1,566	15,949	9,407	48,556
...	...	3,356,358	28,96,954	4,710,246	38,29,127
...	...	726,232	27,41,613	749,152	32,46,450
...	...	653,021		792,914	
...	...	...	2,00,793	...	1,03,416
...	717	...	36,43,582	...	36,16,036
...	...	113,829	4,32,118	121,849	4,43,685
...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	5,54,110	...	6,81,042
...	15	...	5,48,559	...	8,41,041
23	11,136	3,998	7,89,901	4,717	7,67,752
...	...	368,586	6,99,817	300,496	5,60,230
...	...	...	2,07,232	...	1,94,511
...	23	...	2,08,606	...	2,59,497
11	4	1,094,870	4,08,831	664,956	1,95,049
...	...	...	3,56,426	...	7,43,792
2	70	44,994	3,70,209	41,356	3,03,977
...	...	263,902	10,52,867	213,497	6,75,558
...	...	...	6,07,217	...	6,07,742
...	...	...	23,157	...	20,547
...	...	11,729	5,30,309	6,982	4,30,869
...	418	...	18,49,130	...	20,11,881
...	88	...	9,79,757	...	10,72,693
...	...	...	305	...	452
...	596	...	3,81,450	...	2,88,418

H.—

I.—Quantities and value of the principal articles of Merchandise and value of years 1895-96

Articles.		United Kingdom.			
		1895-96.		1896-97.	
		Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.
1		2	3	4	5
			Rs.		Rs.
VII.—Articles, Manufactured and partly Manufactured—concluded.					
C.– Other articles—concluded.					
Leather and Manufactures of Leather—					
Unwrought ...	Cwt.	831	1,38,732	806	1,41,829
Manufactures—					
Saddlery and Harness	Value	...	2,53,508	...	2,19,399
Other sorts	,,	...	72,331	...	1,53,881
Matches, lucifer and others	,,	...	3,973	...	6,422
Paints and Colours, and Painters' Materials ...	,,	...	10,73,107	...	10,13,666
Paper and Pasteboard ...	,,	...	4,75,498	...	3,58,679
Soap	Cwt.	11,539	2,96,794	11,288	2,93,353
Stationery	Value	...	8,57,911	...	8,31,634
Toys and Requisites for Games	,,	...	3,98,188	...	3,39,477
Umbrellas	No.	1,734,985	15,74,496	1,152,208	9,75,456
Wood, Manufactures of ...	Value	...	36,305	...	46,608
Articles imported by post (not specified)... ...	,,	...	...	...	...
All other articles, unenumerated	,,	...	21,11,665	...	22,41,761
Merchandise ... Free ...	,,	...	2,57,81,746	...	4,36,96,504
Merchandise ... Dutiable ...	,,	...	18,84,92,729	...	19,88,22,823
Total ...	,,	...	21,42,74,475	...	24,25,19,327
Treasure—					
Gold	,,	...	18,97,093	...	41,94,363
Silver	,,	...	63,43,502	...	80,68,452
Total ...	,,	...	82,40,595	...	1,22,62,815
Grand Total of Imports of Merchandise and Treasure	,,	...	22,25,15,070	...	25,47,82,142
Government—					
Stores	,,	...	1,57,94,949	...	1,64,75,350
Treasure—					
Gold	,,	...	...	...	...
Silver	,,	...	...	...	...
Total of Treasure	,,	...	...	...	...
Total of Stores and Treasure	,,	...	1,57,94,949	...	1,64,75,350

TRADE—*continued.*

Treasure imported from Foreign Countries into the Presidency of Bengal during the official and 1896-97—continued.

AUSTRIA—HUNGARY.				BELGIUM.			
1895-96.		1896-97.		1895-96.		1896-97.	
Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.
6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13
	Rs.		Rs.		Rs.		Rs.
...	...	...	...	...	...	8	915
...	...	...	...	...	25	...	...
...	1,510	...	501	...	4,090	...	8,742
...	97	...	...	...	4,62,657	...	2,01,422
...	2,048	...	1,768	...	1,66,139	...	2,20,050
...	1,87,180	...	1,79,165	...	1,26,299	...	81,501
175	8,725	33	2,110	6	551	...	35
...	47,726	...	46,163	...	13,038	...	9,395
...	21,000	...	17,748	...	53,068	...	65,030
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	200	...	649	...	319	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	81,982	...	1,04,784	...	22,711	...	18,901
...	87,030	...	3,19,287	...	2,42,261	...	2,69,890
...	39,23,604	...	43,02,864	...	76,99,798	...	76,37,440
...	40,10,634	...	46,22,151	...	79,42,059	...	79,07,330
...	32	...	1,392	...	...	...	...
...	9	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	41	...	1,392	...	...	...	...
...	40,10,675	...	46,23,543	...	79,42,059	...	79,07,330
...	1,730	...	1,443	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	1,730	...	1,443	...	...	...	...

H.—

I.—Quantities and value of the principal articles of Merchandise and value of years 1895-96

Articles.		FRANCE.			
		1895-96.		1896-97.	
		Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.
1		2	3	4	5
VII.—Articles, Manufactured and partly Manufactured—concluded.			Rs.		Rs.
C.—Other Articles—concluded.					
Leather and Manufactures of Leather—					
Unwrought	Cwt.	...	...	3	503
Manufactures—					
Saddlery and Harness	Value	...	...	...	396
Other sorts ...	,,	...	4	...	1,663
Matches, lucifer and others...	,,	...	...	...	...
Paints and Colours, and Painters' Materials ...	,,	...	9,218	...	29,367
Paper and Pasteboard ...	,,	...	4,563	...	630
Soap	Cwt.	...	...	...	29
Stationery	Value	...	3,317	...	1,560
Toys and Requisites for Games	,,	...	395	...	1,800
Umbrellas	No.	...	...	305	1,029
Wood, Manufactures of ...	Value	...	40	...	103
Articles imported by post (not specified)... ...	,,	...	...	...	...
All other articles, unenumerated	,,	...	18,869	...	16,166
Merchandise— Free ...	,,	...	41,413	...	2,846
Merchandise— Dutiable ...	,,	...	10,48,570	...	9,59,358
Total	,,	...	10,89,983	...	9,62,204
Treasure—					
Gold	,,	...	...	...	...
Silver	,,	...	...	...	...
Total ...	,,	...	...	...	...
Grand Total of Imports of Merchandise and Treasure	,,	...	10,89,983	...	9,62,204
Government—					
Stores	,,	...	50	...	2,170
Treasure—					
Gold	,,	...	...	...	...
Silver	,,	...	...	...	...
Total of Treasure	,,	...	...	...	...
Total of Stores and Treasure	,,	...	50	...	2,170

TRADE—*continued.*

Treasure imported from Foreign Countries into the Presidency of Bengal during the official and 1896-97—continued.

GERMANY.				HOLLAND.			
1895-96.		1896-97.		1895-96.		1896-97.	
Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.
6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13
	Rs.		Rs.		Rs.		Rs.
2	335	...	100	...	...	...	...
...	167	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	728	...	2,489	...	...	...	...
...	1,43,094	...	1,80,183	...	...	...	...
...	13,806	...	43,767	...	...	...	...
...	1,85,626	...	1,80,299	...	...	...	142
37	1,634	108	6,371	...	...	...	...
...	40,343	...	41,291	...	...	...	94
...	1,22,589	...	1,55,996	...	...	...	...
18	370	6	10	..	...	...	...
...	25,242	...	90,737	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	1,17,259	...	87,878	...	...	...	48
...	83,899	...	1,48,380	...	...	...	14,058
...	62,35,964	...	70,43,823	...	22,470	...	25,647
...	63,19,863	...	71,92,203	...	22,470	...	39,705
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	20	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	20	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	63,19,883	...	71,92,203	...	22,470	...	39,705
...	6,388	...	686	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	6,388	...	686	...	...	...	...

H.—

I.—Quantities and value of the principal articles of Merchandise and value of years 1895-96

Articles.		ITALY.			
		1895-96.		1896-97.	
		Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.
1		2	3	4	5
VII.—Articles, Manufactured and partly Manufactured—concluded.			Rs.		Rs.
C.—*Other Articles*—concluded.					
Leather and Manufactures of Leather—					
Unwrought ...	Cwt.	...	...	...	...
Manufactures—					
Saddlery and Harness	Value.	...	...	...	...
Other sorts ...	,,	...	...	...	...
Matches, lucifer and others	,,	...	...	...	...
Paints and Colours, and Painters' Materials ...	,,	...	4,409	...	2,263
Paper and Pasteboard ...	,,	...	12	...	129
Soap	Cwt.	16	1,280	2	170
Stationery	Value.	...	3,890	...	4,257
Toys and Requisites for Games	,,	...	30,013	...	6,169
Umbrellas	No.	...	...	...	...
Wood, Manufactures of ...	Value.	...	10	...	...
Articles imported by post (not specified)... ...	,,	...	...	...	...
All other articles, unenumerated	,,	...	31,116	...	11,092
Merchandise— Free ...	,,	...	16,802	...	14,600
Merchandise— Dutiable ...	,,	...	13,00,898	...	13,44,325
Total ...	,,	...	13,17,700	...	13,58,925
Treasure—					
Gold	,,	...	...	...	...
Silver	,,	...	...	...	...
Total ...	,,	...	...	...	...
Grand Total of Imports of Merchandise and Treasure	,,	...	13,17,700	...	13,58,925
Government—					
Stores	,,	...	...	...	...
Treasure—					
Gold	,,	...	...	...	...
Silver	,,	...	...	...	...
Total of Treasure ...	,,	...	...	...	...
Total of Stores and Treasure ...	,,	...	...	...	...

TRADE—*continued.*

Treasure imported from Foreign Countries into the Presidency of Bengal during the official and 1896-97—continued.

RUSSIA IN EUROPE.				MOZAMBIQUE.			
1895-96.		1896-97.		1895-96.		1896-97.	
Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.
6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13
	Rs.		Rs.		Rs.		Rs.
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	2,59,736	...	13,12,899	...	12	...	...
...	2,59,736	...	13,12,899	...	12	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	2,59,736	...	13,12,899	...	12	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...

H.—

I.—Quantities and value of the principal articles of Merchandise and value of years 1895-96

Articles.		Zanzibar.			
		1895-96.		1896-97.	
		Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.
1		2	3	4	5
VII.—Articles, Manufactured and partly Manufactured—concluded.			Rs.		Rs.
C.—Other Articles—concluded.					
Leather and Manufactures of Leather—					
Unwrought	Cwt.	...	...	...	...
Manufactures—					
Saddlery and Harness	Value	...	...	...	...
Other sorts ...	,,	...	...	...	...
Matches, lucifer and others ...	,,	...	...	...	...
Paints and Colours, and Painters' Materials ...	,,	...	...	...	13
Paper and Pasteboard ...	,,	...	...	...	...
Soap	Cwt.	...	...	...	...
Stationery	Value	...	...	...	...
Toys and Requisites for Games	,,	...	...	...	...
Umbrellas	No.	...	...	...	...
Wood, Manufactures of ...	Value	...	...	...	...
Articles imported by post (not specified)	,,	...	...	...	...
All other articles, unenumerated	,,	...	...	...	...
Merchandise— Free ...	,,	...	...	...	...
Merchandise— Dutiable ...	,,	...	10,620	...	62,808
Total ...	,,	...	10,620	...	62,808
Treasure—					
Gold	,,	...	...	...	...
Silver	,,	...	...	...	...
Total ...	,,	...	...	...	...
Grand Total of Imports of Merchandise and Treasure	,,	...	10,620	...	62,808
Government—					
Stores	,,	...	...	...	...
Treasure—					
Gold	,,	...	...	...	...
Silver	,,	...	...	...	...
Total of Treasure	,,	...	...	...	...
Total of Stores and Treasure	,,	...	...	...	...

TRADE—*continued.*

Treasure imported from Foreign Countries into the Presidency of Bengal during the official and 1896-97—continued.

EGYPT.				MAURITIUS.			
1895-96.		1896-97.		1895-96.		1896-97.	
Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.
6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13
	Rs.		Rs.		Rs.		Rs.
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	5	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	329	...	...	...	...	...	173
...	78	...	...	...	...	...	...
1	31	...	...	20	123	455	1,144
...	...	...	25	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	2	2	...	...
...	...	...	3	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	362	...	32	...	...
...	2,295	...	1,455	...	5,673	...	7,905
...	5,74,958	...	7,74,751	...	18,52,038	...	23,65,270
...	5,77,253	...	7,76,206	...	18,57,711	...	23,73,175
...	9,813	...	87,153	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	1,25,000	...	3,67,000
...	9,813	...	87,153	...	1,25,000	...	3,67,000
...	5,87,066	...	8,63,359	...	19,82,711	...	27,40,175
...	...	...	...	...	100	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	..	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	100	...	...

H.—

I.—Quantities and value of the principal articles of Merchandise and value of

years 1895-96

Articles.		South America.			
		1895-96.		1896-97.	
		Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.
1		2	3	4	5
VII.—Articles, Manufactured and partly Manufactured—concluded.			Rs.		Rs.
C.—Other Articles—concluded.					
Leather and Manufactures of Leather—					
Unwrought ...	Cwt.	...	...	...	...
Manufactures—					
Saddlery and Harness	Value	...	...	...	...
Other sorts	,,	...	...	...	...
Matches, lucifer and other ...	,,	...	...	...	...
Paints and Colours, and Painters' Materials ...	,,	...	...	...	...
Paper and Pasteboard ...	,,	...	...	...	...
Soap	Cwt.	...	...	...	...
Stationery	Value	...	...	...	...
Toys and Requisites for Games	,,	...	...	...	...
Umbrellas	No.	...	...	...	...
Wood, Manufactures of ...	Value	...	20	...	...
Articles imported by post (not specified)... ...	,,	...	...	...	...
All other articles, unenumerated	,,	...	42	...	40
Merchandise—Free ...	,,	...	247	...	20
Merchandise—Dutiable ...	,,	...	11,046	...	1,177
Total ...	,,	...	11,293	...	1,197
Treasure—					
Gold	,,	...	...	...	...
Silver	,,	...	...	...	...
Total ...	,,	...	...	...	...
Grand Total of Imports of Merchandise and Treasure	,,	...	11,293	...	1,197
Government—					
Stores	,,	...	...	...	...
Treasure—					
Gold	,,	...	...	...	...
Silver	,,	...	...	...	...
Total of Treasure	,,	...	...	...	...
Total of Stores and Treasure	,,	...	...	...	...

TRADE—*continued.*

Treasure imported from Foreign Countries into the Presidency of Bengal during the official and 1896-97—continued.

UNITED STATES.				ADEN.			
1895-96.		1896-97.		1895-96.		1896-97	
Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.
6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13
	Rs.		Rs.		Rs.		Rs.
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	881	...	1,314	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	3,974	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	16,811	...	8,370	...	581	...	60
...	36	...	...	...	...	...	...
62	4,846	120	13,114	...	3	...	...
...	1,508	...	4,128	...	...	...	10
...	1,335	...	596	...	...	...	...
31,502	28,274	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	841	...	372	...	...	...	5
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	8,824	...	11,671	...	195	...	945
...	22,629	...	25,93,162	...	2,562	...	880
...	77,43,273	...	47,71,879	...	3,57,821	...	6,13,829
...	77,65,902	...	73,65,041	...	3,60,383	...	6,14,709
...	...	...	...	...	4,854	...	4,800
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	4,854	...	4,800
...	77,65,902	...	73,65,041	...	3,65,237	...	6,19,509
...	...	...	3,373	...	655	...	150
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	3,373	...	655	...	150

H.—

I.—Quantities and value of the principal articles of Merchandise and value of years 1895-96

Articles.		Arabia.			
		1895-96.		1896-97.	
		Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.
1		2	3	4	5
VII.—Articles, Manufactured and partly Manufactured—concluded.			Rs.		Rs.
C.—Other Articles—concluded.					
Leather and Manufactures of Leather—					
Unwrought ...	Cwt.	...	...	...	...
Manufactures—					
Saddlery and Harness	Value	...	...	...	...
Other sorts ...	,,	...	...	...	...
Matches, lucifer and others...	,,	...	...	...	...
Paints and Colours, and Painters' Materials ...	,,	...	343	...	1,360
Paper and Pasteboard ...	,,	...	...	...	...
Soap ...	Cwt.	...	2	...	...
Stationery ...	Value	...	...	...	9
Toys and Requisites for Games	,,	...	...	...	...
Umbrellas	No.	...	...	...	...
Wood, Manufactures of ...	Value	...	...	...	...
Articles imported by post (not specified)	,,	...	...	...	...
All other articles, unenumerated ...	,,	...	169	...	262
Merchandise ... Free ...	,,	...	1,237	...	2,000
Merchandise ... Dutiable ...	,,	...	3,16,817	...	3,98,426
Total ...	,,	...	3,18,054	...	4,00,426
Treasure—					
Gold	,,	...	...	...	...
Silver	,,	...	...	...	...
Total ...	,,	...	...	...	...
Grand Total of Imports of Merchandise and Treasure	,,	...	3,18,054	...	4,00,426
Government—					
Stores	,,	...	...	...	...
Treasure—					
Gold	,,	...	...	...	...
Silver	,,	...	...	...	...
Total of Treasure	,,	...	...	...	...
Total of Stores and Treasure	,,	...	...	...	...

TRADE—*continued.*

Treasure imported from Foreign Countries into the Presidency of Bengal during the official and 1896-97—continued.

CEYLON.				CHINA.			
1895-96.		1896-97.		1895-96.		1896-97.	
Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.
6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13
	Rs.		Rs.		Rs.		Rs.
...	...	8	803	...	...	...	35
...	230	...	290	...	...	...	350
...	141	...	...	...	20	...	108
...	3,163	...	...	...	...	...	287
...	479	...	4,738	...	1,40,322	...	1,29,520
...	7,641	...	105	...	15,675	...	6,569
19	245	...	10	...	40	2	35
...	525	...	85	...	1,583	...	613
...	4,116	...	432	...	546	...	327
5	9	...	...	1,010	754	321	222
...	64	...	510	...	2,53,232	...	1,59,406
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	72,133	...	52,492	...	37,910	...	30,688
...	11,711	...	39,254	...	3,10,846	...	1,94,434
...	13,22,495	...	26,60,837	...	29,68,130	...	21,45,808
...	13,34,206	...	27,00,091	...	32,78,976	...	23,40,242
...	...	...	...	...	12,83,986	...	22,96,576
...	8,31,308	...	7,29,977	...	63	...	95,838
...	8,31,308	...	7,29,977	...	12,84,049	...	23,92,414
...	21,65,514	...	34,30,008	...	45,63,025	...	47,32,656
...	37,398	...	34,616	...	3,094	...	828
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	37,398	...	34,616	...	3,094	...	828

H.—

I.—Quantities and value of the principal articles of Merchandise and value of years 1895-96

Articles.		Japan.			
		1895-96.		1896-97.	
		Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.
1		2	3	4	5
VII—Articles, Manufactured and partly Manufactured—concluded.			Rs.		Rs.
C.—Other Articles—concluded.					
Leather and Manufactures of Leather—					
Unwrought ...	Cwt.	...	...	...	...
Manufactures—					
Saddlery and Harness...	Value	...	...	...	55
Other sorts ...	,,	...	...	...	...
Matches, lucifer and others	,,	...	2,86,076	...	1,34,321
Paints and Colours, and Painters' Materials	,,	...	...	...	...
Paper and Pasteboard ...	,,	...	409	...	179
Soap	Cwt.	...	1	...	...
Stationery	Value	...	290	...	1,048
Toys and Requisites for Games	,,	...	175	...	1,277
Umbrellas	No.	3,844	5,203	...	...
Wood, Manufactures of ...	Value	...	15,453	...	18,640
Articles imported by post (not specified)	,,	...	...	...	...
All other articles, unenumerated	,,	...	35,463	...	33,539
Merchandise ... Free ...	,,	...	16,083	...	19,325
Merchandise ... Dutiable ...	,,	...	8,14,227	...	6,01,248
Total ...	,,	...	8,30,310	...	6,20,573
Treasure—					
Gold	,,	...	...	...	...
Silver	,,	...	...	...	...
Total ...	,,	...	...	...	...
Grand Total of Imports of Merchandise and Treasure	,,	...	8,30,310	...	6,20,573
Government—					
Stores	,,	...	...	...	...
Treasure—					
Gold	,,	...	...	...	...
Silver	,,	...	...	...	...
Total of Treasure	,,	...	...	...	...
Total of Stores and Treasure	,,	...	...	...	...

TRADE—*continued.*

Treasure imported from Foreign Countries into the Presidency of Bengal during the official and 1896-97—continued.

PERSIA.				RUSSIA IN ASIA.			
1895-96.		1896-97.		1895-96.		1896-97.	
Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.
6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13
	Rs.		Rs.		Rs.		Rs.
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	12	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...
...	67	...	...	...	738	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	3	45	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	..	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	436	...	50	...	88	...	185
...	910	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	1,85,971	...	1,38,074	...	1,07,69,093	...	93,09,563
...	1,86,881	...	1,38,074	...	1,07,69,093	...	93,09,563
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	1,86,881	...	1,38,074	...	1,07,69,093	...	93,09,563
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...

H.—

I.—Quantities and value of the principal articles of Merchandise and value of years 1895-96

Articles.		Straits Settlements.			
		1895-96.		1896-97.	
		Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.
1		2	3	4	5
VII.—Articles, Manufactured and partly Manufactured—concluded.			Rs.		Rs.
C.—Other Articles—concluded.					
Leather, and Manufactures of Leather—					
Unwrought ...	Cwt.	11	990	...	...
Manufactures—					
Saddlery and Harness	Value	...	43	...	53
Other sorts ...	,,	...	28	...	187
Matches, lucifer and others	,,	...	31,478	...	35,427
Paints and Colours, and Painters' Materials ...	,,	...	23,504	...	6,396
Paper and Pasteboard ...	,,	...	16,041	...	30,275
Soap	Cwt.	1	23	...	19
Stationery	Value	...	1,112	...	774
Toys and Requisites for Games	,,	...	938	...	825
Umbrellas	No.	4	17	73	184
Wood, Manufactures of ...	Value	...	18,033	...	1,342
Articles imported by post (not specified)... ...	,,	...	...	...	...
All other articles, unenumerated	,,	...	36,336	...	40,645
Merchandise—Free ...	,,	...	1,10,807	...	1,36,140
Merchandise—Dutiable ...	,,	...	63,03,353	...	57,86,301
Total ...	,,	...	64,14,160	...	59,22,441
Treasure—					
Gold	,,	...	225	...	973
Silver	,,	...	8,185	...	2,59,404
Total ...	,,	...	8,410	...	2,60,377
Grand Total of Imports of Merchandise and Treasure	,,	...	64,22,570	...	61,82,818
Government—					
Stores	,,	...	232	...	1,531
Treasure—					
Gold	,,	...	...	...	...
Silver	,,	...	...	...	...
Total of Treasure ...	,,	...	...	...	...
Total of Stores and Treasure ...	,,	...	232	...	1,531

TRADE—*continued.*

Treasure imported from Foreign Countries into the Presidency of Bengal during the official and 1896-97—continued.

TURKEY IN ASIA.				AUSTRALIA.			
1895-96.		1896-97.		1895-96.		1896-97.	
Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.
6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13
	Rs.		Rs.		Rs.		Rs.
...	...	...	...	115	9,763	114	9,762
...	...	...	100	...	1,199	...	1,325
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	34
1	22	...	28	3	165	15	351
...	...	...	...	...	100	...	148
...	...	...	...	...	138	...	23,347
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	401	...	1,572
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	255	...	19	...	331	...	156
...	350	...	425	...	8,45,091	...	16,25,210
...	5,232	...	2,805	...	4,52,641	...	8,82,942
...	5,582	...	3,230	...	12,97,732	...	25,08,152
...	912	...	...	...	9,69,937	...	11,31,870
...	...	...	5,356	...	21,15,650	...	5,32,728
...	912	...	5,356	...	30,85,587	...	16,64,598
...	6,494	...	8,586	...	43,83,319	...	41,72,570
...	...	...	...	...	2,17,428	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	2,17,428	...	...

H.—

I.—Quantities and value of the principal articles of Merchandise
Presidency of Bengal during the official

ARTICLES.		1895-96.	
		Quantity.	Value.
1		2	3
			Rs.
VII.—Articles, Manufactured and partly Manufactured—concluded.			
C.—Other Articles—concluded.			
Leather and Manufactures of Leather—			
Unwrought ...	Cwt.	...	...
Manufactures—			
Saddlery and Harness	Value	...	...
Other sorts ...	,,	...	...
Matches, lucifer and others	,,	...	40,411
Paints and Colours, and Painters' Materials	,,	...	516
Paper and Pasteboard ...	,,	...	...
Soap	Cwt.	...	7
Stationery	Value	...	44
Toys and Requisites for Games	,,	...	30
Umbrellas	No.	...	...
Wood, Manufactures of ...	Value	...	10
Articles imported by post (not specified)... ...	,,	...	...
All other articles, unenumerated	,,	...	4,499
Merchandise— Free ...	,,	...	46,549
Merchandise— Dutiable ...	,,	...	16,16,528
Total ...	,,	..	16,63,077
Treasure—			
Gold	,,	...	84
Silver	,,	...	...
Total ...	,,	...	84
Grand Total of Imports of Merchandise and Treasure	,,	...	16,63,161
Government—			
Stores	,,	...	50
Treasure—			
Gold	,,	...	...
Silver	,,	...	...
Total of Treasure ...	,,	...	...
Total of Stores and Treasure ...	,,	...	50

TRADE—*continued.*

and value of Treasure imported from Foreign Countries into the years 1895-96 and 1896-97—concluded.

COUNTRIES.		TOTAL.			
1896-97.		1895-96.		1896-97.	
Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.
4	5	6	7	8	9
	Rs.		Rs.		Rs.
...	...	959	1,49,820	939	1,53,947
...	...	...	2,56,053	...	2,23,282
...	6	...	78,869	...	1,71,551
...	1,997	...	9,70,950	...	5,60,059
...	225	...	14,52,417	...	14,61,736
...	...	...	10,19,058	...	8,37,707
2	25	11,883	3,14,537	12,025	3,16,794
...	...	...	9,71,387	...	9,41,234
...	5	...	6,32,531	...	6,13,029
...	...	1,771,370	16,09,125	1,152,913	9,76,901
...	9,663	...	3,50,170	...	3,29,610
...	...	...	...	...	...
...	5,864	...	25,80,315	...	26,57,548
...	65,332	...	2,76,30,141	...	4,91,51,107
...	16,86,340	...	24,42,88,024	...	25,36,51,237
...	17,51,672	...	27,19,18,165	...	30,28,02,344
...	...	...	41,66,936	...	77,17,127
...	...	...	94,23,737	...	1,00,58,755
...	..	...	1,35,90,673	...	1,77,75,882
...	17,51,672	...	28,55,08,838	...	32,05,78,226
...	100	...	1,60,62,074	...	1,65,20,247
...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...
...	100	...	1,60,62,074	...	1,65,20,247

H.—

II.—Quantities and value of the principal articles of Foreign Merchandise and of Indian Presidency of Bengal during the

Articles.		United Kingdom.			
		1895-96.		1896-97.	
		Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.
1		2	3	4	5
Foreign Merchandise.			Rs.		Rs.
I.—Animals, living	No.	3	2,500	6	3,060
II.—Articles of Food and Drink—					
Coffee	Cwt.	163	13,672	3	240
Provisions	Value	...	930	...	4,283
Spices	lbs.	985	182	410	60
Sugar—					
Refined or crystallized (including sugarcandy) ...	Cwt.	...	...	...	...
Unrefined, viz., Molasses and Jaggery or Gur and other saccharine produce ...	,,	...	...	...	...
Tea	lbs.	...	...	120	120
Other articles	Value	...	2,961	...	3,334
III.—Metals and Manufactures of Metals—					
A.—Hardware and Cutlery— ...	Value	...	51,110	...	38,871
B.—Metals—					
Copper	Cwt.	701	26,630	11	591
Iron	,,	23,160	55,803	7,536	18,099
Tin	,,	...	...	...	...
Other metals, unenumerated ...	,,	4	457	15,018	93,685
C.—Machinery and Millwork ...	Value	...	47,538	...	41,504
Other articles	,,	...	...	...	20
IV.—Chemicals, Drugs, Medicines, and Narcotics; and Dyeing and Tanning Materials—					
Chemicals	Value	...	2,500	...	...
Drugs, Medicines, and Narcotics	,,	...	8,383	...	4,738
Dyeing and Tanning Materials	Cwt	3	800	...	...
V.—Oils—					
Mineral—					
Kerosine	Gals	...	...	20	10
Other kinds of oils	,,	289	510	30	150
VI.—Raw Materials and Unmanufactured Articles—					
Gums and Resins	Cwt.	...	...	5	375
Ivory	lbs.	...	...	...	...
Shells and Cowries... ...	Cwt.	3	1,500	358	4,377
Silk	lbs.	...	...	...	...
Wool	,,	...	...	4,200	3,150
All other articles, unenumerated	Value	...	1,648	...	8,260
VII.—Articles, Manufactured and partly Manufactured—					
A.—Yarns and Textile Fabrics—					
Cotton—					
Twist and Yarn ...	lbs.	129,021	64,999	560	331
Manufactures—					
Piece goods—					
Grey	Yds.	72,162	10,234	28,368	3,023
White	,,	3,234	565	8,785	1,166
Coloured	,,	60,551	15,543	37,078	8,018
Other sorts of Piece goods	No.	...	...	7,200	787
Other sorts of Manufactures	Value	...	4,022	...	4,610
Silk piece goods, pure and mixed	Yds.	...	...	182	145
Woollen goods ...	Value	...	7,598	...	1,190
All other articles, unenumerated	,,	...	244	...	510
B.—Apparel—					
Apparel	,,	...	88,522	...	1,13,282
Boots and Shoes ..	Prs.	30	281	110	910
C.—Other Articles—					
Corals, real ...	lbs.	...	...	...	...
Glass and Glassware ..	Value	...	7,506	...	8,226
All other articles, unenumerated.	,,	...	1,27,183	...	2,05,517
Total		...	5,43,821	...	5,72,642
Indian Produce and Manufactures.					
I.—Animals, living	No.	31	820	301	735
II.—Articles of Food and Drink—					
Coffee	Cwt.	56	3,140	16	1,386
Fruits and Vegetables	Value	...	27	...	15

TRADE—*continued.*

Produce and Manufactures, and value of Treasure exported to Foreign Countries from the official years 1895-96 and 1896-97.

AUSTRIA—HUNGARY.				BELGIUM.			
1895-96.		1896-97.		1895-96.		1896-97.	
Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.
6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13
	Rs.		Rs.		Rs.		Rs.
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	10
...	...	...	100	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	1	7
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	112
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1,200
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...

H.—

II.—Quantities and value of the principal and other articles of Foreign Merchandise and of Indian Produce exported by sea from the Presidency of Bengal during the

Articles.		France.			
		1895-96.		1896-97.	
		Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.
1		2	3	4	5
Foreign Merchandise.			Rs.		Rs.
I.—Animals, living	No.	...	...	...	...
II.—Articles of Food and Drink—					
Coffee	Cwt.	...	...	...	...
Provisions	Value	...	...	...	112
Spices	lbs.	2,176	399	...	...
Sugar—					
Refined or crystallized (including sugarcandy)	Cwt.	...	...	...	...
Unrefined, viz., Molasses, and Jaggery or Gur and other saccharine produce	„	...	...	...	...
Tea	lbs.	...	...	...	...
Other articles	Value	...	1,396	...	47
III.—Metals and Manufactures of Metals—					
A.—Hardware and Cutlery ...	Value	...	...	...	650
B.—Metals—					
Copper	Cwt.	...	...	...	...
Iron	„	...	...	2,940	7,350
Tin	„	...	...	...	...
Other metals unenumerated	„	...	...	...	...
C.—Machinery and Millwork ...	Value	...	...	...	...
Other articles	„	...	...	...	...
IV.—Chemicals, Drugs, Medicines, and Narcotics; and Dyeing and Tanning Materials—					
Chemicals	Value	...	...	...	...
Drugs, Medicines, and Narcotics	„	...	...	...	...
Dyeing and Tanning Materials	Cwt.	...	...	...	...
V.—Oils—					
Mineral—					
Kerosine	Gals.	...	...	...	...
Other kinds of oils ...	„	...	...	...	...
VI.—Raw Materials and Unmanufactured Articles—					
Gums and Resins	Cwt.	...	...	...	...
Ivory	lbs.	...	...	...	...
Shells and Cowries... ...	Cwt.	...	...	...	...
Silk	lbs.	...	...	...	...
Wool	„	...	...	...	...
All other articles, unenumerated	Value	...	...	...	4,100
VII.—Articles, Manufactured and partly Manufactured—					
A.—Yarns and Textile Fabrics—					
Cotton—					
Twist and Yarn ...	lbs.	...	...	...	...
Manufactures—					
Piece goods—					
Grey	Yds.	...	...	...	...
White	„	...	...	...	...
Coloured	„	...	...	...	...
Other sorts of Piece goods	No.	...	...	...	...
Other sorts of Manufactures	Value	...	410	...	...
Silk piece goods, pure and mixed	Yds.	...	...	2,344	1,758
Woollen goods ...	Value	...	...	...	...
All other articles, unenumerated	„	...	...	...	...
B.—Apparel—					
Apparel	„	...	558	...	450
Boots and Shoes ...	Prs.	...	...	...	...
C.—Other Articles—					
Corals, real	lbs.	...	...	...	...
Glass and Glassware ...	Value	...	...	...	...
All other articles unenumerated.	„	...	7,880	...	4,576
Total		...	10,643	...	19,042
Indian Produce and Manufactures.					
I.—Animals, living	No.	...	...	...	...
II.—Articles of Food and Drink—					
Coffee	Cwt.	...	...	...	...
Fruits and Vegetables ...	Value	...	...	...	...

TRADE—*continued.*

Produce and Manufactures, and value of Treasure exported to Foreign Countries from the official years 1895-96 and 1896-97—continued.

GERMANY.				HOLLAND.			
1895-96.		1896-97.		1895-96.		1896-97.	
Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.
6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13
	Rs.		Rs.		Rs.		Rs.
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	82	...	1,020	...	...	...	...
7,280	1,300	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	938	...	153	...	...	...	265
...	285	...	361	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
1	200	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	200	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	200	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	200	...	1,198	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	30	5,009	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	50	...	...	...	...
10	10	10	9	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	300	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	208	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	6,627
...	50	...	350	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	40	...	900	...	...	...	...
...	2,440	...	3,514	...	...	...	94
...	6,253	...	12,764	...	...	...	6,986
...	...	2	450	...	...	...	...
...	15	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	

H.—

II.—Quantities and value of the principal and other articles of Foreign Merchandise and of Indian Presidency of Bengal during the

Articles.		ITALY.			
		1895-96.		1896-97.	
		Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.
1		2	3	4	5
FOREIGN MERCHANDISE.			Rs.		Rs.
I.—Animals, living	No.	...	...	...	...
II.—Articles of Food and Drink—					
Coffee	Cwt.	...	...	...	...
Provisions	Value	...	3,600	...	...
Spices	lbs.	...	...	2,434	390
Sugar—					
Refined or crystallised (including sugarcandy)	Cwt.	...	...	...	...
Unrefined, viz., Molasses, and Jaggery or Gur and other saccharine produce	,,	...	...	...	...
Tea	lbs.	...	...	...	...
Other articles	Value	...	...	...	53
III.—Metals and Manufactures of Metals—					
A.—Hardware and Cutlery ...	Value	...	...	...	...
B.—Metals—					
Copper	Cwt.	...	...	...	...
Iron	,,	...	...	11,140	24,850
Tin	,,	...	...	...	...
Other metals, unenumerated	,,	...	...	...	...
C.—Machinery and Millwork ...	Value	...	...	...	...
Other articles	,,	...	...	...	...
IV.—Chemicals, Drugs, Medicines, and Narcotics; and Dyeing and Tanning Materials—					
Chemicals	Value	...	...	...	...
Drugs, Medicines, and Narcotics	,,	...	...	...	...
Dyeing and Tanning Materials...	Cwt.	...	...	...	...
V.—Oils—					
Mineral—					
Kerosine	Gals.	...	...	...	...
Other kinds of oils	,,	...	...	...	...
VI.—Raw Materials and Unmanufactured Articles—					
Gums and Resins	Cwt.	...	...	...	...
Ivory	lbs.	...	...	...	...
Shells and Cowries	Cwt.	...	...	...	...
Silk	lbs.	...	...	...	...
Wool	,,	...	...	...	...
All other articles, unenumerated	Value	...	...	...	45
VII.—Articles, Manufactured and partly Manufactured—					
A.—Yarns and Textile Fabrics—					
Cotton—					
Twist and Yarn ...	lbs.	...	...	...	...
Manufactures—					
Piece goods—					
Grey	Yds.	...	...	...	...
White	,,	...	...	...	...
Coloured	,,	...	...	...	...
Other sorts of Piece goods	No.	...	...	...	...
Other sorts of Manufactures ...	Value	...	...	...	...
Silk piece goods, pure and mixed	Yds.	...	...	...	...
Woollen goods ...	Value	...	...	...	...
All other articles, unenumerated	,,	...	...	...	...
B.—Apparel—					
Apparel	,,	...	...	...	1,900
Boots and Shoes ...	Prs.	...	...	...	...
C.—Other Articles—					
Corals, real	lbs.	1,086	14,227	2,253	14,986
Glass and Glassware	Value	...	21	...	...
All other articles unenumerated.	,,	...	...	...	2,470
Total		...	17,848	...	44,694
INDIAN PRODUCE AND MANUFACTURES.					
I—Animals, living	No.	...	...	...	...
II—Articles of Food and Drink—					
Coffee	Cwt.	...	...	...	...
Fruits and Vegetables ...	Value	...	...	...	...

TRADE—*continued.*

Produce and Manufactures, and value of Treasure exported to Foreign Countries from the official years 1895-96 and 1896-97—continued.

RUSSIA IN EUROPE.				MOZAMBIQUE.			
1895-96.		1896-97.		1895-96.		1896-97.	
Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.
6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13
	Rs.		Rs.		Rs.		Rs.

H.—

II.—Quantities and value of the principal articles of Foreign Merchandise and of Indian Presidency of Bengal during the

Articles.		Zanzibar.			
		1895-96.		1896-97.	
		Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.
1		2	3	4	5
Foreign Merchandise.			Rs.		Rs.
I.—Animals, living	No.	...	...	...	...
II.—Articles of Food and Drink—					
Coffee	Cwt.	...	...	...	...
Provisions	Value	...	...	...	...
Spices	lbs.	...	...	...	...
Sugar—					
Refined or crystallised (including sugarcandy)	Cwt.	...	...	...	...
Unrefined, viz., Molasses, and Jaggery or Gur and other saccharine produce	,,	...	...	...	...
Tea	lbs.	...	...	...	...
Other articles	Value	...	...	...	...
III.—Metals and Manufactures of Metals—					
A.—Hardware and Cutlery ...	Value	...	...	...	...
B.—Metals—					
Copper	Cwt.	...	...	...	...
Iron	,,	...	...	...	...
Tin	,,	...	...	...	...
Other metals, unenumerated	,,	...	...	...	...
C.—Machinery and Millwork...	Value	...	...	...	...
Other articles	,,	...	...	...	...
IV.—Chemicals, Drugs, Medicines, and Narcotics; and Dyeing and Tanning Materials—					
Chemicals	Value	...	...	...	...
Drugs, Medicines, and Narcotics	,,	...	120	...	...
Dyeing and Tanning Materials...	Cwt.	...	...	...	...
V.—Oils—					
Mineral—					
Kerosine	Gals.	...	...	9	4
Other kinds of oils	,,	...	...	...	...
VI.—Raw Materials and Unmanufactured Articles—					
Gums and Resins	Cwt.	...	...	...	...
Ivory	lbs.	...	...	...	...
Shells and Cowries ...	Cwt.	...	...	...	...
Silk	lbs.	...	...	...	...
Wool	,,	...	...	...	...
All other articles, unenumerated	Value	...	...	...	...
VII.—Articles, Manufactured and partly Manufactured—					
A.—Yarns and Textile Fabrics—					
Cotton—					
Twist and Yarn ...	lbs.	...	...	...	...
Manufactures—					
Piece goods—					
Grey	Yds.	...	...	...	...
White	,,	...	...	...	...
Coloured	,,	...	...	...	...
Other sorts of Piece goods	No.	...	...	...	...
Other sorts of Manufactures	Value	...	...	...	...
Silk piece goods, pure and mixed	Yds.	...	...	...	...
Woollen goods ...	Value	...	...	...	...
All other articles, unenumerated	,,	...	...	...	...
B.—Apparel—					
Apparel	Value	...	...	...	320
Boots and Shoes ...	Prs.	...	...	...	...
C.—Other Articles—					
Corals, real	lbs.	...	...	...	...
Glass and Glassware ...	Value	...	18	...	...
All other articles, unenumerated.	,,	...	...	...	...
Total		...	138	...	324
Indian Produce and Manufactures.					
I.—Animals, living	No.	...	...	...	...
II.—Articles of Food and Drink—					
Coffee	Cwt.	...	...	...	...
Fruits and Vegetables ...	Value	...	...	...	30

TRADE—*continued.*

Produce and Manufactures, and value of Treasure exported to Foreign Countries from the official years 1895-96 and 1896-97—continued.

EGYPT.				MAURITIUS.			
1895-96.		1896-97.		1895-96.		1896-97.	
Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.
6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13
	Rs.		Rs.		Rs.		Rs.
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	13	900
...	...	...	...	...	200	...	143
...	...	...	...	14,474	3,035	55,248	9,466
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	2,250	...	...	...	...	...	13
...	...	...	...	...	5,000	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	2,786	32,852	361	4,280
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	700	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	11,162	...	15,480
...	...	...	22	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	1,000	400	...	...
...	...	...	...	1,280	2,005	600	1,200
...	...	...	...	54	1,606	40	1,174
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	592	...	2,148
...	...	...	...	400	150	600	262
...	...	...	...	1,921,077	2,34,022	1,491,980	1,87,957
...	...	...	...	103,461	8,972	236,451	28,062
...	...	...	...	137,098	27,734	132,678	24,449
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	300	...	2,344
...	...	...	...	...	...	100	120
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	450
...	132	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	74	...	260	...	6,210
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	550	...	50	...	...	...	...
...	200	...	720	...	4,168	...	1,900
...	3,132	...	866	...	3,33,158	...	2,86,558
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	..	...	...	15	1,050
...	...	...	...	...	4,549	...	6,387

H.—

II.—Quantities and value of the principal articles of Foreign Merchandise and of Indian Produce imported into the Presidency of Bengal during the

Articles.		South America.			
		1895-96.		1896-97.	
		Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.
1		2	3	4	5
Foreign Merchandise.			Rs.		Rs.
I.—Animals, living	No.	...	...	...	...
II.—Articles of Food and Drink—					
Coffee	Cwt.	...	...	...	...
Provisions	Value	...	2,654	...	1,676
Spices	lbs.	1,616	229	...	...
Sugar—					
Refined or crystallized (including sugarcandy) ...	Cwt.	...	...	...	...
Unrefined, viz., Molasses and Jaggery or Gur and other saccharine produce	,,	...	...	...	...
Tea	lbs.	...	...	...	...
Other articles	Value	...	853	...	1,283
III.—Metals and Manufactures of Metals—					
A.—Hardware and Cutlery ...	Value	...	...	...	...
B.—Metals—					
Copper	Cwt.	...	...	...	...
Iron	,,	...	...	...	...
Tin	,,	...	...	...	...
Other metals, unenumerated ...	,,	...	...	...	...
C.—Machinery and Millwork ...	Value	...	...	...	...
Other articles ...	,,	...	...	...	...
IV.—Chemicals, Drugs, Medicines and Narcotics; and Dyeing and Tanning Materials—					
Chemicals	Value	...	...	...	...
Drugs, Medicines, and Narcotics	,,	...	...	...	100
Dyeing and Tanning Materials	Cwt.	...	...	...	...
V.—Oils—					
Mineral—					
Kerosine	Gals.	...	...	...	...
Other kinds of oils	,,	...	...	...	...
VI.—Raw Materials and Unmanufactured Articles—					
Gums and Resins	Cwt.	...	...	...	...
Ivory	lbs.	...	...	...	...
Shells and Cowries... ...	Cwt.	...	...	...	...
Silk	lbs.	...	...	...	...
Wool	,,	...	...	...	...
All other articles unenumerated	Value	...	...	...	...
VII.—Articles, Manufactured and partly Manufactured—					
A.—Yarns and Textile Fabrics—					
Cotton—					
Twist and Yarn ...	lbs.	...	...	...	...
Manufactures—					
Piece goods—					
Grey	Yds.	...	...	...	...
White	,,	...	...	...	...
Coloured	,,	...	...	...	...
Other sort of Piece goods	No.	...	...	...	...
Other sorts of Manufactures	Value	...	...	...	...
Silk, piece goods, pure and mixed	Yds.	...	...	...	...
Woollen goods	Value	...	...	...	...
All other articles, unenumerated	,,	...	...	...	...
B.—Apparel—					
Apparel	Value	...	...	...	5,250
Boots and Shoes ...	Prs.	...	...	...	...
C.—Other Articles—					
Corals, real ...	lbs.	...	...	...	...
Glass and Glassware ...	Value	...	...	...	...
All other articles, unenumerated.	,,	...	...	...	...
Total		...	3,736	...	8,309
Indian Produce and Manufactures.					
I.—Animals, living	No.	...	...	...	...
II.—Articles of Food and Drink—					
Coffee	Cwt.	...	...	...	...
Fruits and Vegetables ...	Value	...	...	...	...

TRADE—*continued.*

Produce and Manufactures, and value of Treasure exported to Foreign Countries from the official years 1895-96 and 1896-97—continued.

UNITED STATES.				ADEN.			
1895-96.		1896-97.		1895-96.		1896-97.	
Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.
6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13
	Rs.		Rs.		Rs.		Rs.
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	150	...	...	...	20
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
							...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
							...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	23	...	...	...	540	...	1,454
...	300	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
4,342	11,831	...	...	...	...	5	32
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	250	...	2,000	...	1,300
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	1,750	1,375	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	650	...	25,959	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	800	...	200	...	90	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	9	150	...	...
...	155	...	...	...	100	...	...
...	5,677	...	4,550	...	470	...	198
...	19,436	...	31,109	...	4,725	...	3,004
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...

H.—

II.—Quantities and value of the principal articles of Foreign Merchandise and of Indian Presidency of Bengal during the

Articles.		ARABIA.			
		1895-96.		1896-97.	
		Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.
1		2	3	4	5
FOREIGN MERCHANDISE.			Rs.		Rs.
I.—Animals, living	No.	...	...	...	...
II.—Articles of Food and Drink—					
Coffee	Cwt.	56	3,955	...	...
Provisions	Value	...	...	...	...
Spices	lbs.	25,704	3,808	...	...
Sugar—					
Refined or crystallized (including sugarcandy)	Cwt.	...	...	...	...
Unrefined, viz., Molasses and Jaggery or Gur and other saccharine produce	,,	...	...	...	...
Tea	lbs.	...	...	...	...
Other articles	Value	...	...	...	10
III.—Metals and Manufactures of Metals—					
A.—Hardware and Cutlery ...	Value	...	995	...	...
B.—Metals—					
Copper	Cwt.	...	...	...	...
Iron	,,	1	79	35	190
Tin	,,	...	...	...	...
Other metals, unenumerated	,,	...	...	...	...
C.—Machinery and Millwork ...	Value	...	...	...	...
Other articles	,,	...	...	...	...
IV.—Chemicals, Drugs, Medicines and Narcotics; and Dyeing and Tanning Materials—					
Chemicals	Value	...	7	...	...
Drugs, Medicines, and Narcotics	,,	...	...	...	612
Dyeing and Tanning Materials	Cwt.	2	102	...	...
V.—Oils—					
Mineral—					
Kerosine	Gals.	...	...	...	...
Other kinds of oils	,,	...	...	...	...
VI.—Raw Materials and Unmanufactured Articles—					
Gums and Resins	Cwt.	...	...	...	...
Ivory	lbs.	...	...	...	...
Shells and Cowries... ...	Cwt.	...	...	...	...
Silk	lbs.	...	...	...	...
Wool	,,	...	...	...	...
All other articles, unenumerated	Value	...	34	...	...
VII.—Articles Manufactured and partly Manufactured—					
A.—Yarns and Textile Fabrics—					
Cotton—					
Twist and Yarn ...	lbs.	...	...	...	...
Manufactures—					
Piece-goods—					
Grey	Yds.	...	...	...	...
White	,,	1,400	320	...	...
Coloured	,,	...	...	...	...
Other sorts of Piece-goods	,,	...	...	...	...
Other sorts of Manufactures ...	Value	...	...	...	...
Silk piece-goods, pure and mixed ...	Yds.	...	...	...	...
Woollen goods ...	Value	...	11,695	...	6,070
All other articles, unenumerated	,,	...	...	...	...
B.—Apparel—					
Apparel	Value	...	...	...	...
Boots and Shoes ...	Prs.	...	...	...	...
C.—Other Articles—					
Corals, real ...	lbs.	...	...	56	400
Glass and Glassware ...	Value	...	73	...	...
All other articles, unenumerated.	,,	...	150	...	143
Total		...	21,218	...	7,425
INDIAN PRODUCE AND MANUFACTURES.					
I.—Animals, living	No.	...	...	...	...
II.—Articles of Food and Drink—					
Coffee	Cwt.	...	...	...	...
Fruits and Vegetables ...	Value	...	...	...	...

TRADE—*continued.*

Produce and Manufactures, and value of Treasure exported to Foreign Countries from the official years 1895-96 and 1896-97—continued.

CEYLON.				CHINA.			
1895-96.		1896-97.		1895-96.		1896-97.	
Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.
6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13
	Rs.		Rs.		Rs.		Rs.
18	20,400	5	4,000	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	5,144	...	...	...	3,505
6,996	1,254	605	104	...	...	...	...
...	...	117	1,440	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	272	...	141	...	2,576	...	260
...	648	...	4,793	...	196	...	179
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	200
414	3,865	8	99	4,900	11,000	3,160	6,730
...	4	...	...	...	...	...	...
183	407	...	...	...	...	2	30
...	1,975	...	11,999	...	...	...	94
...	...	...	2,210	...	...	...	...
...	235	...	20	...	...	...	392
...	14,771	...	16,012	...	7,548	...	818
...	...	...	40	80	310	110	435
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
967	2,305	3,550	4,227	4,800	5,700	2,449	2,449
...	...	...	...	...	30	8	145
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	1,620	...	24	...	12	...	70
26,750	18,390	20,520	20,447	...	...	78,400	39,200
8,000	862	7,600	1,100	...	...	47,320	6,129
215,080	39,343	194,430	38,030	...	...	404	151
39,062	4,944	1,080	240	...	...	320	80
...	...	9,000	797	...	...	100	200
...	611	...	105	...	...	...	105
...	...	808	300	...	...	...	69
...	...	...	205	...	22	...	...
...	120	...	90	...	30	...	...
...	6,890	...	6,150	...	480	...	1,068
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
607	3,450	661	4,500	...	...	...	...
...	327	...	155	...	542	...	567
...	8,841	...	10,885	...	2,474	...	5,739
...	1,31,534	...	1,33,257	...	30,920	...	68,615
3	1,900	8	4,850	7	1,160	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	2,024	...	7,957	...	1,335	...	...

H.—

II.—Quantities and value of the principal articles of Foreign Merchandise and of Indian Presidency of Bengal during the

Articles.		Japan.			
		1895-96.		1896-97.	
		Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.
1		2	3	4	5
FOREIGN MERCHANDISE.			Rs.		Rs.
I.—Animals, living	No.	...	...	...	...
II.—Articles of Food and Drink—					
Coffee	Cwt.	...	...	...	...
Provisions	Value	...	...	...	...
Spices	lbs.	...	...	...	...
Sugar—					
Refined or crystallized (including sugarcandy) ...	Cwt.	...	...	...	...
Unrefined, viz., Molasses and Jaggery or Gur and other saccharine produce	,,	...	...	...	...
Tea	lbs.	...	...	...	...
Other articles	Value	...	384	...	...
III.—Metals and Manufactures of Metals—					
A.—Hardware and Cutlery ...	Value	...	...	...	...
B.—Metals—					
Copper	Cwt.	...	...	...	...
Iron	,,	...	...	...	...
Tin	,,	...	...	...	...
Other metals, unenumerated ...	,,	...	...	...	...
C.—Machinery and Millwork ...	Value	...	...	...	...
Other articles	,,	...	...	...	...
IV.—Chemicals, Drugs Medicines and Narcotics; and Dyeing and Tanning materials—					
Chemicals	Value	...	...	...	...
Drugs, Medicines, and Narcotics	,,	...	440	...	...
Dyeing and Tanning Materials...	Cwt.	...	...	...	...
V.—Oils—					
Mineral—					
Kerosine	Gals.	...	...	...	...
Other kinds of oils	,,	...	...	...	...
VI.—Raw Materials and Unmanufactured Articles—		...	...	...	...
Gums and Resins	Cwt.	...	...	...	...
Ivory	lbs.	...	...	...	...
Shells and Cowries... ...	Cwt.	...	...	...	...
Silk	lbs.	...	...	...	...
Wool	,,	...	...	...	...
All other articles, unenumerated	Value	...	...	...	...
VII.—Articles Manufactured and partly Manufactured—					
A.—Yarns and Textile Fabrics—					
Cotton—					
Twist and Yarn ...	lbs.	...	...	...	...
Manufactures—					
Piece-goods—					
Grey	Yds.	...	...	...	...
White	,,	...	...	...	...
Coloured	,,	...	...	...	...
Other sorts of Piece-goods	No.	...	...	...	...
Other sorts of Manufactures	Value	...	...	...	...
Silk piece-goods, pure and mixed	Yds.	...	...	...	...
Woollen goods	Value	...	...	...	...
All other articles, unenumerated	,,	...	...	...	...
B.—Apparel—					
Apparel	Value	...	...	...	200
Boots and Shoes ...	Prs.	...	...	...	...
C.—Other Articles—					
Corals, real ...	lbs.	2	1,198	...	...
Glass and Glassware ...	Value	...	30	...	...
All other articles, unenumerated.	,,	...	320	...	10,385
Total		...	2,372	...	10,585
INDIAN PRODUCE AND MANUFACTURES.					
I.—Animals, living	No.	...	...	...	...
II.—Articles of Food and Drink—					
Coffee	Cwt.	...	...	...	...
Fruits and Vegetables ...	Value	...	...	...	...

TRADE—*continued.*

Produce and Manufactures and value of Treasure exported to Foreign Countries from the official years 1895-96 and 1896-97—continued.

PERSIA.				RUSSIA IN ASIA.			
1895-96.		1896-97.		1895-96.		1896-97.	
Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.
6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13
	Rs.		Rs.		Rs.		Rs.
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	50	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	100	...	80	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	64	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	30	...	190	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	75	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	1,548	352	...	...	...	...
...	...	3,200	500	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	180	60	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	1,275	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	525	...	4,027	...	...	...	...
4	40	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	165	...	440	...	...	...	...
...	805	...	1,424	...	...	...	...
...	3,015	...	7,187	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...

H.—

II.—Quantities and value of the principal articles of Foreign Merchandise and of Indian Presidency of Bengal during the

Articles.		Straits Settlements.			
		1895-96.		1896-97.	
		Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.
1		2	3	4	5
Foreign Merchandise.			Rs.		Rs.
I.—Animals living	No.	2	3,000	3	2,800
II.—Articles of Food and Drink—					
Coffee	Cwt.	...	...	...	...
Provisions	Value	...	105	...	6,477
Spices	lbs.	1,724	420	1,792	72
Sugar—					
Refined or crystallised (including sugarcandy) ...	Cwt.	...	...	...	...
Unrefined, viz., Molasses and Jaggery or Gur and other saccharine produce	,,	...	...	...	...
Tea	lbs.	...	...	...	...
Other articles	Value	...	524	...	2,216
III.—Metals and Manufactures of Metals—					
A.—Hardware and Cutlery ...	Value	...	8,014	...	14,286
B.—Metals—					
Copper	Cwt.	...	11	...	...
Iron	,,	...	...	125	1,565
Tin	,,	1	75	...	...
Other metals, unenumerated ...	,,	2	65	7	327
C.—Machinery and Millwork	Value	...	21,179	...	8,826
Other articles	,,	...	...	...	...
IV.—Chemicals, Drugs, Medicines and Narcotics; and Dyeing and Tanning Materials—					
Chemicals	Value	...	1,992	...	2,235
Drugs, Medicines, and Narotics	,,	...	9,454	...	6,324
Dyeing and Tanning Materials	Cwt.	...	...	6	233
V.—Oils—					
Mineral—					
Kerosine	Gals.	...	...	...	...
Other kinds of oils	,,	1,240	1,930	7,326	7,597
VI.—Raw Materials and Unmanufactured Articles—					
Gums and Resins	Cwt.	1	60	3	216
Ivory	lbs.	...	...	...	...
Shells and Cowries... ...	Cwt.	...	...	7	150
Silk	lbs.	...	...	...	...
Wool	,,	...	...	...	...
All other articles unenumerated	Value	...	970	...	482
VII.—Articles Manufactured and partly Manufactured—					
A.—Yarns and Textile Fabrics—					
Cotton—					
Twist and Yarn ...	lbs.	...	...	54,000	27,000
Manufactures—					
Piece-goods—					
Grey	Yds.	14,990	1,932	1,250	275
White	,,	80,856	15,523	107,708	21,575
Coloured	,,	15,840	4,355	10,706	2,463
Other sorts of Piece-goods	,,	...	...	...	...
Other sorts of Manufactures	Value	...	600	...	...
Silk piece-goods, pure and mixed	Yds.	...	...	450	525
Woollen goods ...	Value	...	8,371	...	14,462
All other articles, unenumerated ...	,,	...	2,948	...	...
B.—Apparel—					
Apparel	Value	...	64,086	...	91,327
Boots and Shoes ...	Prs.	5	94	62	296
C.—Other Articles—					
Corals, real ...	lbs.	19,137	93,218	30,814	1,78,193
Glass and Glassware ...	Value	...	645	...	830
All other articles, unenumerated.	,,	...	14,140	...	16,271
Total		...	2,53,711	...	4,07,023
Indian Produce and Manufactures.					
I.—Animals, living	No.	36,685	3,77,912	40,270	3,81,690
II.—Articles of Food and Drink—					
Coffee	Cwt.	...	54	...	...
Fruits and Vegetables ...	Value	...	5,110		4,582

TRADE—*continued.*

Produce and Manufactures, and value of Treasure exported to Foreign Countries from the official years 1895-96 and 1896-97—continued.

TURKEY IN ASIA.				AUSTRALIA.			
1895-96.		1896-97.		1895-96.		1896-97.	
Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.
6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13
	Rs.		Rs.		Rs.		Rs.
...	...	...	...	7	4,900	77	39,500
..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	20	...	3,872
..	...	201	30	2,635	524	5,152	1,019
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	44	...	...	...	125	...	2,137
...	...	...	270	...	600	...	194
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	....	12	150
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	2	70
...	...	...	...	...	9,000	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	120	...	...	...	377	...	252
...	...	...	...	...	17	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	249	4,670
...	...	...	...	...	...	6	640
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
25	420	105	1,487	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	188	...	732
500	342	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	1,053	599	...	...
...	...	...	...	40	20	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	2,018	6,736
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	900
...	960	...	...	...	...	...	257
...	3,475	...	3,100	...	550	...	1,300
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	980	...	7	...	12	...	...
...	1,013	...	800	...	7,154	...	4,272
...	7,354	...	5,694	...	24,086	...	66,701
...	...	...	...	139	7,900	438	47,031
...	...	...	...	...	...	76	5,293
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...

H.—

II.—Quantities and value of principal articles of Foreign Treasure exported to Foreign Countries from the Presidency of

Articles.		1895-96.		Other
		Quantity.	Value.	
1		2	3	
Foreign Merchandise.			Rs.	
I.—Animals, living	No.	...	...	
II.—Articles of Food and Drink—				
Coffee	Cwt.	6	640	
Provisions	Value	...	1,406	
Spices	lbs.	10,350	1,901	
Sugar—				
Refined or crystallized (including sugarcandy) ...	Cwt.	...	...	
Unrefined, viz., Molasses and Jaggery or Gur and other saccharine produce ...	,,	...	...	
Tea	lbs.	...	...	
Other articles	Value	...	218	
III.—Metals and Manufactures of Metals—				
A.—Hardware and Cutlery ...	Value	...	820	
B.—Metals—				
Copper	Cwt.	...	...	
Iron	,,	207	2,906	
Tin	,,	...	...	
Other metals unenumerated	,,	...	...	
C.—Machinery and Millwork	Value	...	9,530	
Other articles	,,	...	...	
IV.—Chemicals, Drugs, Medicines and Narcotics; and Dyeing and Tanning Materials—				
Chemicals	Value	...	80	
Drugs, Medicines, and Narcotics	,,	...	3,832	
Dyeing and Tanning Materials	Cwt.	1	20	
V.—Oils—				
Mineral—				
Kerosine	Gals.	94	44	
Other kinds of oils ...	,,	5,458	3,762	
VI.—Raw Materials and Unmanufactured Articles—				
Gums and Resins	Cwt.	12	248	
Ivory	lbs.	...	...	
Shells and Cowries ...	Cwt.	...	...	
Silk	lbs.	...	...	
Wool	,,	...	...	
All other articles unenumerated	Value	...	11,756	
VII.—Articles Manufactured and partly Manufactured—				
A.—Yarns and Textile Fabrics—				
Cotton—				
Twist and Yarn ...	lbs.	...	...	
Manufactures—				
Piece-goods—				
Grey	Yds.	9,645	1,254	
White	,,	17,574	3,209	
Coloured ...	,,	10,952	5,432	
Other sorts of Piece-goods	No.	...	...	
Other sorts of Manufactures	Value.	...	...	
Silk piece-goods, pure and mixed	Yds.	...	...	
Woollen goods ...	Value.	...	...	
All other articles unenumerated	,,	...	365	
B.—Apparel—				
Apparel	Value.	...	36,576	
Boots and Shoes ...	Prs.	...	...	
C.—Other Articles—				
Corals, real ...	lbs.	...	...	
Glass and Glassware ...	Value.	...	302	
All other articles unenumerated.	,,	...	7,666	
Total		...	91,967	
Indian Produce and Manufactures.				
I.—Animals, living	No.	1	200	
II.—Articles of Food and Drink—				
Coffee	Cwt.	...	...	
Fruits and Vegetables ...	Value	...	272	

TRADE—*continued.*

Merchandise and of Indian Produce and Manufactures, and value of Bengal during the official years 1895-96 and 1896-97—continued.

COUNTRIES.	TOTAL.					
	1896-97.		1895-96.		1896-97.	
	Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.
	4	5	6	7	8	9
		Rs.		Rs.		Rs.
	...	...	30	30,800	91	49,360
	1	200	225	18,267	17	1,340
	...	2,981	...	8,997	...	29,433
	14,354	2,667	73,940	13,052	80,226	13,808
	...	...	...	...	117	1,440
	...	...	...	...	...	...
	...	...	...	...	120	120
	...	1,676	...	13,104	...	13,052
	...	205	...	68,068	...	59,989
	37	2,500	701	26,641	48	3,291
	24	294	35,810	1,18,336	25,347	63,646
	...	...	1	79	...	...
	12	300	190	1,129	15,041	94,412
	...	...	...	89,922	...	62,687
	...	...	...	...	...	2,342
	...	52	...	5,014	...	2,699
	...	19,631	...	58,437	...	66,927
	...	...	86	1,249	116	708
	98	48	1,094	444	127	62
	4,040	3,156	14,034	16,212	18,244	23,449
	14	245	67	1,944	106	7,804
	...	...	...	...	...	...
	...	...	28	1,920	470	6,014
	...	...	...	...	...	...
	...	...	...	...	4,200	3,150
	...	21,862	...	16,895	...	38,973
	...	...	156,681	83,891	1,54,090	87,249
	24,019	1,215	2,027,624	2,49,679	1,600,537	1,99,699
	1,000	100	422,658	68,531	550,326	89,436
	976	305	263,543	58,028	186,038	36,055
	...	...	...	...	16,300	1,784
	...	16	...	6,243	...	7,180
	84	42	...	...	6,166	9,686
	...	1,990	...	29,819	...	51,295
	...	500	...	4,799	...	7,984
	...	37,348	...	2,03,012	...	2,72,856
	155	300	39	415	327	1,506
	19	300	20,841	1,12,243	33,803	1,98,379
	...	188	...	11,466	...	11,513
	...	17,344	...	1,90,709	...	2,91,642
	...	1,15,465	...	15,09,345	...	18,10,970
	1	600	36,866	3,89,892	41,020	4,35,356
	...	...	56	3,209	107	7,729
	...	1,251	...	13,317	...	20,222

H.—

II.—Quantities and value of the principal articles of Foreign Merchandise and of Indian Presidency of Bengal during the

Articles.		United Kingdom.			
		1895-96.		1896-97.	
		Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.
1		2	3	4	5
Indian Produce and Manufactures—*continued.*			Rs.		Rs.
II.—Articles of Food and Drink—concluded.					
Grain and Pulse—					
Gram	Cwt.	342	1,254	176	610
Rice in the husk	,,	16	63	...	...
Rice not in the husk	,,	1,016,141	49,93,273	605,596	37,09,547
Wheat	,,	925,193	33,90,650	68,370	2,80,345
Pulse	,,	437,096	13,54,895	228,215	7,28,717
Jawari and bajri	,,	1	5	...	...
Other sorts	,,	...	...	...	...
Provisions	Value	...	98,548	...	86,470
Spices	lbs.	1,037,013	1,41,628	1,326,995	1,63,336
Sugar	Cwt.	1,101	10,392	17,432	1,58,719
Tea	lbs.	121,178,649	6,73,37,124	132,667,673	7,26,83,198
Other articles unenumerated	Value	...	...	...	...
III.—Metals and Manufactures of Metals—					
A.—Hardware and Cutlery	Value	...	44,047	...	33,141
B.—Metals	,,	...	8,255	...	21,591
C.—Machinery and Millwork	,,	...	109	...	7,600
IV.—Chemicals, Drugs, Medicines and Narcotics; and Dyeing and Tanning Materials—					
Chemicals	Value	...	14,47,182	...	26,02,602
Drugs, Medicines, and Narcotics—					
Drugs and Medicines	Value	...	41,200	...	38,069
Opium	Chests	23	32,930	34	43,605
	Cwt.	33		50	
Tobacco—					
Unmanufactured	lbs.	23,200	580	21,200	636
Manufactured	,,	25,931	20,964	32,246	32,317
Dyeing and Tanning Materials—					
Indigo	Cwt.	33,130	1,12,23,363	41,849	1,22,31,248
Myrabolams	,,	17,220	55,996	24,360	65,739
Turmeric	,,	26,404	1,25,717	1,254	5,669
Other kinds	,,	740	25,990	3,450	91,594
V.—Oils—					
Essential	Gals.	...	...	76	1,075
Mineral	,,	...	...	410	835
Vegetable, not essential	,,	414,428	3,99,596	459,297	5,47,609
All other sorts	,,	...	...	...	...
VI.—Raw Materials and Unmanufactured Articles—					
Caoutchouc—					
Raw	Cwt.	951	1,13,239	775	1,00,536
Cotton	,,	39,172	9,09,838	22,484	5,37,058
Gums and Resins (excluding Cutch and Gambier)	,,	...	...	1,503	33,549
Hemp	,,	39,234	4,13,178	34,446	5,75,365
Hides and Skins—					
Hides, raw	Cwt.	89,826	36,96,587	54,387	25,36,996
	No.	1,298,681		804,224	
Skins, raw	Cwt.	3,174	3,23,793	5,195	5,45,733
	No.	350,314		547,089	
Horns	Cwt.	21,911	7,47,646	18,182	5,90,045
Jewellery—					
Precious Stones and Pearls, unset	Value	...	10,750	...	21,400
Jute—					
Raw	Cwt.	7,330,254	6,25,02,516	6,744,948	6,43,31,044
Manures—					
Animal bones	Tons	11,739	7,02,603	9,568	5,60,080
Other kinds	,,	...	...	...	...
Mica or talc	Cwt.	3,408	4,54,733	6,502	7,27,575
Seeds—					
Essential	Cwt.	336	3,377	108	1,869
Other than essential—					
Castor	Cwt.	...	...	...	...
Earthnut	,,	...	...	...	...
Linseed	,,	2,116,259	1,53,45,712	1,793,772	1,16,83,912
Mowa or mowra	,,	...	...	...	...
Mustard	,,	89	680	20	182
Poppy	,,	20,995	1,86,069	20,017	1,53,882
Rape	,,	...	...	...	...
Til or Jinjili	,,	...	...	2,023	12,418
Other sorts	,,	8,007	12,555	51	1,000

TRADE—*continued.*

Produce and Manufactures, and value of Treasure exported to Foreign Countries from the official years 1895-96 and 1896-97—continued.

AUSTRIA-HUNGARY.				BELGIUM.			
1895-96.		1896-97.		1895-96.		1896-97.	
Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.
6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13
	Rs.		Rs.		Rs.		Rs.
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
1,001	2,730	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	7,964	29,865	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	8,581	...	4,792	...	...	...	250
235,200	33,953	75,477	5,785	...	...	448	33
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
3,356	2,913	4,097	2,835	...	...	40	40
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	255	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	91	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	8,207	...	4,967
{	} ...	{	} ...	{	} ...	{	} ...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	20	18	...	...	...	...
12,629	45,24,165	10,563	32,28,075	1,875	5,78,557	1,620	4,82,835
...	...	...	...	1,000	2,600	600	3,000
200	954	...	...	450	2,131	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
21,218	5,02,397	15,292	3,61,676	30,727	7,29,233	21,158	4,96,598
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	364	4,545
{ 32,424	} 14,09,190	{ 43,113	} 20,06,808	{ 241	} 10,312	{ 1,687	} 79,472
{ 434,437		{ 575,234		{ 3,750		{ 26,354	
{ 52	} 1,950	{ 16	} 855	{ ...	} ...	{ 178	} 10,500
{ 3,900		{ 2,000		{ ...		{ 10,000	
...	...	...	...	...	...	320	2,560
...	4,500	...	...	...	...	...	...
373,500	32,40,426	238,215	23,83,993	...	...	73	870
...	...	24	1,443	300	17,988	1,950	1,16,488
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
2	802	...	...		...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
7	46	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	93,692	8,68,223	104,051	8,01,033
...	...	...	...	2,511	16,582	104,041	6,20,309
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...

H.—

II.—Quantities and value of the principal articles of Foreign Merchandise and of Indian

Presidency of Bengal during the

Articles.	France.			
	1895-96.		1896-97.	
	Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.
1	2	3	4	5
INDIAN PRODUCE AND MANUFACTURES—*continued.*				
II.—Articles of Food and Drink—concluded.		Rs.		Rs.
Grain and Pulse—				
Gram ... ... Cwt.	...	...	...	...
Rice in the husk ... „	...	...	...	...
Rice not in the husk ... „	1	6	5	32
Wheat ... ... „	24,024	81,900	...	...
Pulse ... ... „	1	6	...	...
Jawari and bajri... ... „	...	...	...	...
Other sorts ... ... „	...	...	...	...
Provisions ... ... Value	...	123	...	10
Spices ... ... lbs.	145,413	18,983	78,400	6,818
Sugar ... ... Cwt.	...	...	...	...
Tea ... ... lbs.	2,175	1,668	8,135	5,772
Other articles unenumerated ... Value	...	...	...	...
III.—Metals and Manufactures of Metals—				
A.—Hardware and Cutlery ... Value	...	150	...	112
B.—Metals ... ... „	...	...	...	...
C.—Machinery and Millwork... „	...	...	...	...
IV.—Chemicals, Drugs, Medicines and Narcotics; and Dyeing and tanning Materials—				
Chemicals ... ... „	...	51,999	...	1,16,634
Drugs, Medicines and Narcotics—				
Drugs and Medicines ... Value	...	...	...	25
Opium ... ... Chests	...	...	...	...
Opium ... ... Cwts.	...		...	
Tobacco—				
Unmanufactured ... lbs.	304,675	14,651	...	...
Manufactured ... „	...	...	...	...
Dyeing and Tanning Materials—				
Indigo ... ... Cwt.	17,021	56,42,332	10,604	31,05,910
Myrabolams ... ... „	...	...	2,001	5,460
Turmeric ... ... „	6,827	34,048	3,325	14,914
Other kinds ... ... „	1,299	32,321	1,600	38,200
V.—Oils—				
Essential ... ... Gals.	...	...	...	...
Mineral ... ... „	...	...	...	...
Vegetable, not essential ... „	...	...	8	40
All other sorts ... ... „	...	...	...	...
VI.—Raw Materials and Unmanufactured Articles—				
Caoutchouc—				
Raw ... ... Cwt.	...	...	...	...
Cotton ... ... „	8,918	2,17,377	28,834	6,83,205
Gums and Resins (excluding Cutch and Gambier). ... „	...	...	...	...
Hemp ... ... „	...	...	3,600	38,648
Hides and Skins—				
Hides, raw ... ... Cwt.	28,586	14,99,861	31,246	17,29,178
Hides, raw ... ... No.	577,521		609,378	
Skins, raw ... ... Cwt.	1,418	1,15,565	1,258	1,41,445
Skins, raw ... ... No.	153,700		128,330	
Horns ... ... Cwt.	400	12,000	2,400	79,601
Jewellery—				
Precious Stones and Pearls, unset Value	...	14,100	...	13,700
Jute—				
Raw ... ... Cwt.	544,818	47,38,639	571,592	59,50,404
Manures—				
Animal bones ... ... Tons	...	...	...	...
Other kinds ... ... „	...	...	...	...
Mica or talc ... ... Cwt.	3	1,000	3	1,000
Seeds—				
Essential ... ... Cwt.	...	...	...	...
Other than essential—				
Castor ... ... Cwt.	...	...	...	...
Earthnut ... ... „	...	...	...	...
Linseed ... ... „	139,432	10,37,162	118,118	7,52,456
Mowa or mowra ... ... „	...	...	...	...
Mustard ... ... „	...	...	...	...
Poppy ... ... „	59,561	4,67,014	147,974	11,25,638
Rape ... ... „	...	...	...	...
Til or Jinjili ... ... „	...	...	22,021	1,50,140
Other sorts ... ... „	...	...	...	8

TRADE—*continued.*

Produce and Manufactures, and value of Treasure exported to Foreign Countries from the official years 1895-96 and 1896-97—continued.

GERMANY.				HOLLAND.			
1895-96.		1896-97.		1895-96.		1896-97.	
Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.
6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13
	Rs.		Rs.		Rs.		Rs.
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
252,797	14,13,899	172,752	10,90,343	1,001	6,142	2,002	13,650
51,003	1,95,341	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	1	10	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	17,597	...	8,651	...	5,511	...	3,574
505,344	70,277	318,741	34,334	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
227,455	1,19,443	264,329	1,37,178	13,735	8,594	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	725	...	300	...	350	...	...
...	225	...	387	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	2,31,513	...	...	...	...
...	1,800	...	2,974	...	...	...	...
{ ...	...	{ ...	} ...	{ ...	{ ...	{ ...	} ...
2,950	127	5,554	261	...	...	1,531,970	50,025
229	355	198	235	...	...	...	...
14,648	48,20,335	10,974	30,34,969	6,536	21,14,482	5,329	14,19,581
1,200	4,000	6,195	16,204	...	...	...	...
6,345	29,269	1,735	7,456	350	1,551	...	...
560	8,425	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
2	23	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
35	5,400	...	...	...	...	...	...
154,284	36,91,845	111,986	26,54,630	...	...	33	913
775	11,701	770	14,946	...	...	...	...
...	...	62	425	...	...	...	...
{ 209,257	} 89,85,122	{ 223,320	} 1,04,04,030	{ 1,516	} 64,920	{ 3,122	} 1,65,664
{ 3,089,846		{ 3,149,850		{ 24,720		{ 49,426	
{ 991	} 66,263	{ 783	} 84,586	{ 344	} 21,350	{ 81	} 5,550
{ 67,771		{ 77,012		{ 19,850		{ 4,800	
2,597	53,007	2,587	51,852	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
1,754,785	1,50,45,912	1,823,431	1,80,19,820	...	...	...	...
4,957	2,83,181	5,484	3,22,184	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
285	21,794	303	38,006	...	...	...	...
...	...	366	3,785	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
229,541	17,32,404	741,478	46,70,636	...	...	111,980	7,00,009
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
49,898	4,22,469	31,877	2,46,576	...	...	...	...
5,002	28,319	53,991	2,96,838	...	...	14,005	88,319
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	5	...	...	...	...

II.—Quantities and value of the principal articles of Foreign Merchandise and of Indian Presidency of Bengal during the

Articles.	Italy.			
	1895-96.		1896-97.	
	Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.
1	2	3	4	5
Indian Produce and Manufactures—*continued.*		Rs.		Rs.
II.—Articles of Food and Drink—concluded.				
Grain and Pulse—				
Gram ... ... Cwt.	...	...	...	...
Rice in the husk ... ,,	...	...	...	...
Rice not in the husk ... ,,	183	562	...	...
Wheat ... ... ,,	...	...	...	...
Pulse ... ... ,,	...	...	...	...
Jawari and bajri ... ... ,,	...	...	...	...
Other sorts ... ... ,,	...	...	...	...
Provisions ... ... Value	...	28,235	...	22,500
Spices ... ... lbs.	...	...	...	...
Sugar ... ... Cwt.	...	...	...	...
Tea ... ... lbs.	5,235	3,591	1,481	933
Other articles unenumerated ... Value	...	...	...	...
III.—Metals and Manufactures of Metals—				
A.—Hardware and Cutlery .. Value	...	...	...	...
B.—Metals ... ... ,,	...	...	...	...
C.—Machinery and Millwork... ,,	...	...	...	...
IV.—Chemicals, Drugs, Medicines, and Narcotics; and Dyeing and Tanning Materials—				
Chemicals ... ... Value	...	5,098	...	1,952
Drugs, Medicines and Narcotics—				
Drugs and Medicines ... Value	...	...	...	...
Opium ... ... Chests	...	...	...	...
Cwt.	...		...	
Tobacco—				
Unmanufactured ... lbs.	...	...	...	...
Manufactured ... ,,	...	...	...	...
Dyeing and Tanning Materials—				
Indigo ... ... Cwt.	2,741	9,47,716	2,925	8,56,162
Myrabolams ... ... ,,	...	...	...	...
Turmeric ... ... ,,	150	750	90	840
Other kinds ... ... ,,	...	...	...	...
V.—Oils—				
Essential ... ... Gals.	...	...	...	...
Mineral ... ... ,,	...	...	...	...
Vegetable, not essential ... ,,	...	...	...	...
All other sorts ... ... ,,	...	...	...	...
VI.—Raw Materials and Unmanufactured Articles—				
Caoutchouc—				
Raw ... ... Cwt.	...	...	...	...
Cotton ... ... ,,	117,452	27,48,053	87,211	20,61,943
Gums and Resins (excluding Cutch and Gambier) ... ,,	...	...	...	...
Hemp ... ... ,,	...	...	21	351
Hides and Skins—				
Hides, raw ... ... Cwt.	60,684	26,51,547	50,460	23,84,641
No.	948,404		794,248	
Skins, raw ... ... Cwt.	893	38,837	370	17,690
No.	44,720		18,548	
Horns ... ... Cwt.	...	...	936	2,540
Jewellery—				
Precious Stones and Pearls, unset ... ... Value	...	...	...	...
Jute—				
Raw ... ... Cwt.	343,814	30,39,706	334,100	34,37,540
Manures—				
Animal bones ... ... Tons	...	...	...	...
Other kinds ... ... ,,	...	...	...	...
Mica or talc ... ... Cwt.	...	...	...	...
Seeds—				
Essential ... ... ,,	...	...	...	...
Other than essential—				
Castor ... ... ,,	...	...	...	...
Earthnut ... ... ,,	...	...	...	...
Linseed ... ... ,,	...	...	...	...
Mowa or mowra ... ,,	...	...	32	175
Mustard ... ... ,,	...	...	...	...
Poppy ... ... ,,	...	...	...	...
Rape ... ... ,,	...	...	...	...
Til or Jinjili ... ... ,,	...	...	...	...
Other sorts ... ... ,,	...	...	...	...

TRADE—*continued.*

Produce and Manufactures and value of Treasure exported to Foreign Countries from the official years 1895-96 and 1896-97—continued.

RUSSIA IN EUROPE.				MOZAMBIQUE.			
1895-96.		1896-97.		1895-96.		1896-97.	
Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.
6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13
	Rs.		Rs.		Rs.		Rs.
33	28	35,514	10,906				
3,085	11,66,817	2,249	7,50,624				
3,516	1,01,250	1,031	23,800				
137	4,050						
900							
5,357	45,000	21,424	2,19,970				
	78						
7	940						

H.—

II.—Quantities and value of the principal articles of Foreign Merchandise and of Indian
Presidency of Bengal during the

Articles.	Zanzibar.			
	1895-96.		1896-97.	
	Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.
1	2	3	4	5
Indian Produce and Manufactures—*continued.*				
II.—Articles of Food and Drink—concluded.		Rs.		Rs.
Grain and Pulse—				
Gram ... ... Cwt.	...	...	...	...
Rice in the husk ... ,,	...	...	...	...
Rice not in the husk ... ,,	7,452	31,736	6,176	36,877
Wheat ... ... ,,	...	...	...	...
Pulse ... ... ,,	...	...	...	...
Jawari and bajri ... ,,	...	...	...	...
Other sorts ... ... ,,	...	...	...	...
Provisions ... ... Value	...	1,750	...	3,000
Spices ... ... lbs.	...	...	...	...
Sugar ... ... Cwt.	...	...	...	...
Tea ... ... lbs.	3,120	1,652	4,616	1,733
Other articles unenumerated ... Value	...	...	...	...
III.—Metals and Manufactures of Metals—				
A.—Hardware and Cutlery ... Value.	...	...	...	...
B.—Metals ... ... ,,	...	...	...	450
C.—Machinery and Millwork ,,	...	...	...	...
IV.—Chemicals, Drugs, Medicines, and Narcotics; and Dyeing, and Tanning Materials—				
Chemicals ... ... Value.	...	...	...	...
Drugs, Medicines and Narcotics—				
Drugs and Medicines ... Value	...	120	...	1,325
Opium ... ... Chests	...	...	...	...
Opium ... ... Cwt.	...		...	
Tobacco—				
Unmanufactured ... lbs.	...	...	...	...
Manufactured ... ,,	992	1,450	...	...
Dyeing and Tanning Materials—				
Indigo ... ... Cwt.	...	...	...	...
Myrabolams ... ... ,,	...	...	...	...
Turmeric ... ... ,,	...	...	...	...
Other kinds ... ... ,,	...	...	...	...
V.—Oils—				
Essential ... ... Gals.	...	...	...	...
Mineral ... ... ,,	...	...	...	...
Vegetable, not essential ... ,,	...	...	9	12
All other sorts ... ... ,,	...	...	...	...
VI.—Raw Materials and Unmanufactured Articles.—				
Caoutchouc—				
Raw ... ... Cwt.	...	...	...	...
Cotton ... ... ,,	...	...	...	...
Gums and Resins (excluding Cutch and Gambier) ... ... ,,	...	...	...	...
Hemp ... ... ,,	...	...	...	...
Hides and Skins—				
Hides, raw ... ... Cwt.	...	...	...	...
Hides, raw ... ... No.	...		...	
Skins, raw ... ... Cwt.	...	...	...	...
Skins, raw ... ... No.	...		...	
Horns ... ... Cwt.	...	...	...	...
Jewellery—				
Precious Stones and Pearls, unset ... ... Value.	...	...	...	...
Jute—				
Raw ... ... Cwt.	...	...	...	...
Manures—				
Animal bones ... ... Tons	...	...	...	...
Other kinds ... ... Cwt.	...	...	...	...
Mica or talc ... ... ,,	...	...	...	...
Seeds—				
Essential ... ... ,,	...	...	27	398
Other than essential—				
Castor ... ... ,,	...	...	...	...
Earthnut ... ... ,,	...	...	...	...
Linseed ... ... ,,	...	...	...	...
Mowa or mowra ... ... ,,	...	...	...	...
Mustard ... ... ,,	...	...	...	...
Poppy ... ... ,,	...	...	...	...
Rape ... ... ,,	...	...	...	...
Til or Jingili ... ... ,,	...	...	...	...
Other sorts ... ... ,,	...	...	...	...

TRADE—*continued.*

Produce and Manufactures and value of Treasure exported to Foreign Countries from the official years 1895-96 and 1896-97—continued.

EGYPT.				MAURITIUS.			
1895-96.		1896-97.		1895-96.		1896-97.	
Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.
6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13
	Rs.		Rs.		Rs.		Rs.
...	...	...	...	136,698	4,55,652	110,223	4,34,185
...	...	...	...	...	...	13	52
1,117	5,439	119	810	1,242,909	49,00,777	1,056,010	54,18,676
...	...	...	...	294	1,400	983	5,900
...	...	...	...	97,306	3,80,932	53,427	2,36,177
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	87,493	2,81,055	74,228	2,93,139
...	320	...	700	...	2,39,398	...	2,93,022
...	...	236	661	45,440	6,634	109,303	12,404
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
32,136	16,228	41,650	21,339	3,200	1,494	1,190	452
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	2,100	...	692	...	3,215
...	...	...	...	...	12,355	...	10,603
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	900
...	...	...	...	...	3,66,544	...	2,28,228
...	1,740	...	...	...	34,661	...	31,166
...	...	...	...	32	43,365	78	98,060
...		...		46		116	
...	...	...	...	199,450	29,482	85,066	15,681
...	...	...	...	242	210	...	...
86	30,285	106	34,934	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	8	84
...	...	...	...	199	2,153	254	2,305
...	...	...	...	36	443	49	625
...	...	...	...	17	286	...	3
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
1,765	1,946	3,234	3,962	133,435	1,72,904	113,519	1,56,325
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	46	409	46	967
...	...	...	...	...	...	21	188
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
189	8,090	364	8,720	...	...	...	...
2,215		965		...		...	
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...		...		...		...	
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
43,529	3,95,516	273,449	27,31,897	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	242	14,036	...	...
...	...	...	...	26	2,225	20	2,076
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	937	12,346	1,853	20,579
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	165	1,122	225	1,532
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	347	2,310	583	4,200
...	...	...	...	74	681	69	522
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	15	80	10	98
1	37	...	...	...	...	3	37

H.—

II.—Quantities and value of the principal articles of Foreign Merchandise and of Indian Presidency of Bengal during the

Articles.	South America.			
	1895-96.		1896-97.	
	Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.
1	2	3	4	5
Indian Produce and Manufactures—*continued.*		Rs.		Rs.
II.—Articles of Food and Drink—concluded.				
Grain and Pulse—				
Gram ... ... Cwt.	73	228	22	105
Rice in the husk ... ... ,,	7	15	...	...
Rice not in the husk ... ,,	193,952	8,17,658	161,059	7,75,739
Wheat ... ... ,,	9	30	...	...
Pulse ... ... ,,	8,893	38,786	3,600	17,691
Jawari and bajri ... ... ,,	7	21	...	...
Other sorts ... ... ,,	13	37	...	...
Provisions ... ... Value.	...	4,869	...	3,000
Spices ... ... lbs.	4,144	494	...	...
Sugar ... ... Cwt.	9	98	...	...
Tea ... ... lbs.	...	...	25	15
Other articles unenumerated ... Value	...	...	...	...
III.—Metals and Manufactures of Metals—				
A.—Hardware and Cutlery ... Value	...	88	...	...
B.—Metals ... ... ,,	...	4,010	...	...
C.—Machinery and Millwork ... ,,	...	...	...	...
IV.—Chemicals, Drugs, Medicines, and Narcotics; and Dyeing and Tanning Materials—				
Chemicals ... ... Value.	...	31	...	...
Drugs, Medicines and Narcotics—				
Drugs and Medicines ... Value.	...	342	...	...
Opium ... ... Chests	...	...	..	...
Opium ... ... Cwt.	...		...	
Tobacco—				
Unmanufactured ... lbs.	...	...	...	...
Manufactured ... ... ,,	157	180	...	...
Dyeing and Tanning Materials—				
Indigo ... ... Cwt.	...	...	...	...
Myrabolams ... ... ,,	10	45	...	...
Turmeric ... ... ,,	124	701	...	...
Other kinds ... ... ,,	13	338	...	...
V.—Oils—				
Essential ... ... Gals.	1	32	...	...
Mineral ... ... ,,	...	...	...	...
Vegetable, not essential ... ,,	11,357	14,914	7,227	11,180
All other sorts ... ... ,,	...	...	...	...
VI.—Raw Materials and Unmanufactured Articles—				
Caoutchouc—				
Raw ... ... Cwt.	...	...	...	...
Cotton ... ... ,,	...	...	...	...
Gums and Resins (excluding Cutch and Gambier) ... ,,	...	...	...	...
Hemp ... ... ,,	...	...	...	...
Hides, and Skins—				
Hides, raw ... Cwt.	...	...	...	...
Hides, raw ... No.	...		...	
Skins, raw ... Cwt.	...	...	...	...
Skins, raw ... No.	...		...	
Horns ... ... Cwt.	...	...	...	...
Jewellery—				
Precious Stones and Pearls, unset Value.	...	...	...	...
Jute—				
Raw ... ... Cwt.	...	...	...	...
Manures—				
Animal bones ... ... Tons	...	...	...	...
Other kinds ... ... ,,	...	...	...	...
Mica or talc ... ... Cwt.	...	...	...	...
Seeds—				
Essential ... ... ,,	511	3,144	...	...
Other than essential—				
Castor ... ... ,,	...	...	...	...
Earthnut ... ... ,,	...	...	...	...
Linseed ... ... ,,	72,707	5,64,754	31,834	1,89,919
Mowa or mowra ... ,,	...	...	...	...
Mustard ... ... ,,	59	417	...	...
Poppy ... ... ,,	...	...	...	...
Rape ... ... ,,	...	...	...	...
Til or Jinjili ... ... ,,	1	8	...	...
Other sorts ... ... ,,	1	52	...	...

TRADE—*continued.*

Produce and Manufactures, and value of Treasure exported to Foreign Countries from the official years 1895-96 and 1896-97—continued.

UNITED STATES.				ADEN.			
1895-96.		1896-97.		1895-96.		1896-97.	
Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.
6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13
	Rs.		Rs.		Rs.		Rs.
...	...	...	...	37	100	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	2,00,114	8,80,088	203,649	11,32,131
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	1	12	587	2,420	219	1,150
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	355	...	734	...	...	...	90
882,162	1,19,893	1,412,879	1,42,757	68,416	8,104	54,496	4,654
...	...	...	...	...	...	330	3,245
574,270	3,40,993	783,503	4,42,300	19,192	8,267	27,651	10,398
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	428	...	1,236	...	480	...	...
...	11,234	...	6,510	...	50	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	16,04,232	...	15,52,944	...	...	...	...
...	1,324	...	1,610	...	2,720	...	1,186
{ ... }	...	{ ... }	...	{ ... }	...	{ ... }	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	164	20
...	...	...	...	8,016	1,174	6,646	996
17,148	53,44,607	20,445	52,50,266	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
11,640	55,872	1,283	6,562	...	...	...	...
20,420	3,27,139	20	290	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	46	561	5	152
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
16,426	15,550	4,563	4,500	576	680	1,003	1,137
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
1,124	1,50,237	1,387	1,97,334	...	...	...	...
...	...	184	5,535	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
{ 83,843 }	26,97,686	{ 68,528 }	23,70,677	{ ... }	...	{ ... }	...
{ 593,031 }		{ 454,686 }		{ ... }		{ ... }	
{ 84,885 }	93,56,458	{ 49,713 }	58,12,051	{ ... }	...	{ ... }	...
{ 7,356,995 }		{ 5,280,599 }		{ ... }		{ ... }	
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
1,577,377	86,34,416	1,272,496	65,90,858	...	...	...	...
450	23,750	375	20,745	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
5,056	5,10,218	1,999	1,96,143	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	85	876
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
223,568	15,96,622	2,000	11,679	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...

H.—

II.—Quantities and value of the principal articles of Foreign Merchandise and of Indian

Presidency of Bengal during the

Articles.		Arabia.			
		1895-96.		1896-97.	
		Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.
1		2	3	4	5
Indian Produce and Manufactures—*continued.*			Rs.		Rs.
II.—Articles of Food and Drink—concluded.					
Grain and Pulse—					
Gram	Cwt.	352	1,680	...	...
Rice in the husk	,,	...	...	...	...
Rice not in the husk	,,	592,750	26,23,674	585,171	33,12,872
Wheat	,,	...	...	...	...
Pulse	,,	704	3,840	762	3,120
Jawari and bajri	,,	...	...	...	...
Other sorts	,,	...	...	...	...
Provisions	,,	...	317	...	260
Spices	lbs.	128,926	15,812	48,145	6,317
Sugar	Cwt.	22	338	9	108
Tea	lbs.	45,291	18,497	67,948	25,026
Other articles unenumerated	Value.	...	...	...	...
III.—Metals and Manufactures of Metals—					
A.—Hardware and Cutlery	Value.	...	50	...	2,568
B.—Metals	,,	...	...	...	60
C.—Machinery and Millwork	,,	...	...	...	...
IV.—Chemicals, Drugs, Medicines and Narcotics; and Dyeing and Tanning Materials—					
Chemicals	Value.	...	...	...	...
Drugs, Medicines and Narcotics—					
Drugs and Medicines	,,	...	8,083	...	2,492
Opium	Chests.	...	...	...	...
	Cwt.	...		...	
Tobacco—					
Unmanufactured	lbs.	...	...	...	...
Manufactured	,,	12,391	1,112	9,473	1,057
Dyeing and Tanning Materials—					
Indigo	Cwt.	2	460	4	712
Myrabolams	,,	...	...	...	...
Turmeric	,,	16	160	...	...
Other kinds	,,	...	...	...	...
V.—Oils					
Essential	Gals.	62	735	49	251
Mineral	,,	...	...	...	...
Vegetable, not essential	,,	...	...	...	...
All other sorts	,,	...	...	...	...
VI.—Raw Materials and Unmanufactured Articles—					
Caoutchouc—					
Raw	Cwt.	...	...	...	...
Cotton	,,	...	...	2	17
Gums and Resins (excluding Cutch and Gambier).	,,	...	...	...	...
Hemp	,,	...	...	...	...
Hides and Skins—					
Hides, raw	Cwt.	...	...	...	...
	No.	...		...	
Skins, raw	Cwt.	...	...	...	...
	No.	...		...	
Horns	Cwt.	...	...	...	...
Jewellery—					
Precious Stones and Pearls, unset	Value.	...	...	...	...
Jute—					
Raw	Cwt.	...	...	...	...
Manures—					
Animal bones	Tons.	...	...	...	...
Other kinds	,,	...	...	...	...
Mica or talc	Cwt.	...	...	...	...
Seeds—					
Essential	,,	71	1,429	37	500
Other than essential—					
Castor	,,	...	...	...	...
Earthnut	,,	...	...	...	...
Linseed	,,	...	...	...	...
Mowa or mowra	,,	...	...	...	...
Mustard	,,	...	...	...	...
Poppy	,,	...	...	...	...
Rape	,,	...	...	...	...
Til or Jinjili	,,	...	...	...	...
Other sorts	,,	...	...	...	...

TRADE—*continued.*

Produce and Manufactures, and value of Treasure exported to Foreign Countries from the official years 1895-96 and 1896-97—continued.

CEYLON.				CHINA.			
1895-96.		1896-97.		1895-96.		1896-97.	
Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.
6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13
	Rs.		Rs.		Rs.		Rs.
14,120	50,180	25,220	1,11,183	199	926	165	850
32,323	88,274	441	1,439	4,400	7,875	12,476	23,830
3,228,876	1,61,11,745	1,167,726	62,70,070	964	4,969	415	3,003
3	14	65	443	189	949	793	6,408
24,624	98,890	39,024	1,91,085	70	391	131	751
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
859	3,603	1,058	5,912	4	12	...	...
...	46,383	...	1,66,749	...	76,584	...	87,296
179,123	28,731	117,580	16,328	23,372	5,327	880	154
745	10,680	1,194	15,572	...	...	1	9
480	600	100	50	110,585	56,278	326,433	1,89,353
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	10
...	1,654	...	945	...	326	...	1,120
...	5,425	...	24,224	...	207	...	1,815
...	...	...	90	...	...	...	...
...	28,120	...	21,628	...	16,71,317	...	8,36,680
...	5,484	...	1,925	...	13,869	...	18,572
123 179	1,68,800	138 205	1,69,275	21,185 31,071	2,94,57,230	22,453 32,930	2,83,26,745
39,667	9,360	53,469	11,327	...	...	224	60
34,508	4,622	52,667	7,991	10,969	5,102	14,248	2,080
...	...	...	...	596	1,17,930	...	...
...	...	...	...	221	816	550	1,546
71	364	6	85	169	800	...	...
45	1,545	362	9,450	992	13,270	1,287	15,141
...	...	89	1,777	8	88	...	...
...	...	183	80	...	...	...	...
3,269	3,801	3,601	4,743	82,069	1,02,251	85,613	1,10,477
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	23,473	5,95,604	36,199	8,47,358
...	...	...	...	...	...	19	375
...	...	...	...	...	...	35	350
...	...	...	...	7 100	350	168 3,150	8,122
...	...	...	...	206 33,525	24,822	21 1,500	1,730
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	27,854	2,19,856	39,500	3,44,017
53	6,905	74	4,768	1	45	6	344
162	8,852	204	10,781	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	65	555	...	...
2,935	41,752	3,205	41,216	30	234	109	886
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
17	126	14	80	3,057	61,412	7	60
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
15	120	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
441	2,725	...	...	...	...	...	...
3,055	3,34,798	3,797	4,65,203	119	1,029	98	1,652

H.—

II—Quantities and value of the principal articles of Foreign Merchandise and of Indian Presidency of Bengal during the

Articles.	Japan.			
	1895-96.		1896-97.	
	Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.
1	2	3	4	5
Indian Produce and Manufactures—*continued.*				
II.—Articles of Food and Drink—concluded.		Rs.		Rs.
Grain and Pulse—				
Gram ... ... Cwt.	...	...	...	...
Rice in the husk ... ... ,,	...	...	...	...
Rice not in the husk ... ,,	5,293	21,794	...	...
Wheat ... ... ,,	...	...	...	...
Pulse ... ... ,,	...	...	...	...
Jawari and bajri ... ... ,,	...	...	...	...
Other sorts ... ... ,,	...	...	...	...
Provisions ... ... Value	...	499	...	462
Spices ... ... lbs.	295	292	720	1,080
Sugar ... ... Cwt.	...	...	...	...
Tea ... ... lbs.	65	67	...	...
Other articles, unenumerated ... Value	...	...	...	...
III.—Metals and Manufactures of Metals—				
A.—Hardware and Cutlery ... Value.	...	37	...	...
B.—Metals ... ... ,,	...	...	...	...
C.—Machinery and Millwork ... ,,	...	...	...	...
IV.—Chemicals, Drugs, Medicines, and Narcotics; and Dyeing and Tanning Materials—				
Chemicals ... ... Value.	...	58,176	...	48,860
Drugs, Medicines and Narcotics—				
Drugs and Medicines ... ,,	...	986	...	360
Opium ... ... { Chests. / Cwt.	...	...	...	...
Tobacco—				
Unmanufactured ... lbs.	...	...	...	...
Manufactured ... ... ,,	...	...	...	...
Dyeing and Tanning Materials—				
Indigo ... ... Cwt.	271	76,126	282	56,860
Myrabolams ... ... ,,	...	...	...	...
Turmeric ... ... ,,	...	...	...	...
Other kinds ... ... ,,	12	640	...	...
V.—Oils—				
Essential ... ... Gals.	...	...	...	...
Mineral ... ... ,,	...	...	...	...
Vegetable, not essential ... ,,	1,908	2,027	150	256
All other sorts ... ... ,,	...	...	...	...
VI.—Raw Materials and Unmanufactured Articles—				
Caoutchouc—				
Raw ... ... Cwt.	...	...	...	...
Cotton ... ... ,,	2,015	49,270	20,172	4,37,444
Gums and Resins (excluding Cutch and Gambier) ... ... ,,	18	300	...	...
Hemp ... ... ,,	...	...	...	...
Hides and Skins—				
Hides, raw ... ... { Cwt. / No.	...	...	...	...
Skins, raw ... ... { Cwt. / No.	20 / 4,943	2,609	...	...
Horns ... ... Cwt.	...	...	...	...
Jewellery—				
Precious Stones and Pearls, unset ... ... Value.	...	...	...	...
Jute—				
Raw ... ... Cwt.	21,618	1,72,917	5,992	55,694
Manures—				
Animal bones ... ... Tons.	...	...	...	...
Other kinds ... ... ,,	...	...	...	...
Mica or talc ... ... Cwt.	...	...	...	...
Seeds—				
Essential ... ... ,,	...	...	...	...
Other than essential—				
Castor ... ... ,,	...	...	...	...
Earthnuts ... ... ,,	...	...	...	...
Linseed ... ... ,,	...	...	...	...
Mowa or mowra ... ,,	...	...	...	...
Mustard ... ... ,,	...	...	...	...
Poppy ... ... ,,	...	...	...	...
Rape ... ... ,,	19	147	...	...
Til or Jinjili ... ... ,,	...	...	...	...
Other sorts ... ... ,,	...	5	...	...

TRADE—*continued.*

Produce and Manufactures, and value of Treasure exported to Foreign Countries from the official years 1895-96 and 1896-97—continued.

PERSIA.				RUSSIA IN ASIA.			
1895-96.		1896-97.		1895-96.		1896-97.	
Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.
6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13
	Rs.		Rs.		Rs.		Rs.
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
104,887	4,61,410	43,740	2,79,962	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
5	28	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	317	...	81	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
3	45	...	...	...	...	...	...
61,766	28,263	47,090	18,033	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	20	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	100	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
11,546	1,051	...	...	...	...	...	...
125	47,763	16	5,866	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
19	141	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...

H.—

II.—Quantities and value of the principal articles of Foreign Merchandise and of Indian Presidency of Bengal during the

Articles.	Straits Settlements.			
	1895-96.		1896-97.	
	Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.
1	2	3	4	5
Indian Produce and Manufactures—*continued.*		Rs.		Rs.
II.—Articles of Food and Drink—concluded.				
Grain and Pulse—				
Gram ... ... Cwt.	6,444	25,250	2,752	13,385
Rice in the husk ... ... ,,	...	...	...	...
Rice not in the husk ... ,,	15,205	66,747	2,109	11,758
Wheat ... ... ,,	3,250	14,316	2,766	15,235
Pulse ... ... ,,	15,266	62,788	13,403	65,219
Jawari and bajri ... ... ,,	...	...	...	...
Other sorts ... ... ,,	1,663	6,620	1,055	5,622
Provisions ... ... Value	...	2,87,169	...	3,95,731
Spices ... ... lbs.	15,775	2,684	41,252	4,518
Sugar ... ... Cwt.	37	115	23	226
Tea ... ... lbs.	35,404	22,460	41,221	26,053
Other articles unenumerated ... Value	...	...	...	10
III.—Metals and Manufactures of Metals—				
A.—Hardware and Cutlery ... Value	...	21,562	...	16,930
B.—Metals ... ... ,,	...	17,478	...	18,690
C.—Machinery and Millwork ... ,,	...	390	...	1,000
IV.—Chemicals, Drugs, Medicines, and Narcotics; and Dyeing and Tanning Materials—				
Chemical ... ... Value	...	1,72,992	...	80,579
Drugs, Medicines and Narcotics—				
Drugs and Medicines ... ,,	...	14,443	...	3,154
Opium ... ... Chests	12,502	1,72,56,210	13,073	1,64,03,680
Cwt.	13,337		19,174	
Tobacco—				
Unmanufactured ... lbs.	...	...	...	...
Manufactured ... ... ,,	70,298	9,139	92,431	12,056
Dyeing and Tanning Materials—				
Indigo ... ... Cwt.	...	...	...	...
Myrabolams ... ... ,,	121	590	150	464
Turmeric ... ... ,,	32	182	231	2,310
Other kinds ... ... ,,	693	8,201	827	13,326
V.—Oils—				
Essential ... ... Gals.	21	260	80	546
Mineral ... ... ,,	75	60	...	...
Vegetable, not essential ... ,,	236,712	2,53,130	340,052	3,88,889
All other sorts ... ... ,,	...	...	...	...
VI.—Raw Materials and Unmanufactured Articles—				
Caoutchouc ... ... Cwt.				
Raw ... ... ,,	...	...	...	...
Cotton ... ... ,,	1	30	192	4,224
Gums and Resins (excluding Cutch and Gambier). ,,	1	24	9	206
Hemp ... ... ,,	...	...	...	...
Hides and Skins—				
Hides, raw ... ... Cwt.	11	660	130	6,165
No.	100		2,400	
Skins, raw ... ... Cwt.	15	1,313	12	1,158
No.	3,298		3,108	
Horns ... ... Cwt.	...	...	...	...
Jewellery—				
Precious Stones and Pearls, unset ... ... Value	...	...	...	5,900
Jute—				
Raw ... ... Cwt.	467	4,052	1,014	8,877
Manures—				
Animal bones ... ... Tons	487	32,502	321	19,007
Other kinds ... ... ,,	195	10,674	525	27,566
Mica or talc ... ... Cwt.	4	80	...	...
Seeds—				
Essential ... ... ,,	4,158	49,018	5,598	47,859
Other than essential—				
Castor ... ... ,,	...	...	...	...
Earthnut ... ... ,,	3	24	...	...
Linseed ... ... ,,	36	380	46	380
Mowa or mowra ... ,,	...	...	...	...
Mustard ... ... ,,	115	795	19	135
Poppy ... ... ,,	169	1,371	40	360
Rape ... ... ,,	42	336	2	12
Til or Jinjili ... ... ,,	249	1,097	3,244	25,328
Other sorts ... ... ,,	19	1,370	33	2,510

TRADE—*continued.*

Produce and Manufactures and value of Treasure exported to Foreign Countries from the official years 1895-96 and 1896-97—continued.

TURKEY IN ASIA.				AUSTRALIA.			
1895-96.		1896-97.		1895-96.		1896-97.	
Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.
6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13
	Rs.		Rs.		Rs.		Rs.
...	...	...	...	149	587	164	581
...	...	...	...	...	...	106	356
4,518	21,047	4,938	28,258	32,954	1,75,476	28,730	1,00,960
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	1	7	4,277	20,708	4,788	25,669
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	192	853
...	1,117	...	366	...	35,288	...	44,206
5,748	630	10,861	1,259	34,945	6,123	31,402	5,391
...	...	3	12	...	...	1	20
975,462	4,61,254	1,742,237	7,36,752	6,747,213	29,35,637	6,150,620	25,17,989
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	128	...	...	...	190	...	948
...	...	...	...	...	1,236	...	440
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	17,458	...	8,727
...	5	...	248	...	547	...	511
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
164	20	164	20	1,959	3,333	1,593	2,795
1,398	4,67,350	1,508	5,22,147	...	...	13	5,503
...	...	...	...	2,802	12,111	5,584	21,117
...	...	...	...	271	1,858	109	992
1	16	...	...	51	810	33	536
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
685	1,027	...	...	663,979	8,25,503	660,967	8,53,799
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	1,935	52,341	3,927	1,03,492
...	...	...	...	10	200	23	1,252
...	...	...	...	103	990	603	11,696
412	14,916	1,054	26,437	140	12,692	75	1,104
1,101		2,879		2,460		1,210	
...	...	...	...	...	...	72	4,449
...	...	...	...	...	...	3,791	
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	7,221	62,576	7,159	66,484
...	...	...	...	542	30,386	400	23,396
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	382	3,624	318	2,862
...	...	...	...	6	45	...	...
22	255	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	547	4,152	2,789	13,658
...	...	...	...	...	8	3	26
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	3
...	...	...	...	141	972	258	1,739
...	...	...	...	5	35	...	...
...	...	...	...	1	37	11	114

H.—

II.—Quantities and value of the principal articles of Foreign exported to Foreign Countries from the Presidency of

Articles.		1895-96.	Other
		Quantity.	Value.
1		2	3
			Rs.
INDIAN PRODUCE AND MANUFACTURES—*continued.*			
II.—Articles of Food and Drink—concluded.			
Grain and Pulse—			
Gram	Cwt.	14,298	44,516
Rice in the husk	,,	...	...
Rice not in the husk ...	,,	1,022,923	47 02,641
Wheat	,,	5	24
Pulse	,,	17,752	77,192
Jawari and bajri	,,	...	...
Other sorts	,,	538	1,819
Provisions	Value	...	1,70,718
Spices	lbs.	21,052	2,680
Sugar	Cwt.	516	7,190
Tea	lbs.	456,368	2,61,486
Other articles, unenumerated ...	Value	...	...
III.—Metals and Manufactures of Metals—			
A.—Hardware and Cutlery ...	Value	...	322
B.—Metals	,,	...	9,946
C.—Machinery and Millwork ...	,,	...	...
IV.—Chemicals, Drugs, Medicines and Narcotics; and Dyeing and Tanning Materials—			
Chemicals	Value	...	12,888
Drugs, Medicines and Narcotics—			
Drugs and Medicines ...	,,	...	2,496
Opium	Chests	2,525	35,05,400
	Cwt.	3,704	
Tobacco—			
Unmanufactured ...	lbs.	17,805	5,569
Manufactured	,,	71,272	8,000
Dyeing and Tanning Materials—			
Indigo	Cwt.	423	1,36,183
Myrabolams	,,	67	316
Turmeric	,,	306	2,719
Other kinds	,,	18	480
V.—Oils—			
Essential	Gal.	95	679
Mineral	,,	...	...
Vegetable, not essential ...	,,	261,284	3,16,090
All other sorts	,,	...	...
VI.—Raw Materials and Unmanufactured Articles—			
Caoutchouc—			
Raw	Cwt.	...	...
Cotton	,,	4,322	1,06,276
Gums and Resins (excluding Cutch and Gambier	,,	...	...
Hemp	,,	...	...
Hides and Skins—			
Hides, raw	Cwt.	4,462	1,88,960
	No.	50,405	
Skins, raw	Cwt.	...	...
	No.	...	
Horns	Cwt.	...	...
Jewellery—			
Precious Stones and Pearls unset	Value	...	...
Jute—			
Raw	Cwt.	232,359	18,01,720
Manures—			
Animal bones	Tons	35	1,960
Other kinds	,,	...	...
Mica or talc	Cwt.	12	5,890
Seeds—			
Essential	,,	308	3,258
Other than essential—			
Castor	,,	1	7
Earthnut	,,	...	...
Linseed	,,	104,400	8,94,842
Mowa or mowra	,,	...	...
Mustard	,,	78	642
Poppy	,,	...	...
Rape	,,	...	...
Til or Jinjili	,,	...	...
Other sorts	,,	167	22,860

TRADE—*continued.*

Merchandise and of Indian Produce and Manufactures, and value of Treasure Bengal during the official years 1895-96 and 1896-97—continued.

COUNTRIES.		TOTAL.			
1896-97.		1895-96.		1896-97.	
Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.
4	5	6	7	8	9
	Rs.		Rs.		Rs.
20,188	75,023	172,712	5,80,373	158,910	6,35,922
...	...	36,746	96,227	13,036	25,677
1,011,808	57,00,691	7,925,038	3,72,41,813	5,053,005	2,79,65,379
1,130	5,503	1,011,934	37,14,489	74,107	3,13,834
28,230	1,33,816	606,581	20,40,876	371,802	14,03,424
...	...	8	26	...	...
6,505	31,280	90,570	2,93,146	83,038	3,36,806
...	2,87,877	...	10,23,679	...	14,09,821
17,997	2,060	3,332,368	4,62,245	3,645,812	4,07,889
512	7,164	2,433	28,858	19,505	1,85,075
1,020,269	4,76,114	130,495,190	7,16,26,537	143,235,822	7,73,06,469
...	...	...	...	...	20
...	2,657	...	71,504	...	65,272
...	11,782	...	70,512	...	96,552
...	...	...	499	...	9,590
...	1,892	...	54,36,037	...	57,32,239
...	7,371	...	1,38,027	...	1,16,055
3,751 5,496	46,45,870	36,390 53,370	5,04,63,935	39,527 57,971	4,96,87,235
13,494	2,983	587,747	59,769	1,711,141	80,993
72,898	8,461	248,674	56,712	282,584	68,026
514	1,56,363	111,714	3,72,38,471	109,001	3,11,42,055
391	1,655	22,641	76,474	39,839	1,15,269
431	3,930	53,554	2,59,229	8,718	45,063
7	210	24,880	4,19,618	7,635	1,69,372
46	162	269	2,782	345	3,966
4	2	75	60	597	917
352,035	4,99,257	1,827,895	21,09,442	2,031,278	25,82,186
...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	2,110	2,68,876	2,162	2,97,870
139	1,661	407,079	97,03,923	348,890	82,20,521
7	36	804	12,225	2,352	50,552
...	...	39,337	4,14,168	59,131	6,31,380
3,825 38,168	1,52,734	511,735 7,027,671	2,12,44,943	481,479 6,512,172	2,18,80,748
91 1,500	2,940	91,998 8,021,016	99,52,960	57,790 6,078,277	66,28,687
...	...	24,908	8,12,653	24,425	7,26,578
...	...	...	29,350	...	41,000
126,762	13,37,504	12,262,953	9,99,03,252	11,460,155	10,54,78,972
27	1,458	18,806	11,13,356	18,229	10,69,913
...	...	383	21,829	749	40,423
...	...	8,835	9,95,102	8,807	9,62,724
414	5,420	9,668	1,18,182	12,110	1,26,250
39	324	7	52	39	324
1	10	25	279	1	10
71,650	4,44,939	2,894,729	2,12,38,718	2,873,913	1,84,69,260
...	...	...	...	32	175
52	406	695	4,898	677	4,949
1	16	224,404	19,45,947	304,029	23,28,030
...	...	7,715	45,356	172,297	10,07,217
...	...	711	3,945	27,298	1,87,984
473	59,844	11,377	3,73,683	4,466	5,30,393

H.—

II.—Quantities and value of the principal articles of Foreign Merchandise and of Indian Presidency of Bengal during the

Articles.	United Kingdom.			
	1895-96.		1896-97.	
	Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.
1	2	3	4	5
Indian Produce and Manufactures—*concluded.*		Rs.		Rs.
VI.—Raw Materials and Unmanufactured Articles—concluded.				
Silk ... ... lbs.	268,624	18,67,461	416,713	18,21,341
Wax (excluding candles) ... Cwt.	1,421	1,44,040	1,159	1,04,429
Wood—Teak and other kinds ... C. Tons	11	1,440	11	1,000
Wool ... ... lbs.	3,136,158	10,21,190	2,601,663	8,84,695
All other articles unenumerated Value	...	9,56,018	...	10,27,675
VII.—Articles, Manufactured and partly Manufactured—				
A.—Yarns and Textile Fabrics—				
Cotton—				
Twist and yarn ... lbs.	...	...	...	...
Manufactures—				
Piece-goods ... Yds.	23,400	5,569	7,364	1,341
Piece-goods ... No.	...		...	
Other sorts ... Value.	...	8,886	...	9,519
Jute—				
Manufactures of—				
Gunny-bags ... No.	23,881,650	55,12,119	27,885,157	59,02,472
Gunny-cloth ... Yds.	16,956,900	17,74,863	23,826,381	24,30,908
Other kinds ... Cwt.	10,422	50,507	39,871	4,73,675
Silk goods ... Value	...	6,68,241	...	6,20,569
Woollen goods ... ,,	...	8,66,813	...	10,13,756
Other articles unenumerated ... ,,	...	...	...	...
B.—Apparel—				
Apparel ... ... ,,	...	1,56,274	...	1,28,592
Boots and shoes ... Prs.	79	321	...	...
C.—Other Articles—				
Cabinetware and Furniture Value	...	26,511	...	27,319
Coir manufactures ... Cwt.	2,338	30,984	744	10,138
Hides and skins—				
Hides, dressed or tanned ... Cwt.	784	60,066	504	40,365
Hides, dressed or tanned ... No.	11,672		6,693	
Skins, dressed or tanned ... Cwt.	101	7,855	44	5,010
Skins, dressed or tanned ... No.	7,349		3,754	
Jewellery (excluding Precious Stones and Pearls, unset) ... Value	...	84,199	...	27,395
Lac—				
Shell ... ... Cwt.	76,793	66,68,812	92,907	63,18,941
Button ... ... ,,	33,552	31,46,812	20,165	13,59,851
Other kinds ... ,,	13	334	7	550
Articles (not specified) exported by post ... Value	...	...	...	...
All other articles, unenumerated. ,,	...	5,55,043	...	5,50,100
Indian Produce and Manufactures Free ,,	...	19,48,01,934	...	19,49,99,146
Indian Produce and Manufactures Dutiable ,,	...	49,93,336	...	37,09,547
Total ...	...	19,97,95,270	...	19,87,08,693
Total of Merchandise, Foreign and Indian ...	...	20,03,39,091	...	19,92,81,335
Treasure—				
Gold	...	8,82,087	...	...
Silver	...	800	...	1,000
Total ...	...	8,82,887	...	1,000
Grand total of Exports of Merchandise and Treasure	...	20,12,21,978	...	19,92,82,335
Government—				
Stores	...	45,913	...	2,43,077
Treasure—				
Gold	...	...	...	...
Silver	...	...	...	...
Total of Treasure ...	...	...	...	...
Total of Stores and Treasure ...	...	45,913	...	2,43,077

TRADE—*continued.*

Produce and Manufactures, and value of Treasure exported to Foreign Countries from the official years 1895-96 and 1896-97—continued.

AUSTRIA-HUNGARY.				BELGIUM.			
1895-96.		1896-97.		1895-96.		1896-97.	
Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.
6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13
	Rs.		Rs.		Rs.		Rs.
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	7	660	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
1,750	512	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	4,525	...	13,114	...	1,646	...	115
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	195	50	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
903,100	1,90,481	1,041,900	2,10,373	1,384,700	3,16,536	3,791,100	7,58,344
55,400	8,416	35,000	4,250	897,500	97,475	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	836	...	186	...	...	...	...
...	1,313	...	1,900	...	700	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	500	...	35	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	65	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	2,000	...	1,000	...	...	...	...
3,887	3,60,356	3,815	2,71,582	...	...	74	5,000
605	51,000	573	44,894	110	9,000	165	11,250
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	2,945	...	1,921	...	400	...	956
...	1,03,53,107	...	85,46,210	...	26,88,455	...	33,99,165
...	2,730	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	1,03,55,837	...	85,46,210	...	26,88,455	...	33,99,165
...	1,03,55,997	...	85,47,060	...	26,88,555	...	34,01,035
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	1,03,55,997	...	85,47,060	...	26,88,555	...	34,01,035
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...

H.—

II.—Quantities and value of the principal articles of Foreign Merchandise and of Indian Presidency of Bengal during the

Articles.	France.			
	1895-96.		1896-97.	
	Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.
1	2	3	4	5
Indian Produce and Manufactures—*concluded.*		Rs.		Rs.
VI.—Raw Materials and Unmanufactured Articles—concluded.				
Silk ... ... lbs.	1,105,010	36,81,060	735,347	28,54,112
Wax (excluding candles) ... Cwt.	...	...	...	...
Wood—Teak and other kinds.... C. Tons	...	...	...	...
Wool ... ... lbs.	...	...	...	...
All other articles, unenumerated Value	...	4,030	...	7,239
VII.—Articles, Manufactured and partly Manufactured—				
A.—Yarns and Textile Fabrics—				
Cotton—				
Twist and yarn ... lbs.	...	...	...	...
Manufactures—				
Piece-goods ... Yds. / No.	... / ...	...	... / ...	...
Other sorts ... Value	...	...	...	210
Jute—				
Manufactures of—				
Gunny-bags ... No.	384,625	90,884	762,800	1,88,135
Gunny-cloth ... Yds.	...	...	...	...
Other kinds ... Cwt.	...	...	403	5,920
Silk goods ... Value	...	3,60,815	...	3,39,616
Woollen goods ... ,,	...	1,434	...	...
Other articles unenumerated ... ,,	...	...	...	...
B.—Apparel—				
Apparel ... ... Value	...	15,198	...	16,185
Boots and shoes ... Prs.	...	...	...	...
C.—Other Articles—				
Cabinetware and Furniture Value	...	1,072	...	10,000
Coir manufactures ... Cwt.	...	...	...	...
Hides and skins—				
Hides, dressed or tanned ... Cwt. / No.	... / ...	...	... / ...	...
Skins, dressed or tanned ... Cwt. / No.	... / ...	...	... / ...	...
Jewellery (excluding Precious Stones and Pearls, unset) ... Value	...	1,000	...	7,751
Lac—				
Shell ... ... Cwt.	7,811	6,96,147	8,759	5,68,035
Button ... ... ,,	1,421	1,24,845	1,771	1,25,961
Other kinds ... ,,	...	...	...	...
Articles (not specified) exported by post ... Value	...	...	...	...
All other articles, unenumerated. ,,	...	5,321	...	2,456
Indian Produce and Manufactures Free ,,	...	1,89,62,705	...	1,80,84,938
Indian Produce and Manufactures Dutiable ,,	...	6	...	32
Total ... ,,	...	1,89,62,711	...	1,80,84,970
Total of Merchandise, Foreign and Indian ,,	...	1,89,73,354	...	1,81,04,012
Treasure—				
Gold ... ... ,,	...	...	...	...
Silver ... ... ,,	...	1,030	...	...
Total ... ,,	...	1,030	...	...
Grand Total of Exports of Merchandise and Treasure ... ... ,,	...	1,89,74,384	...	1,81,04,012
Government—				
Stores ... ... ,,	...	...	...	1,600
Treasure—				
Gold ... ... ,,	...	...	...	...
Silver ... ... ,,	...	...	...	...
Total of Treasure ... ,,	...	...	...	...
Total of Stores and Treasure ... ,,	...	...	...	1,600

TRADE—*continued.*

Produce and Manufactures, and value of Treasure exported to Foreign Countries from the official years 1895-96 and 1896-97—continued.

GERMANY.				HOLLAND.			
1895-96.		1896-97.		1895-96.		1896-97.	
Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.
6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13
	Rs.		Rs.		Rs.		Rs.
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
2	194	53	4,600	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
6,300	1,662	4,720	1,550	...	...	...	...
...	2,13,319	...	1,52,720	...	31,300	...	6,875
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	50	40	...	...	...	...
...	...	...		...	...	...	...
...	92,245	...	36,717	...	...	...	...
4,786,050	8,56,950	8,467,650	14,81,206	164,900	31,187	422,900	67,118
4,521,500	4,69,343	555,800	55,549	...	...	35,000	4,156
7	100	20	100	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	1,500	...	...	...	...
...	4,051	...	6,340	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	9,335	...	3,025	...	100	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	3,434	...	160	...	...	...	...
...	...	49	3,503	...	...	...	...
95	6,900	...	...	...	...	...	...
1,250		...		...		...	
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...		...		...		...	
...	2,000	...	605	...		...	...
22,035	18,99,841	19,037	12,87,840	2,422	2,23,100	4,063	2,67,340
2,456	2,12,767	4,931	3,22,262	110	12,000	55	4,500
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	31,104	...	44,003	...	3,400	...	...
...	3,94,18,619	...	4,36,84,941	...	25,17,845	...	27,83,624
...	14,13,899	...	10,90,343	...	6,142	...	13,650
...	4,08,32,518	...	4,47,75,284	...	25,23,987	...	27,97,274
...	4,08,38,771	...	4,47,88,048	...	25,23,987	...	28,04,260
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	4,08,38,771	...	4,47,88,048	...	25,23,987	...	28,04,260
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...

H.—

II.—Quantities and value of the principal articles of Foreign Merchandise and of Indian Presidency of Bengal during the

Articles.	Italy.			
	1895-96.		1896-97.	
	Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.
1	2	3	4	5
Indian Produce and Manufactures—*concluded.*		Rs.		Rs.
VI.—Raw Materials and Unmanufactured Articles—concluded.				
Silk ... ... lbs.	62,706	4,78,184	35,368	2,54,800
Wax (excluding candles) ... Cwt.	...	...	4	300
Wood—Teak and other kinds... C. Tons	50	10,050	...	...
Wool ... ... lbs.	...	...	...	...
All other articles, unenumerated Value	...	3,447	...	1,952
VII.—Articles, Manufactured and partly Manufactured—				
A.—Yarns and Textile Fabrics—				
Cotton—				
Twist and yarn ... lbs.	...	...	...	...
Manufactures—				
Piece-goods ... Yds. / No.	... / ...	...	... / ...	...
Other sorts ... Value	...	...	...	120
Jute—				
Manufactures of—				
Gunny-bags ... No.	300	75	15,000	2,100
Gunny-cloth ... Yds.	74,500	9,472	...	...
Other kinds ... Cwt.	...	...	...	...
Silk goods ... Value	...	...	...	...
Woollen goods ... ,,	...	80	...	80
Other articles unenumerated ... ,,	...	...	...	...
B.—Apparel—				
Apparel ... ... Value	...	7,835	...	13,750
Boots and shoes ... Prs.	...	...	...	...
C.—Other Articles—				
Cabinetware and Furniture Value	...	...	...	...
Coir manufactures ... Cwt.	...	...	...	...
Hides and skins—				
Hides, dressed or tanned ... ... Cwt. / No.	... / ...	...	... / ...	...
Skins dressed or tanned ... ... Cwt. / No.	... / ...	...	... / ...	...
Jewellery (excluding Precious Stones and Pearls, unset) ... Value	...	1,000	...	...
Lac—				
Shell ... ... Cwt.	983	94,558	1,314	91,288
Button ... ... ,,	48	5,280	140	11,900
Other kinds ... ,,	...	...	...	...
Articles (not specified) exported by post ... Value	...	...	...	...
All other articles, unenumerated. ,,	...	27,416	...	47,988
Indian Produce and Manufactures { Free ,, / Dutiable ,,	... / ...	1,01,00,930 / 562	... / ...	92,11,545 / ...
Total ...	...	1,01,01,492	...	92,11,545
Total of Merchandise, Foreign and Indian ...	...	1,01,19,340	...	92,56,239
Treasure—				
Gold	...	...	...	...
Silver	...	...	...	...
Total ...	...	...	...	...
Grand Total of Exports of Merchandise and Treasure	...	1,01,19,340	...	92,56,239
Government—				
Stores	...	...	...	100
Treasure—				
Gold	...	...	...	...
Silver	...	...	...	...
Total of Treasure	...	...	...	...
Total of Stores and Treasure	...	...	...	100

TRADE—*continued.*

Produce and Manufactures, and value of Treasure exported to Foreign Countries from the official years 1895-96 and 1896-97—continued.

RUSSIA IN EUROPE.				MOZAMBIQUE.			
1895-96.		1896-97.		1895-96.		1896-97.	
Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.
6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13
	Rs.		Rs.		Rs.		Rs.
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	50	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	30,300	7,068
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...

II.—

II.—Quantities and value of the principal articles of Foreign Merchandise and of Indian

Presidency of Bengal during the

Articles.	Zanzibar.			
	1895-96.		1896-97.	
	Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.
1	2	3	4	5
Indian Produce and Manufactures—*concluded.*		Rs.		Rs.
VI.—Raw Materials and Unmanufactured Articles—concluded.				
Silk ... ... lbs.	...	...	...	...
Wax (excluding candles) ... Cwt.	...	...	...	...
Wood—Teak and other kinds ... C. Tons	...	...	...	...
Wool .. .. lbs.	...	...	...	...
All other articles unenumerated Value	...	...	...	...
VII.—Articles Manufactured and partly Manufactured—				
A.—Yarns and Textile Fabrics—				
Cotton—				
Twist and yarn ... lbs.	...	...	...	...
Manufactures—				
Piece-goods ... Yds.	3,690	1,576	3,500	2,800
Piece-goods ... No.	...		...	
Other sorts ... Value.	...	...	...	...
Jute—				
Manufactures of—				
Gunny-bags ... No.	32,500	7,148	45,300	9,244
Gunny-cloth ... Yds.	...	...	...	...
Other kinds ... Cwt.	7	105	...	...
Silk goods ... Value	...	2,351	...	1,000
Woollen goods ... ,,	...	...	...	...
Other articles unenumerated ... ,,	...	700	...	...
B.—Apparel—				
Apparel ... ... Value	...	9,232	...	1,652
Boots and shoes ... Prs.	...	...	...	...
C.—Other Articles—				
Cabinetware and Furniture Value	...	...	...	138
Coir manufactures ... Cwt.	...	...	...	...
Hides and skins—				
Hides, dressed or tanned ... Cwt.	...	...	...	...
Hides, dressed or tanned ... No.	...		...	
Skins, dressed or tanned ... Cwt.	...	...	...	...
Skins, dressed or tanned ... No.	...		...	
Jewellery (excluding Precious Stones and Pearls, unset) ... Value	...	...	...	...
Lac—				
Shell ... ... Cwt.	...	...	...	...
Button ... ... ,,	...	...	...	...
Other kinds ... ,,	...	...	...	...
Articles (not specified) exported by post ... Value	...	...	...	...
All other articles, unenumerated. ,,	...	6,472	...	12,142
Indian Produce and Manufactures Free ,,	...	32,556	...	33,924
Indian Produce and Manufactures Dutiable ,,	...	31,736	...	36,877
Total ...	...	64,292	...	70,801
Total of Merchandise, Foreign and Indian ...	...	64,430	...	71,175
Treasure—				
Gold	...	...	...	...
Silver	...	...	...	...
Total ...	...	...	...	...
Grand Total of Exports of Merchandise and Treasure	...	64,430	...	71,175
Government—				
Stores	...	...	...	...
Treasure—				
Gold	...	...	...	...
Silver	...	...	...	...
Total of Treasure ...	...	...	...	...
Total of Stores and Treasure ...	...	...	...	...

TRADE—*continued.*

Produce and Manufactures, and value of Treasure exported to Foreign Countries from the official years 1895-96 and 1896-97—continued.

EGYPT.				MAURITIUS.			
1895-96.		1896-97.		1895-96.		1896-97.	
Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.
6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13
	Rs.		Rs.		Rs.		Rs.
280	840	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
1	63	1	150	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	110	...	90,009	...	90,314
...	...	...	...	1,300	450	2,500	875
4,227	6,770	2,832	2,917	...	...	212	112
...		...		...		...	
...	...	...	...	...	160	...	300
5,336,750	19,72,851	7,658,700	26,12,235	1,255,000	2,20,498	2,310,500	4,20,695
13,000	2,445	14,400	2,736	...	...	...	...
...	...	7	120	491	6,835	528	7,030
...	...	...	1,200	...	6,169	...	5,210
...	...	...	...	...	9,315	...	7,210
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	1,680	...	694	...	44,637	...	31,121
...	...	22,000	88,000	24,660	18,526	22,045	12,678
...	...	...	10	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	168	1,966	1,004	10,997
38	1,686	...	...	...	...	...	...
122		...		...		...	
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...		...		...		...	
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	635	...	1,572	...	1,25,891	...	1,66,325
...	24,41,132	...	55,14,057	...	25,91,874	...	26,12,997
...	5,439	...	810	...	49,00,777	...	54,18,728
...	24,46,571	...	55,14,867	...	74,92,651	...	80,31,725
...	24,49,703	...	55,15,733	...	78,25,809	...	83,18,283
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	24,49,703	...	55,15,733	...	78,25,809	...	83,18,283
...	...	...	100	...	40	...	166
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	100	...	40	...	166

H.—

II.—Quantities and value of the principal articles of Foreign Merchandise and of Indian Presidency of Bengal during the

Articles.	South America.			
	1895-96.		1896-97.	
	Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.
1	2	3	4	5
Indian Produce and Manufactures—*concluded.*		Rs.		Rs.
***VI.—Raw Materials and Unmanufactured Articles*—concluded.**				
Silk ... ... lbs.	...	...	...	...
Wax (excluding candles) ... Cwt.	...	...	...	...
Wood—Teak and other kinds... C. Tons	...	...	...	...
Wool ... ... lbs.	...	...	...	...
All other articles, unenumerated Value	...	...	...	...
VII.—Articles, Manufactured and partly Manufactured—				
A.—Yarns and Textile Fabrics—				
Cotton—				
Twist and yarn ... lbs.	...	...	...	...
Manufactures—				
Piece-goods .. Yds. / No.	... / ...	...	... / ...	...
Other sorts ... Value	...	...	...	...
Jute—				
Manufactures of—				
Gunny-bags ... No.	14,634,200	28,30,245	15,050,850	27,54,576
Gunny-cloth ... Yds.	3,422,000	3,42,173	26,574,900	27,48,755
Other kinds ... Cwt.	...	...	...	...
Silk goods ... Value	...	...	...	...
Woollen goods ... „	...	1,502	...	903
Other articles, unenumerated ... „	...	...	...	...
B.—Apparel—				
Apparel ... ... Value	...	1,561	...	1,800
Boots and shoes ... Prs.	164	177	...	...
C.—Other Articles—				
Cabinetware and Furniture Value	...	..	...	...
Coir manufactures ... Cwt.	...	...	...	...
Hides and skins—				
Hides, dressed or tanned ... Cwt. / No.	... / ...	...	... / ...	...
Skins, dressed or tanned ... Cwt. / No.	... / ...	...	... / ...	...
Jewellery (excluding Precious Stones and Pearls, unset) ... Value	...	50	...	...
Lac—				
Shell ... ... Cwt.	...	...	...	...
Button ... ... „	...	...	...	...
Other kinds... ... „	...	...	...	...
Articles (not specified) exported by post ... Value	...	...	...	...
All other articles, unenumerated. „	...	389	...	1,440
Indian Produce and Manufactures Free „	...	38,09,716	...	57,29,384
Indian Produce and Manufactures Dutiable „	...	8,17,673	...	7,75,739
Total ...	...	46,27,389	...	65,05,123
Total of Merchandise, Foreign and Indian ...	...	46,31,125	...	65,13,432
Treasure—				
Gold	...	...	...	...
Silver	...	...	...	...
Total ...	...	...	...	...
Grand Total of Exports of Merchandise and Treasure	...	46,31,125	...	65,13,432
Government—				
Stores	...	...	...	...
Treasure—				
Gold	...	...	...	...
Silver	...	...	...	...
Total of Treasure ...	...	...	...	...
Total of Stores and Treasure ...	...	...	...	...

TRADE—*continued.*

Produce and Manufactures, and value of Treasure exported to Foreign Countries from the official years 1895-96 and 1896-97—continued.

UNITED STATES.				ADEN.			
1895-96.		1896-97.		1895-96.		1896-97.	
Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.
6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13
	Rs.		Rs.		Rs.		Rs.
3,674	30,241	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	10	1,100	...	...	...	...
79,125	24,900	30,850	10,566	...	...	...	...
...	55,278	...	50,419	...	990	...	1,77,435
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	650	700	1,953	1,586	2,627	2,623
...	...	...		...		...	
...	4,775	...	3,840	...	...	...	...
30,821,460	40,77,463	22,910,400	31,02,545	82,600	18,813	150,600	32,665
81,783,876	77,27,564	111,603,731	1,02,61,033	...	...	...	...
674	7,856	...	...	97	1,332	4	60
...	16,845	...	3,913	...	7,281	...	13,027
...	5,455	...	24,973	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	3,113	...	3,432	...	20,442	...	12,337
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	180	...	134	...	...	...	...
22	325	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...		...		...		...	
...		...		...		...	
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...		...		...		...	
...	1,000	...	8,848	...	...	...	...
46,273	44,84,111	42,883	29,35,313	...	...	...	...
517	53,325	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	16,823	...	5,975	...	30,155	...	16,387
...	4,73,00,298	...	3,90,27,534	...	1,05,155	...	2,78,438
...	...	...	...	...	8,80,088	...	11,32,131
...	4,73,00,298	...	3,90,27,534	...	9,85,243	...	14,10,569
...	4,73,19,734	...	3,90,58,643	...	9,89,968	...	14,13,573
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	4,73,19,734	...	3,90,58,643	...	9,89,968	...	14,13,573
...	...	...	...	...	37,289	...	6,883
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	37,289	...	6,883

H.—

II.—Quantities and value of the principal articles of Foreign Merchandise and of Indian Presidency of Bengal during the

Articles.	Arabia.			
	1895-96.		1896-97.	
	Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.
1	2	3	4	5
Indian Produce and Manufactures—*concluded.*		Rs.		Rs.
VI.—Raw Materials and Unmanufactured Articles—concluded.				
Silk ... ... lbs.	...	...	...	...
Wax (excluding candles) ... Cwt.	...	...	...	...
Wood—Teak and other kinds ... C. Tons	...	...	...	...
Wool ... ... lbs.	...	...	...	...
All other articles, unenumerated Value	...	48	...	250
VII.—Articles, Manufactured and partly Manufactured—				
A.—Yarns and Textile Fabrics—				
Cotton—				
Twist and yarn ... lbs.	...	...	...	...
Manufactures—				
Piece-goods ... Yds.	72,786	19,685	111,077	26,203
Piece-goods ... No.	38		...	
Other sorts ... Value	...	...	...	...
Jute—				
Manufactures of—				
Gunny-bags ... No.	3,250	650	25	5
Gunny-cloth ... Yds.	...	...	...	...
Other kinds ... Cwt.	1	14	...	...
Silk goods ... Value	...	85,086	...	38,282
Woollen goods ... ,,	...	...	...	3,890
Other articles, unenumerated ... ,,	...	...	...	...
B.—Apparel—				
Apparel ... ... Value	...	34,740	...	16,246
Boots and shoes ... Prs.	50	150	196	332
C.—Other Articles—				
Cabinetware and Furniture Value	...	1,595	...	620
Coir manufactures ... Cwt.	...	...	...	...
Hides and skins—				
Hides, dressed or tanned ... Cwt.	...	...	...	...
Hides, dressed or tanned ... No.	...		...	
Skins, dressed or tanned ... Cwt.	...	...	...	...
Skins, dressed or tanned ... No.	...		...	
Jewellery, (excluding Precious Stones and Pearls, unset) ... Value	...	...	...	...
Lac—				
Shell ... ... Cwt.	...	...	...	...
Button ... ... ,,	...	...	...	...
Other kinds ... ,,	...	...	...	...
Articles (not specified) exported by post ... Value	...	...	...	...
All other articles, unenumerated. ,,	...	5,524	...	6,069
Indian Produce and Manufactures Free ,,	...	2,00,005	...	1,34,385
Indian Produce and Manufactures Dutiable ,,	...	26,23,674	...	33,12,872
Total ...	...	28,23,679	...	34,47,257
Total of Merchandise, Foreign and Indian ...	...	28,44,897	...	34,54,682
Treasure—				
Gold	...	...	...	...
Silver	...	...	...	...
Total ...	...	...	...	...
Grand Total of Exports of Merchandise and Treasure	...	28,44,897	...	34,54,682
Government—				
Stores	...	...	...	...
Treasure—				
Gold	...	...	...	...
Silver	...	...	...	...
Total of Treasure ...	...	...	...	...
Total of Stores and Treasure ...	...	...	...	...

TRADE—*continued.*

Produce and Manufactures, and value of Treasure exported to Foreign Countries from the official years 1895-96 and 1896-97—continued.

CEYLON.				CHINA.			
1895-96.		1896-97.		1895-96.		1896-97.	
Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.
6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13
	Rs.		Rs.		Rs.		Rs.
10,013	83,800	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	13	1,080
...	50	9	886	...	30	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	296	143
...	5,41,308	...	9,90,555	...	32,574	...	62,241
...	...	624	415	6,726,156	23,19,249	14,411,092	48,03,257
45,914	16,665	31,872	12,900	1,500	571	5,365	1,684
2		...		...		300	
...	400	...	...	...	1,993	...	780
95,450	20,685	174,650	39,296	14,378,625	20,02,325	9,028,450	12,55,915
1,110,050	1,28,885	1,272,900	1,50,982	4,025,900	4,44,351	3,779,100	4,23,694
291	4,254	367	5,554	6,602	98,916	3,416	51,310
...	5,493	...	11,723	...	75	...	126
...	982	...	296	...	3,724	...	2,045
...	70	...	1,197	...	...	...	1,160
...	14,998	...	17,556	...	9,899	...	11,247
...	...	2	40	210	840	376	1,504
...	1,315	...	725	...	1,200	...	...
...	...	...	...	3	81	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...		...		...		...	
...		...		...		...	
...		...		4		31	
...	...	...	...	500	375	3,500	2,625
...	570	...	...	...	...	...	...
4	390	1	100	617	45,533	590	41,232
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	1,30,221	...	2,27,997	...	23,297	...	29,186
...	18,17,544	...	27,55,939	...	3,74,15,138	...	3,74,93,195
...	1,62,00,019	...	62,71,509	...	12,844	...	26,833
...	1,80,17,563	...	90,27,448	...	3,74,27,982	...	3,75,20,028
...	1,81,49,097	...	91,60,705	...	3,74,58,902	...	3,75,88,643
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	9,50,000	...	30,00,000	...	...	...	...
...	9,50,000	...	30,00,000	...	...	...	...
...	1,90,99,097	...	1,21,60,705	...	3,74,58,902	...	3,75,88,643
...	13,294	...	4,239	...	4,693	...	810
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	13,294	...	4,239	...	4,693	...	810

H.—

II.—Quantities and value of the principal articles of Foreign Merchandise and of Indian Produce exported from the Presidency of Bengal during the

Articles.		Japan.			
		1895-96.		1896-97.	
		Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.
1		2	3	4	5
INDIAN PRODUCE AND MANUFACTURES—*concluded.*					
VI.—Raw Materials and Unmanufactured Articles—concluded.			Rs.		Rs.
Silk	lbs.	...	...	...	...
Wax (excluding candles) ...	Cwt.	...	...	...	...
Wood—Teak and other kinds...	C. Tons	...	...	...	...
Wool	lbs.	7,700	5,306	...	...
All other articles, unenumerated	Value	...	14	...	...
VII.—Articles, Manufactured and partly Manufactured—					
A.—Yarns and Textile Fabrics—					
Cotton—					
Twist and yarn ...	lbs.	...	...	...	...
Manufactures—					
Piece-goods	Yds.	...	...	...	...
	No.	...		...	
Other sorts	Value	...	...	...	...
Jute—					
Manufactures of—					
Gunny-bags ...	No.	1,267,700	2,52,712	575,600	99,560
Gunny-cloth ...	Yds.	162,900	17,728	228,200	28,576
Other kinds ...	Cwt.	42,400	5,96,022	42	611
Silk goods	Value	...	...	...	...
Woollen goods	,,	...	868	...	1,600
Other articles, unenumerated	,,	...	...	...	...
B.—Apparel—					
Apparel	Value	...	1,120	...	1,645
Boots and shoes	Prs.	...	...	...	...
C.—Other Articles—					
Cabinetware and Furniture	Value	...	...	...	...
Coir manufactures ...	Cwt.	...	...	...	...
Hides and skins—					
Hides, dressed or tanned ...	Cwt.	...	...	...	...
	No.	...		...	
Skins, dressed or tanned ...	Cwt.	...	...	...	...
	No.	...		...	
Jewellery (exeluding Precious Stones and Pearls, unset)	Value	...	10	...	...
Lac—					
Shell	Cwt.	169	14,207	165	10,516
Button	,,	...	...	33	2,025
Other kinds	,,	...	...	...	...
Articles (not specified) exported by post ...	Value	...	...	...	...
All other articles, unenumerated	,,	...	589	...	864
Indian Produce and Manufactures { Free	,,	...	12,52,674	...	7,46,413
{ Dutiable	,,	...	21,794	...	...
Total ...		...	12,74,468	...	7,46,413
Total of Merchandise, Foreign and Indian ...		...	12,76,840	...	7,56,998
Treasure—					
Gold		...	...	...	...
Silver		...	...	...	...
Total ...		...	...	...	...
Grand Total of Exports of Merchandise and Treasure.		...	12,76,840	...	7,56,998
Government—					
Stores		...	...	...	...
Treasure—					
Gold		...	...	...	...
Silver		...	...	...	...
Total of Treasure ...		...	...	...	...
Total of Stores and Treasure ...		...	...	...	...

TRADE—*continued.*

Produce and Manufactures and value of Treasure exported to Foreign Countries from the official years 1895-96 and 1896-97—continued.

PERSIA.				RUSSIA IN ASIA.			
1895-96.		1896-97.		1895-96.		1896-97.	
Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.
6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13
	Rs.		Rs.		Rs.		Rs.
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	255	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	..	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
31,000	7,296	28,000	6,293	13,300	3,140	...	...
65,000	7,662	270	23	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	1,677	...	2,575	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	1,300	...	1,650	...	...	...	...
...	..	...	...	...	...	...	...
	40	...	155	...	...	...	...
	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
1	90	1	105	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	559	...	880	...	...	...	...
...	96,252	...	36,016	...	3,140	...	...
...	4,61,410	...	2,79,962	...	...	...	...
...	5,57,662	...	3,15,978	...	3,140	...	...
...	5,60,677	...	3,23,165	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	5,60,677	...	3,23,165	...	3,140	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...

H.—

II.—Quantities and value of the principal articles of Foreign Merchandise and of Indian Presidency of Bengal during the

Articles.	Straits Settlements.			
	1895-96.		1896-97.	
	Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.
1	2	3	4	5
Indian Produce and Manufactures—*concluded.*		Rs.		Rs.
VI.—Raw Materials and Unmanufactured Articles—concluded.				
Silk ... ... lbs.	...	...	...	...
Wax (excluding candles) ... Cwt.	2,185	2,02,603	1,232	1,03,893
Wood—Teak and other kinds C.Tons	...	...	...	...
Wool ... ... lbs.	...	...	...	...
All other articles, unenumerated ... ... Value	...	4,14,850	...	3,39,901
VII.—Articles, Manufactured and partly Manufactured—				
A.—Yarns and Textile Fabrics—				
Cotton—				
Twist and yarn ... lbs.	674,400	2,49,277	1,397,600	5,78,306
Manufactures—				
Piece-goods ... Yards	2,760	1,554	4,491	4,858
Piece-goods ... No.	640		189	
Other sorts ... Value	...	1,803	...	248
Jute—				
Manufactures of—				
Gunny-bags ... No.	21,884,072	42,75,003	20,229,750	39,19,906
Gunny-cloth ... Yds.	240,500	20,119	112,370	10,314
Other kinds ... Cwt.	5,241	74,190	6,245	74,386
Silk goods ... ... Value	...	7,254	...	12,752
Woollen goods ... ... ,,	...	920	...	6,052
Other articles, unenumerated ,,	...	...	...	1,150
B.—Apparel—				
Apparel ... ,, Value	...	1,17,809	...	88,406
Boots and shoes ... Prs.	3,819	12,316	4,494	18,053
C.—Other Articles—				
Cabinetware and Furniture Value	...	2,073	...	808
Coir manufactures ... Cwt.	38	332	3	165
Hides and skins—				
Hides, dressed or tanned Cwt.	...	...	...	55
Hides, dressed or tanned No.	...		10	
Skins, dressed or tanned Cwt.	...	...	1	120
Skins, dressed or tanned No.	...		80	
Jewellery (excluding Precious Stones and Pearls, unset) ... ... Value	...	1,364	...	...
Lac—				
Shell ... ... Cwt.	581	44,968	415	29,262
Button ... ... ,,	...	...	...	...
Other kinds ... ,,	...	...	...	...
Articles (not specified) exported by post ... Value	...	...	...	...
All other articles unenumerated ... ... ,,	...	3,41,776	...	3,32,496
Indian Produce and Manufactures Free ,,	...	2,44,31,052	...	2,35,24,713
Indian Produce and Manufactures Dutiable ,,	...	66,747	...	11,758
Total ...	...	2,44,97,799	...	2,35,36,471
Total of Merchandise, Foreign and Indian ...	...	2,47,51,510	...	2,39,43,494
Treasure—				
Gold	...	...	...	...
Silver	...	3,106	...	4,716
Total ...	...	3,106	...	4,716
Grand Total of Exports of Merchandise and Treasure.	...	2,47,54,616	...	2,39,48,210
Government—				
Stores	...	1,36,379	...	3,153
Treasure—				
Gold	...	...	...	...
Silver	...	...	...	...
Total of Treasure ...	...	...	...	...
Total of Stores and Treasure ...	...	1,36,379	...	3,153

TRADE—*continued.*

Produce and Manufactures, and value of Treasure exported to Foreign Countries from the official years 1895-96 and 1896-97—continued.

TURKEY IN ASIA.				AUSTRALIA.			
1895-96.		1896-97.		1895-96.		1896-97.	
Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.
6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13
	Rs.		Rs.		Rs.		Rs.
8,658	23,710	4,393	15,704	408	2,040	956	4,752
6	640	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	34	5,929	9	1,490
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	1,836	...	1,126	...	4,742	...	2,931
...	...	...	...	2,756	1,228	11,200	2,000
3,183	2,166	3,324	1,566	60	50	549	338
...		...		...		...	
...	...	...	...	...	30,407	...	37,991
3,666,630	10,28,553	3,856,985	10,22,816	24,377,080	69,50,145	21,852,174	64,58,285
275,800	34,156	231,170	30,617	341,300	47,341	739,087	1,03,402
29	410	7	120	396	5,805	815	9,455
...	18,303	...	21,292	...	9,611	...	19,987
...	...	...	150	...	4,933	..	4,080
...	1,768	...	2,000	...	170	...	...
...	1,568	...	1,297	...	38,168	..	40,121
...	...	...	...	65	146	8	40
...	25	...	164	...	255	...	565
...	...	...	...	706	20,216	2,017	41,749
...	...	8	800	...	...	...	...
...		400		...		...	
...	...	...	...	...	...	16	1,849
...		...		...		600	
...	...	...	...	...	123	...	140
1	135	10	610	502	45,364	896	57,460
...	...	...	...	151	15,259	188	13,268
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	1,744	..	1,872	...	30,395	...	44,162
...	20,61,732	...	23,87,382	...	1,12,49,674	...	1,06,16,741
...	21,047	...	28,258	...	1,75,476	...	1,81,316
...	20,82,779	...	24,15,640	...	1,14,25,150	...	1,07,98,057
...	20,90,133	...	24,21,334	...	1,14,49,236	...	1,08,64,758
...	...	...	..	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	20,90,133	...	24,21,334	...	1,14,49,236	...	1,08,64,758
...	16	...	...	...	386	...	4,200
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	16	...	...	...	386	...	4,200

H.—

II.—Quantities and value of the principal articles of Foreign Merchandise exported to Foreign Countries from the Presidency of Bengal

Articles.		Other	
		1895-96.	
		Quantities.	Value.
1		2	3
Indian Produce and Manufactures—*concluded.*			Rs.
VI.—Raw Materials and Unmanufactured Articles—concluded.			
Silk	lbs.	...	...
Wax (excluding candles) ...	Cwt.	...	...
Wood—Teak and other kinds ...	C. Tons	311	43,572
Wool	lbs.	...	...
All other articles, unenumerated	Value	...	79,403
VII.—Articles, Manufactured and partly Manufactured—			
A.—Yarns and Textile Fabrics—			
Cotton—			
Twist and yarn ...	lbs.	...	...
Manufactures—			
Piece-goods ...	Yds.	31,370	14,038
	No.	...	
Other sorts ...	Value	...	150
Jute—			
Manufactures of—			
Gunny-bags ...	No.	15,578,755	40,03,780
Gunny-cloth ...	Yds.	56,112	7,007
Other kinds ...	Cwt.	141	1,658
Silk goods ...	Value	...	49,759
Woollen goods ...	,,	...	5,937
Other articles, unenumerated ...	,,	...	...
B.—Apparel—			
Apparel	Value	...	1,51,410
Boots and shoes ...	Prs.	747	1,031
C.—Other Articles—			
Cabinetware and Furniture	Value	...	2,031
Coir manufactures ...	Cwt.	304	9,445
Hides and skins—			
Hides, dressed or tanned	Cwt.	4	500
	No.	50	
Skins, dressed or tanned	Cwt.	...	...
	No.	...	
Jewellery (excluding Precious Stones and Pearls, unset) ...	Value	...	525
Lac—			
Shell	Cwt.	572	51,077
Button	,,	2	80
Other kinds ...	,,	...	...
Articles (not specified) exported by post ...	Value	...	...
All other articles, unenumerated ...	,,	...	53,428
Indian Produce and Manufactures	Free ,,	...	1,20,68,431
	Dutiable ,,	...	47,02,641
Total ...		...	1,67,71,072
Total of Merchandise, Foreign and Indian ...		...	1,68,63,039
Treasure—			
Gold		...	...
Silver		...	1,91,107
Total ...		...	1,91,107
Grand Total of Exports of Merchandise and Treasure		...	1,70,54,146
Government—			
Stores		...	973
Treasure—			
Gold		...	...
Silver		...	...
Total of Teasure ...		...	...
Total of Stores and Treasure ...		...	973

TRADE—*continued.*

and of Indian Produce and Manufactures, and value of Treasure during the official years 1895-96 and 1896-97—concluded.

COUNTRIES.	TOTAL.					
	1896-97.		1895-96.		1896-97.	
	Quantities.	Value.	Quantities.	Value.	Quantities.	Value.
	4	5	6	7	8	9
		Rs.		Rs.		Rs.
	...	...	1,459,373	61,67,336	1,192,777	49,50,709
	...	...	3,617	3,47,477	2,468	2,14,862
	5,208	36,987	407	61,134	248	41,613
	...	...	3,231,033	10,53,570	2,637,529	8,96,959
	...	91,923	...	24,35,387	...	30,17,150
	82	50	7,404,612	25,70,204	15,823,098	53,84,903
	12,196	5,224	190,843	70,230	186,304	63,356
	...		680		489	
	...	174	...	1,40,819	...	89,899
	17,015,450	42,58,791	164,963,697	3,46,69,539	163,304,241	3,46,09,643
	277,500	30,390	114,002,238	1,11,39,000	169,285,809	1,62,85,385
	404	5,609	66,799	8,48,004	52,129	6,33,950
	...	58,177	...	12,39,796	...	11,51,135
	...	2,663	...	9,08,027	...	10,75,938
	...	6,990	...	2,708	...	12,497
	...	1,56,008	...	6,40,919	...	5,46,799
	311	1,085	29,794	33,507	49,432	1,21,732
	...	9,625	...	39,731	...	50,498
	471	14,155	3,579	63,349	4,288	80,707
	...	...	921	69,152	512	41,220
	...		13,094		7,103	
	...		105		92	
	...	...	7,849	8,230	7,934	9,604
	...	...	...	93,841	...	45,739
	491	33,010	162,651	1,46,28,689	175,494	1,19,22,634
	...	...	38,972	36,29,890	28,021	18,95,911
	...	...	13	700	7	550
	...	...	...	...	...	...
	...	1,01,895	...	13,93,827	...	15,96,711
	...	1,31,83,331	...	42,70,38,481	...	42,58,01,421
	...	57,00,691	...	3,73,38,040	..	2,79,91,056
	...	1,88,84,022	...	46,43,76,521	...	45,37,92,477
	...	1,89,99,487	...	46,58,85,866	...	45,56,03,447
	...	...	...	8,82,087	...	...
	...	2,72,411	...	11,46,043	...	32,78,127
	...	2,72,411	...	20,28,130	...	32,78,127
	...	1,92,71,898	...	46,79,13,996	...	45,88,81,574
	...	1,691	...	2,38,983	...	2,66,019
	...	...	...	...	...	...
	...	...	...	...	...	...
	...	...	...	...	...	..
	...	1,691	...	2,38,983	...	2,66,019

H.—Trade—*continued.*

III.—Statement of Customs duty collected on the Principal Articles of Merchandise subject to duty on Imports and Exports at Ports in the Presidency of Bengal, during the official years 1895-96 and 1896-97.

Articles.	Amount of duty collected.			
	1895-96.		1896-97.	
	Gross.	Net.	Gross.	Net.
1	2	3	4	5
Imports.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Special Rates of Duty—				
Arms, Ammunition, and Military stores ...	1,48,694	44,967	1,77,672	67,538
Liquors—				
Ale, beer, and porter	45,320	45,256	48,661	48,626
Spirits and liqueurs	16,86,659	16,83,659	17,22,831	17,17,018
Wines	1,54,152	1,52,788	1,46,696	1,46,255
Other sorts	1,757	891	1,443	1,443
Opium	3,366	3,366	2,798	2,798
Salt	2,46,81,573	2,44,67,640	2,46,60,494	2,47,99,063
Salted fish	35	35	26	26
General Duties—				
Articles of Food and Drink—				
Coffee	608	608	1,332	1,325
Fruits and Vegetables	24,697	24,281	27,976	27,953
Mineral and aerated waters and all unfermented and non-alcoholic beverages ...	435	434	581	577
Provisions, and Cilman-stores and Groceries ...	1,53,832	1,53,459	1,49,055	1,48,292
Spices	1,12,952	1,12,950	1,31,462	1,31,439
Sugar, including saccharine produce of all kinds and confectionery	3,12,352	3,12,024	3,08,778	3,08,125
Tea	1,940	1,940	2,310	2,300
Chemical Products and Preparations	88,426	88,347	80,031	79,913
Drugs Medicines and Narcotics	1,26,277	1,25,953	1,26,126	1,25,776
Dyeing and Tanning Materials	28,959	28,797	25,490	25,328
Metals and Manufactures of Metals—				
Hardware and Cutlery	2,68,709	2,67,525	2,97,106	2,94,756
Metals—				
Copper	1,56,236	1,54,182	1,44,159	1,44,076
Iron	1,36,065	1,34,872	1,48,292	1,47,080
Silver bullion and coin	4,64,609	4,64,317	4,71,329	4,69,294
Steel	43,259	42,769	46,167	44,428
Tin	98,603	98,459	76,821	75,813
Other metals and manufactures of metals (including machinery and component parts thereof.)	2,05,853	2,03,592	1,48,464	1,46,337
Oils—				
Petroleum	27,46,993	27,44,201	23,55,715	23,54,510
Other sorts	44,882	44,879	95,813	95,684
Other Articles, Unmanufactured and Manufactured—				
Apparel (including drapery, haberdashery, and millinery, and military and other uniforms and accoutrements)	1,86,371	1,85,962	2,10,597	2,09,216
Cotton, articles made of—				
Piece-goods—				
Grey	43,41,624	43,35,519	35,77,280	35,53,570
White	9,06,631	9,06,074	8,01,675	7,96,847
Coloured, printed or dyed	6,10,567	6,09,841	5,73,456	5,71,020
Other goods	4,21,820	4,15,839	55,769	54,765
Paints and colours, painters' materials and compositions for application to leather, wood and metals	79,899	79,859	81,859	81,652
Paper and Pasteboard	52,824	52,464	46,636	46,504
Silk, raw and manufactured	62,932	62,586	73,107	72,160
Stationery	47,177	47,149	45,415	45,245
Umbrellas	80,653	80,595	48,318	48,305
Wood and timber and articles made of wood ...	12,782	12,776	37,805	37,192
Woollen goods	2,83,100	2,81,918	3,53,743	3,50,652
Imports by post	.....	.....	.....	.....
All other articles not enumerated	7,55,006	7,47,092	7,10,770	4,03,617
Total Duty on Imports ...	3,95,78,629	3,92,19,865	3,80,13,058	3,76,76,518
Exports.				
Grain and pulse—				
Rice in the husk	8,615	8,335	3,265	2,930
Rice not in the husk	20,88,196	20,23,155	13,26,936	12,57,812
Rice flour	.....	.....	.....	.....
Total Duty on Exports ...	20,96,811	20,31,490	13,30,201	12,60,742

H.—TRADE—*continued.*

IV.—Total Value of Merchandise (distinguishing Country and Foreign) and Treasure imported and exported coastwise into and from the Presidency of Bengal in the official years 1895-96 and 1896-97.

	Merchandise.						Treasure.	
	Country.		Foreign.		Total.			
	1895-96.	1896-97.	1895-96.	1896-97.	1895-96.	1896-97.	1895-96.	1896-97.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
Imports into Bengal.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
From Bombay	1,59,67,021	1,49,47,041	30,47,269	18,40,252	1,90,14,290	1,67,87,293	...	...
„ Sind	8,236	4,377	14,023	16,841	22,259	21,218	...	...
„ Madras	1,30,77,614	1,05,85,813	1,78,489	1,68,610	1,32,56,103	1,07,54,423	32,500	19,500
„ Burma	87,89,711	2,01,09,593	8,04,168	6,42,393	95,93,879	2,07,51,986	1,47,560	2,27,475
From British Ports in other Provinces—Total ...	3,78,42,582	4,56,46,824	40,43,949	26,68,096	4,18,86,531	4,83,14,920	1,80,060	2,46,975
From British Ports within the Presidency	1,72,72,327	1,69,16,996	47,62,889	54,93,074	2,20,35,216	2,24,10,070	23,23,816	19,37,624
From Goa	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
„ Pondichery	24,979	44	6,020	5,922	30,999	5,966	...	...
„ Cochin—Narrákál ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
„ Maliyapuram	9,900	90,719	...	...	9,900	90,719	...	...
„ Cutch-Mandvi ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
„ Travancore { Allepey ...	6,09,849	4,33,281	75	35	6,09,924	4,33,316	...	...
„ Travancore { Koláchel ...	390	...	...	...	390	...	...	...
„ Travancore { Quilon ...	...	25	...	...	...	25	...	...
„ Kattywar { Jùnágarh ...	...	...	...	731	...	731	...	...
„ Kattywar { Mangrol ...	...	...	27	...	27	...	...	...
„ Kattywar { Porbandar ...	...	...	...	590	...	590	...	...
From Indian Ports, not British—Total ...	6,45,118	5,24,069	6,122	7,278	6,51,240	5,31,347	...	...
From All Ports—Total ...	5,57,60,027	6,30,87,889	88,12,960	81,68,448	6,45,72,987	7,12,56,337	25,03,876	21,84,599
Government Stores and Treasure	5,39,260	3,54,342	7,22,573	4,20,022	12,61,833	7,74,364	6,943	24,409
Exports from Bengal.								
To Bombay	1,50,26,409	1,32,20,684	3,38,342	2,29,668	1,53,64,751	1,34,50,352	...	...
„ Sind	2,91,105	2,90,854	14,308	23,002	3,05,413	3,13,856	...	...
„ Madras	1,27,82,458	82,07,710	18,36,019	17,34,439	1,46,18,477	99,42,149	...	2,454
„ Burma	1,57,23,014	1,71,21,433	63,43,115	50,74,251	2,20,66,129	2,21,95,684	70,07,802	92,63,971
To British Ports in other Provinces—Total ...	4,38,22,986	3,88,40,681	85,31,784	70,61,360	5,23,54,770	4,59,02,041	70,07,802	92,66,425
To British Ports within the Presidency ...	1,79,82,546	1,72,32,316	58,40,215	63,00,626	2,38,22,761	2,35,32,942	23,81,633	20,67,529
To Goa	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
„ Pondichery	79,768	54,585	21,990	544	1,01,758	55,129	...	...
„ Karikal	...	19	...	...	...	19	...	...
„ Mahé	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
„ Cochin—Narrákál ...	9,52,094	32,447	428	3,760	9,52,522	36,207	...	...
„ Cutch	6,720	1,530	...	...	6,720	1,530	...	...
„ Kattywar { Bhownagar ...	...	1,984	...	...	...	1,984	...	...
„ Kattywar { Dwarka ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
„ Kattywar { Junágarh ...	...	12,598	...	...	...	12,598	...	...
„ Kattywar { Mángrol ...	...	1,075	...	...	...	1,075	...	...
„ Kattywar { Porbandar ...	831	460	...	...	831	460	...	...
„ Kattywar { Verawal ...	...	40	...	...	...	40	...	...
„ Travancore { Allepey ...	1,48,971	46,023	465	6,740	1,49,436	52,763	...	...
„ Travancore { Kólachel ...	72,528	762	8	...	72,536	762	...	...
„ Travancore { Quilon ...	3,546	3,763	323	228	3,869	3,951	...	...
„ Travancore { Trevandrum ...	4,080	...	...	...	4,080	...	...	...
„ Travancore { Peracand ...	...	1,275	...	330	...	1,575	...	...
To Indian Ports, not British—Total ...	12,68,538	1,56,521	23,214	11,572	12,91,752	1,68,093	...	...
To All Ports—Total ...	6,30,74,070	5,62,29,518	1,43,95,213	1,33,73,558	7,74,69,283	6,96,03,076	93,89,435	1,13,33,954
Government Stores and Treasure	17,33,491	16,81,835	24,53,180	3,02,701	41,86,671	19,84,536	90,000	50,000

H.—

V.—Number and Tonnage of Steam and Sailing Vessels, distinguishing their Nationalities, which Bengal in the official year 1896-97,

Countries whence entered and to which cleared.		British (Other than British Indian).				British	
		Entered.		Cleared.		Entered.	
		Vessels.	Tons.	Vessels.	Tons.	Vessels.	Tons.
1		2	3	4	5	6	7
United Kingdom	Steam	103	283,624	156	411,139	...	...
	Sailing	29	56,914	22	49,277	...	...
Austria—Hungary	Steam	...	...	2	3,366	...	...
	Sailing	...	...	...	...	...	...
Belgium	Steam	...	...	1	3,868	...	...
	Sailing	...	...	...	...	...	...
France	Steam	...	...	6	12,766	...	...
	Sailing	...	...	5	10,016	...	...
Germany	Steam	2	3,829	9	21,354	...	...
	Sailing	5	9,793	4	8,065	...	...
Holland	Steam	...	...	1	2,832	...	...
	Sailing	...	...	1	2,418	...	...
Italy	Steam	...	...	6	13,262	...	...
	Sailing	...	...	...	...	...	...
Africa—Eastern Coast ...	Steam	1	934	5	5,461	...	...
	Sailing	...	...	...	...	...	...
Egypt	Steam	7	15,648	3	5,558	...	...
	Sailing	...	...	...	...	...	...
Mauritius	Steam	10	26,922	3	5,723	...	...
	Sailing	2	3,199	8	14,623	...	...
Réunion	Steam	...	...	1	1,581	...	...
	Sailing	...	...	1	790	...	...
North America	Steam	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Sailing	...	...	...	...	...	...
South America	Steam	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Sailing	...	...	17	16,965	...	...
United States	Steam	2	3,989	1	1,887	...	...
	Sailing	21	43,753	22	48,980	...	...
Aden	Steam	8	16,255	1	2,317	...	...
	Sailing	...	...	...	...	...	...
Arabia	Steam	4	7,500	6	11,051	...	...
	Sailing	...	...	1	909	...	...
Ceylon	Steam	7	17,273	29	55,478	...	...
	Sailing	...	...	...	...	...	...
China—Hong-Kong	Steam	46	78 507	46	77,945	...	...
	Sailing	...	...	...	...	...	...
Japan	Steam	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Sailing	...	...	...	...	...	...
Java	Steam	2	3,285	...	...	...	...
	Sailing	...	...	...	...	...	...
Maldives (except Minicoy)	Steam	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Sailing	...	...	...	...	...	...
Persia	Steam	1	2,183	...	...	...	...
	Sailing	...	...	...	...	...	...
Russia in Asia	Steam	21	46,490	...	...	...	...
	Sailing	...	...	...	...	...	...
Straits Settlements	Steam	...	...	4	2,954	...	...
	Sailing	...	...	...	...	...	...
Turkey in Asia	Steam	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Sailing	...	...	...	...	...	...
Australia	Steam	9	19,986	11	19,429	...	...
	Sailing	1	1,528	4	5,783	...	...
Other countries	Steam	10	10,831	8	10,378	...	...
	Sailing	...	...	11	11,602	...	...
Total, 1896-97 ...	Steam	233	536,656	299	668,349	...	...
	Sailing	58	115,187	96	169,428	...	...
Total, 1895-96 ...	Steam	228	524,360	324	726,552	...	...
	Sailing	82	154,421	118	214,591	...	...

TRADE—*continued.*

Entered and Cleared with Cargoes from and to Foreign Countries at Ports in the Presidency of compared with the totals of the year 1895-96.

INDIAN.		AUSTRIAN.				FRENCH.				GERMAN.			
Cleared.		Entered.		Cleared.		Entered.		Cleared.		Entered.		Cleared.	
Vessels.	Tons.	Vessels.	Tons.	Vessels.	Tons.	Vessels.	Tons.	Vessels.	Tons.	Vessels.	Tons.	Vessels.	Tons.
8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	1,772
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	36	77,590
...	...		...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	2,678	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...

H.—

V.—Number and Tonnage of Steam and Sailing Vessels, distinguishing their Nationalities, which Bengal in the official year 1896-97, compared

Countries whence entered and to which cleared.		Italian.				Amer	
		Entered.		Cleared.		Entered.	
		Vessels.	Tons.	Vessels.	Tons.	Vessels.	Tons.
1		2	3	4	5	6	7
United Kingdom	Steam	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Sailing	...	...	...	...	...	...
Austria—Hungary	Steam	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Sailing	...	...	...	...	...	...
Belgium	Steam	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Sailing	...	...	...	...	...	...
France	Steam	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Sailing	...	...	...	...	...	...
Germany	Steam	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Sailing	...	...	...	...	...	...
Holland	Steam	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Sailing	...	...	...	...	...	...
Italy	Steam	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Sailing	...	...	...	...	...	...
Africa—Eastern Coast	Steam	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Sailing	...	...	...	...	...	...
Egypt	Steam	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Sailing	...	...	...	...	...	...
Mauritius	Steam	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Sailing	...	...	...	...	...	...
Réunion	Steam	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Sailing	...	...	...	...	...	...
North America	Steam	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Sailing	...	...	...	...	...	...
South America	Steam	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Sailing	...	...	...	...	...	...
United States	Steam	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Sailing	...	...	...	...	...	...
Aden	Steam	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Sailing	...	...	...	...	...	...
Arabia	Steam	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Sailing	...	...	...	...	...	...
Ceylon	Steam	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Sailing	...	...	...	...	...	...
China—Hong-Kong	Steam	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Sailing	...	...	...	...	...	...
Japan	Steam	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Sailing	...	...	...	...	...	...
Java	Steam	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Sailing	...	...	...	...	...	...
Maldives (except Minicoy)	Steam	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Sailing	...	...	...	...	...	...
Persia	Steam	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Sailing	...	...	...	...	...	...
Russia in Asia	Steam	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Sailing	...	...	...	...	...	...
Straits Settlements	Steam	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Sailing	...	...	...	...	...	...
Turkey in Asia	Steam	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Sailing	...	...	...	...	...	...
Australia	Steam	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Sailing	...	...	...	...	...	...
Other countries	Steam	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Sailing	...	...	...	...	...	...
Total, 1896-97	Steam	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Sailing	...	...	...	...	...	...
Total, 1895-96	Steam	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Sailing	...	...	...	...	...	...

TRADE—*continued.*

Entered and Cleared with Cargoes from and to Foreign Countries at Ports in the Presidency of with the totals of the year 1895-96—continued.

ICAN.		ARAB.				OTHER NATIONALITIES.			
Cleared.		Entered.		Cleared.		Entered.		Cleared.	
Vessels.	Tons.	Vessels.	Tons.	Vessels.	Tons.	Vessels.	Tons.	Vessels.	Tons.
8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	1,507
...	...	...	...	...	...	2	1,171	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	1,941
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	1	843	2	1,121
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	1,422
...	...	...	...	...	...	3	5,473	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	3	2,585	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	1,759
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	3	2,585	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	1	1,061	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	1	609	1	790	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	1	921	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	11	4,958
...	...	...	...	...	...	4	6,394	2	3,448
...	...	4	3,646	4	3,194	4	2,804	17	9,260
1	1,899	3	2,585	3	2,484	2	1,851	13	9,517

H.—

V.—Number and Tonnage of Steam and Sailing Vessels, distinguishing their Nationalities, which Bengal in the official year 1896-97, compared

Countries whence entered and to which cleared.		Total Foreign.				Native	
		Entered.		Cleared.		Entered.	
		Vessels.	Tons.	Vessels.	Tons.	Vessels.	Tons.
1		2	3	4	5	6	7
United Kingdom	Steam	...	...	1	1,507	...	...
	Sailing	2	1,171	...	...	...	...
Austria—Hungary	Steam	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Sailing	...	...	...	...	...	...
Belgium	Steam	...	...	1	1,772	...	...
	Sailing	...	...	...	...	...	...
France	Steam	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Sailing	...	...	...	...	...	...
Germany	Steam	...	...	37	79,531	...	...
	Sailing	1	2,678	...	...	...	...
Holland	Steam	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Sailing	...	...	...	...	...	...
Italy	Steam	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Sailing	...	...	...	...	...	...
Africa—Eastern Coast	Steam	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Sailing	...	...	...	...	...	...
Egypt	Steam	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Sailing	...	...	...	...	...	...
Mauritius	Steam	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Sailing	1	843	2	1,121	...	...
Réunion	Steam	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Sailing	...	...	...	...	...	...
North America	Steam	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Sailing	...	...	...	...	...	...
South America	Steam	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Sailing	...	...	2	1,422	...	...
United States	Steam	3	5,473	...	...	...	...
	Sailing	...	...	...	...	...	...
Aden	Steam	...	...	..	...	...	...
	Sailing	...	...	...	...	...	...
Arabia	Steam	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Sailing	3	2,585	5	4,344	...	...
Ceylon	Steam	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Sailing	...	...	...	...	...	...
China—Hong-Kong	Steam	...	...	...	..	...	...
	Sailing	...	...	...	...	...	...
Japan	Steam	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Sailing	...	...	...	...	...	...
Java	Steam	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Sailing	...	...	...	...	...	...
Maldives (except Minicoy)	Steam	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Sailing	...	...	...	...	7	1,069
Persia	Steam	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Sailing	2	1,851	1	609	...	...
Russia in Asia	Steam	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Sailing	...	...	...	...	...	...
Straits Settlements	Steam	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Sailing	...	...	...	...	...	...
Turkey in Asia	Steam	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Sailing	...	...	...	...	...	...
Australia	Steam	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Sailing	...	...	...	...	...	...
Other countries	Steam	1	921	...	...	...	...
	Sailing	...	...	15	6,888	...	...
Total, 1896-97	Steam	4	6,394	39	82,810	...	...
	Sailing	9	9,128	25	14,384	7	1,069
Total, 1895-96	Steam	7	7,875	49	86,702	...	...
	Sailing	6	6,828	25	20,341	15	3,009

TRADE—*continued.*

Entered and Cleared with Cargoes from and to Foreign Countries at Ports in the Presidency of with the totals of the year 1895-96—concluded.

CRAFT.		GRAND TOTAL, 1896-97.				GRAND TOTAL, 1895-96.			
Cleared.		Entered.		Cleared.		Entered.		Cleared.	
Vessels.	Tons.	Vessels.	Tons.	Vessels.	Tons.	Vessels.	Tons.	Vessels.	Tons.
8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17
...	...	103	283,624	157	412,646	108	296,060	170	452,448
...	...	31	58,085	22	49,277	43	78,258	25	54,116
...	...	...	...	2	3,366	...	...	2	3,777
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	2	5,640	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	6	12,766	...	...	4	7,518
...	...	...	...	5	10,016	...	...	9	16,335
...	...	2	3,829	46	100,885	1	2,313	44	87,551
...	...	6	12,471	4	8,065	11	22,484	6	12,053
...	...	...	...	1	2,832	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	1	2,418	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	6	13,262	...	...	9	18,013
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	1	934	5	5,461	...	...	4	4,556
1	198	...	...	1	198	...	...	3	492
...	...	7	15,648	3	5,558	5	11,397	1	1,261
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	10	26,322	3	5,723	8	20,952	12	27,767
...	...	3	4,042	10	15,744	4	4,253	17	31,909
...	...	...	...	1	1,581	...	...	2	3,050
...	...	...	...	1	790	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	19	18,387	...	...	21	22,374
...	...	5	9,462	1	1,187	1	1,967	2	3,884
...	...	21	43,753	22	48,980	23	49,199	33	71,185
...	...	8	16,255	1	2,317	5	9,555	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	4	7,500	6	11,051	5	9,190	4	7,374
...	...	3	2,585	6	5,253	7	5,923	7	5,822
...	...	7	17,273	29	55,478	10	12,860	40	66,042
4	623	...	...	4	623	2	325	9	1,509
...	...	46	78,507	46	77,945	44	71,805	45	73,384
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	2	3,285	...	...	2	5,109	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
6	913	7	1,069	6	913	12	2,044	9	1,270
...	...	1	2,183	...	...	1	2,277	...	...
...	...	2	1,851	1	609	...	...	4	2,820
...	...	21	46,490	...	...	26	55,156	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	4	2,954	4	9,682	5	11,718
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	1,252
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	9	19,986	11	19,429	11	19,950	12	21,777
...	...	1	1,528	4	5,783	...	...	1	1,528
...	...	11	11,752	8	10,378	4	3,962	16	21,882
...	...	...	...	26	10,496	1	1,772	21	17,430
...	...	237	543,050	338	751,159	...	...	...	...
11	1,734	74	125,384	132	185,546	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	235	532,235	373	813,254
22	3,911	...	...	...	...	103	164,258	165	238,843

H.—

VI.—Number and Tonnage of Steam and Sailing Vessels, distinguishing their Nationalities, which Entered and 1896-97, compared with the

Countries whence entered and to which cleared.		British (other than British Indian).				British Indian.				Aust	
		Entered.		Cleared.		Entered.		Cleared.		Entered.	
		Vessels.	Tons.	Vessels.	Tons.	Vessels.	Tons.	Vessels.	Tons.	Vessels.	Tons.
1		2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11
United Kingdom	Steam	3	3,124	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Sailing	1	2,960	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Austria—Hungary	Steam	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Sailing	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Belgium ...	Steam	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Sailing	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
France ...	Steam	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Sailing	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Holland ...	Steam	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Sailing	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Italy ...	Steam	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Sailing	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Russia ...	Steam	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Sailing	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Africa—Eastern Coast ...	Steam	20	31,718	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Sailing	1	949	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Egypt ...	Steam	...	...	2	4,284	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Sailing	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Mauritius ...	Steam	4	7,950	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Sailing	3	3,183	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Réunion ...	Steam	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Sailing	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
South America ...	Steam	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Sailing	2	2,051	1	1,469	...	...	...	...	...	...
United States ...	Steam	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Sailing	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Aden ...	Steam	2	4,522	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Sailing	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Arabia ...	Steam	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Sailing	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Ceylon ...	Steam	27	61,299	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	1,991
	Sailing	8	15,338	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
China—Hong-Kong ...	Steam	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Sailing	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Japan ...	Steam	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Sailing	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Java ...	Steam	3	6,530	4	8,866	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Sailing	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Maldives (except Minicoy)	Steam	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Sailing	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Russia in Asia ...	Steam	...	...	2	5,256	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Sailing	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Straits Settlements ...	Steam	16	33,440	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Sailing	5	10,200	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	1,496
Turkey in Asia ...	Steam	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Sailing	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Australia ...	Steam	1	1,393	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Sailing	1	768	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Other countries ...	Steam	8	11,934	1	2,668	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Sailing	11	10,251	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Total, 1896-97 ...	Steam	84	161,910	9	21,074	...	...	...	...	2	3,487
	Sailing	32	45,700	1	1,469	...	...	...	...	...	...
Total, 1895-96 ...	Steam	70	133,963	6	12,632	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Sailing	37	59,287	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...

TRADE—*continued.*

Cleared in Ballast from and to Foreign Countries at Ports in the Presidency of Bengal in the official year totals of the year 1895-96.

RIAN.		GERMAN.				FRENCH.				ITALIAN.			
Cleared.		Entered.		Cleared.		Entered.		Cleared.		Entered.		Cleared.	
Vessels.	Tons.	Vessels.	Tons.	Vessels.	Tons.	Vessels.	Tons.	Vessels.	Tons.	Vessels.	Tons.	Vessels.	Tons.
12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25

H.—

VI.—Number and Tonnage of Steam and Sailing Vessels, distinguishing their Nationalities, which Entered year 1896-97, compared with the

COUNTRIES WHENCE ENTERED AND TO WHICH CLEARED.		AMERICAN.				OTHER NATIONALITIES.				TOTAL	
		Entered.		Cleared.		Entered.		Cleared.		Entered.	
		Vessels.	Tons.	Vessels.	Tons.	Vessels.	Tons.	Vessels.	Tons.	Vessels.	Tons.
1		2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11
United Kingdom	Steam	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Sailing	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Austria—Hungary	Steam	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Sailing	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Belgium ...	Steam	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Sailing	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
France ...	Steam	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Sailing	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Holland ...	Steam	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Sailing	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Italy ...	Steam	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Sailing	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Russia ...	Steam	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Sailing	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Africa—Eastern Coast	Steam	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Sailing	...	...	...	...	1	419	...	...	1	419
Egypt ...	Steam	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Sailing	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Mauritius ...	Steam	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Sailing	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Réunion ...	Steam	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Sailing	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	693
South America	Steam	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Sailing	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
United States	Steam	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Sailing	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Aden ...	Steam	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Sailing	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Arabia ...	Steam	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Sailing	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Ceylon ...	Steam	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	1,991
	Sailing	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
China—Hong-Kong	Steam	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Sailing	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Japan ...	Steam	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Sailing	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Java ...	Steam	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Sailing	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Maldives (except Minicoy).	Steam	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Sailing	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Russia in Asia	Steam	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Sailing	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Straits Settlements	Steam	...	...	...	...	1	1,507	...	...	2	3,003
	Sailing	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Turkey in Asia	Steam	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Sailing	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Australia ...	Steam	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Sailing	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Other countries	Steam	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Sailing	...	...	...	...	13	6,269	...	...	17	7,833
Total, 1896-97	Steam	...	...	...	...	1	1,507	...	...	3	4,994
	Sailing	...	...	...	...	14	6,688	...	...	19	8,945
Total, 1895-96	Steam	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	2,771
	Sailing	...	...	...	...	5	1,884	...	...	10	4,286

TRADE—*continued.*

and Cleared in Ballast from and to Foreign Countries at Ports in the Presidency of Bengal in the official totals of the year 1895-96—concluded.

FOREIGN.		NATIVE CRAFT.				GRAND TOTAL, 1896-97.				GRAND TOTAL, 1895-96.			
Cleared.		Entered.		Cleared		Entered.		Cleared.		Entered.		Cleared.	
Vessels.	Tons.	Vessels.	Tons.	Vessels.	Tons.	Vessels.	Tons.	Vessels.	Tons.	Vessels.	Tons.	Vessels.	Tons.
12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25
...	...	...	...	...	...	3	3,124	...	...	1	287	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	1	2,960	...	...	2	3,704	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	2,657
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	20	31,718	...	...	7	8,875	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	2	1,368	...	...	4	6,489	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	4,284	...	...	1	2,189
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	4	7,950	...	...	5	8,892	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	3	3,183	...	...	8	11,552	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	4	6,501	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	1	693	...	...	1	1,013	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	2	2,051	1	1,469	10	16,921	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	2	4,522	...	...	2	4,772	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	28	63,290	...	...	32	67,709	...	...
...	...	3	361	...	...	11	15,699	...	...	9	10,607	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	3	6,530	4	8,866	1	1,916	2	3,909
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	5,256	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	18	36,443	...	...	9	22,064	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	5	10,200	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	1	1,393	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	1	768	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	8	11,934	1	2,668	11	15,718	2	3,877
...	...	...	...	...	...	28	18,084	...	...	17	14,107	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	87	166,904	9	21,074	...	...	...	...
...	...	3	361	...	...	54	55,006	1	1,469	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	72	136,734	6	12,632
...	...	4	820	...	...	...	...	...	...	51	64,393	...	...

H.—

VII.—Number and Tonnage of Steam and Sailing Vessels, distinguishing their Nationalities, employed in the Interportal compared with the

		British.				British Indian.				For	
		Entered.		Cleared.		Entered.		Cleared.		Entered.	
		Vessels.	Tons.	Vessels.	Tons.	Vessels.	Tons.	Vessels.	Tons.	Vessels.	Tons.
1		2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11
With Cargoes.											
British ports in other provinces—											
From or to Bombay	Steam	21	59,131	29	72,744	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Sailing	1	1,013	1	2,381	...	...	...	...	1	435
„ Sind	Steam	...	...	2	5,262	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Sailing	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
„ Madras	Steam	190	422,038	130	270,169	...	...	...	...	65	110,527
	Sailing	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
„ Burma	Steam	260	337,986	276	380,141	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Sailing	...	...	1	1,884	...	...	...	...	...	...
Total ...	Steam	471	819,155	437	728,316	...	...	...	...	65	110,527
	Sailing	1	1,013	2	4,265	...	...	...	...	1	435
„ British ports within the province ...	Steam	978	374,638	1,1[illegible]9	639,643	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Sailing	...	...	1	2,053	...	...	...	...	...	...
„ Indian ports not British	Steam	3	8,265	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Sailing	2	1,756	1	847	...	...	...	...	4	2,520
Total, 1896-97 ...	Steam	1,452	1,202,058	1,546	1,367,959	...	...	...	...	65	110,527
	Sailing	3	2,769	4	7,165	...	...	...	...	5	2,955
Total, 1895-96 ...	Steam	1,299	1,195,279	1,375	1,313,891	...	...	...	...	57	96,825
	Sailing	3	3,725	5	3,703	...	...	...	...	3	1,822
In Ballast.											
British ports in other provinces—											
From or to Bombay	Steam	46	106,854	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	2,296
	Sailing	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
„ Sind	Steam	5	11,390	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Sailing	1	500	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
„ Madras	Steam	15	32,044	1	1,375	...	...	...	...	1	1,639
	Sailing	1	477	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
„ Burma	Steam	5	7,939	11	22,705	...	...	...	...	1	1,991
	Sailing	...	...	1	1,371	...	...	...	...	...	...
Total ...	Steam	71	158,227	12	24,080	...	...	...	...	3	5,926
	Sailing	2	977	1	1,371	...	...	...	...	...	...
„ British ports within the province ...	Steam	39	58,593	11	11,678	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Sailing	1	2,053	1	686	...	...	...	...	2	1,379
„ Indian ports not British	Steam	2	3,503	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Sailing	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Total, 1896-97 ...	Steam	112	220,323	23	35,758	...	...	...	...	3	5,926
	Sailing	3	3,030	2	2,057	...	...	...	...	2	1,379
Total, 1895-96 ...	Steam	136	235,486	41	60,234	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Sailing	9	14,366	2	4,572	...	...	...	...	1	2,170

TRADE—*concluded.*

Trade which Entered and Cleared with Cargoes and in Ballast in the Presidency of Bengal in the official year 1896-97, totals of the year 1895-96.

EIGN.		NATIVE CRAFT.				TOTAL, 1896-97.				TOTAL, 1895-96.			
Cleared.		Entered.		Cleared.		Entered.		Cleared.		Entered.		Cleared.	
Vessels.	Tons.	Vessels.	Tons.	Vessels.	Tons.	Vessels.	Tons.	Vessels.	Tons.	Vessels.	Tons.	Vessels.	Tons.
12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25
4	7,423	...	...	...	...	21	59,131	33	80,167	21	54,586	21	48,060
...	...	...	...	1	111	2	1,448	2	2,492	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	5,262	...	...	1	2,033
...	...	...	...	3	410	...	...	3	410	...	...	...	...
27	28,946	...	...	...	...	255	532,565	157	299,115	262	543,105	122	246,985
...	...	23	3,079	15	1,842	23	3,079	15	1,842	27	3,941	30	6,423
1	1,991	...	...	...	...	260	337,986	277	382,132	236	299,051	258	352,284
...	...	46	5,189	10	1,141	46	5,189	11	3,025	13	1,653	17	3,591
32	38,360	...	...	...	...	536	929,682	469	766,676	519	896,742	402	649,362
...	...	69	8,268	29	3,504	71	9,716	31	7,769	40	5,594	47	10,014
...	...	...	...	...	...	978	374,638	1,109	639,643	827	373,032	989	682,047
...	...	622	61,992	613	59,473	622	61,992	614	61,526	543	67,401	548	67,376
...	...	...	...	...	...	3	8,265	...	...	10	22,330	3	5,690
...	...	...	...	5	523	6	4,276	6	1,370	6	3,542	...	...
32	38,360	...	...	...	...	1,517	1,312,585	1,578	1,406,319	...	...	...	...
...	...	691	70,260	647	63,500	699	75,984	651	70,665	...	...	...	...
19	23,208	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1,356	1,232,104	1,394	1,337,099
3	3,728	583	70,990	587	69,959	...	...	...	...	589	76,537	595	77,390
...	...	...	...	...	...	47	109,150	...	...	34	79,102	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	1,884	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	5	11,390	...	...	4	7,020	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	1	500	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	16	33,683	1	1,375	26	46,722	2	4,383
...	...	24	3,684	14	2,118	25	4,161	14	2,118	30	5,298	6	742
3	5,193	...	...	...	...	6	9,930	14	27,898	12	14,650	20	37,951
...	...	2	215	22	3,172	2	215	23	4,543	2	61	45	7,898
3	5,193	...	...	...	...	74	164,153	15	29,273	76	147,494	22	42,334
...	...	26	3,899	36	5,290	28	4,876	37	6,661	33	7,243	51	8,640
...	...	...	...	...	...	39	58,593	11	11,678	59	86,662	19	17,900
1	693	202	28,481	242	30,482	205	31,913	244	31,861	280	51,502	299	44,236
...	...	...	...	...	...	2	3,503	...	...	1	1,330	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
3	5,193	...	...	...	...	115	226,249	26	40,951	...	...	...	...
1	693	228	32,380	278	35,772	233	36,789	281	38,522	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	136	235,486	41	60,234
...	...	303	42,209	348	48,304	...	...	...	...	313	58,745	350	52,876

I.—Coinage and

1.—

Bullion and Coin received into the Mint for Coinage during the year 1896-97.							Coined during					
Gold.		Silver.			Copper.							
By State.	Private.	Paper Currency Department.	By State.	Private.	By State.	Private.	Gold mohurs.	Rupees.	Half rupees.	Quarter rupees.	Eighth rupees.	Single pice.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13
Mhs.	Mhs.	Tolas.	Tolas.		Tolas.	Tolas.	Tale.	Tale.	Tale.	Tale.	Tale.	Tale.
33	Nil	Nil	3,826,460		79,779,170	Nil	Nil	Nil	2,113,935	6,811,475	6,616,060	109,852,800
							Value in	Value in	Value in	Value in	Value in	Value in
							Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.
							...	...	10,56,967 8 0	17,02,868 12 0	8,27,007 8 0	17,16,450 0 0

2.—Calcutta Circle of Issue of Paper

Notes in circulation at the beginning of the year on 1st April 1896.			Total value of Calcutta notes cashed during the year.	Total value of Calcutta notes issued during the year.	Notes in circulation of the year on 31st	
Small notes under Rs. 50.	Notes of Rs. 50 and under Rs. 500.	Large notes of Rs. 500 and upwards.			Small notes under Rs. 50.	Notes of Rs. 50 and under Rs. 500.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
Pieces 3,131,369	288,150	54,980	...	...	3,218,271	2,82,253
Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Value 3,16,40,940	2,59,10,150	5,32,41,500	54,84,10,785	53,96,16,815	3,24,64,060	2,54,26,700

Currency.

Coinage.

THE YEAR 1896-97.					Sovereigns received during the year 1896-97.	ESTIMATED VALUE OF COINS IN CIRCULATION.					
						Gold.		Silver.		Copper.	
Half pice.	Pie pieces.	Straits cents.	Manasir coins.	Total.		Government.	Native.	Government.	Native.	Government.	Native.
14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25
Tale.	Tale.			Tale.	Tolas.						
6,113,374	921,600	...	...	132,429,244	Nil						
Value in	Value in			Value in				Not known.			
Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.			Rs. A. P.							
47,760 11 9	4,800 0 0	...	...	53,55,854 7 9							

Currency for the year 1896-97.

AT THE END MARCH 1897.	RESERVE AT THE END OF THE YEAR ON 31ST MARCH 1897, STATED IN RUPEES.							
	Coin.		Bullion.			Notes.		
Large notes of Rs. 500 and upwards.	Gold.	Silver.	Gold.	Silver.	Securities.	Allahabad.	Lahore.	Other circles.
8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16
45,043	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Rs.		Rs. A. P.		Rs.	Rs. A. P.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
4,32,66,000	...	2,88,80,811 6 0	...	...	9,99,99,945 10 0	12,14,380	11,57,375	10,76,970

K.—Charitable Institutions.

Charitable Institutions under Government superintendence in the Province of Bengal during the year 1896.

Class and object of Institutions.	Number of institutions.	Average number of persons daily aided.	Total aided in year.	Income— From Government.	Income— From endowment. In land.	Income— From endowment. In money.	Income— Subscriptions and donations.	Number of institutions which afford relief. In-door.	Number of institutions which afford relief. Out-door.	In what shape relief is given.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11
				Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.			
College Hospital for Europeans and Natives ...	1	811·54	65,558	1,43,372 3 6	...	5,570 14 5	29,297 10 7	1	1	Medical and surgical.
General Hospital for Europeans	1	187·71	3,192	99,833 4 10	...	1,331 14 8	70,831 11 3	1	1	
Campbell Hospital ...	1	563·55	30,974	57,417 2 7	...	56 15 4	38,729 15 2	1	1	
Mayo Native Hospital and Dispensaries ...	5	1,079·7	149,313	34,000 0 0	...	17,688 3 1	6,309 0 0	2	5	
Howrah Hospital for Europeans and Natives ...	1	144·83	12,703	21,759 14 7	...	1,312 6 6	25,496 15 3	1	1	
Lunatic Asylums—										
For Europeans ...	1	33·	51	11,335 9 3	...	...	9,433 6 9	1	...	
„ Natives ...	5	914·41	1,102	91,805 1 1	...	...	2,150 12 10	5	...	
Supported by the public with Government assistance or superintendence.										
Hospitals and dispensaries	459	20,701·296	2,707,311	1,70,221 2 0	4,160 9 2*	39,187 10 4	7,03,274 0 8	195	458	
Total ...	474	24,436·036	2,970,204	6,21,244 5 10	4,160 9 2	65,148 0 4	8,85,523 8 6	207	467	

* Of this, Rs. 3,762-1-8, was included under the head "Local Fund" in Statement V, Part I of the Dispensary Returns for the year 1896.

PART IV.

STATISTICS OF INSTRUCTION.

A.—Ecclesiastical.

Return of Persons according to Religious Denominations in the Bengal Presidency for the year 1896-97.

Denominations.	Number of persons in Calcutta.	Number of persons outside Calcutta.		Number of priests or ministers.	Number of churches or buildings designed for public worship.	Total annual income from Government.	Remarks.
	Natives and others.	Natives.	Others.				
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
						Rs. A. P.	
Church of England ...	8,526	24,864	7,194	134	254	1,52,823 8 11	
Do. of Scotland ...	2,686	774	214	20	29	20,881 14 3	
Protestant Dissenters ...	2,170	51,905	993	186	311	3,326 0 0	
Roman Catholics ...	9,384	70,052	4,868	140	255	6,830 11 0	
Greek Church	150	2	27	1	2	...	
Armenians	230	79	53	4	3	...	
Christians (sects not stated)	5,851	21,843	686	30	77	...	
Syrians	...	...	...	...	...	...	
Jews	1,399	21	30	3	2	...	
Parsees	166	5	5	6	1	...	
Hindus	444,137	44,765,938	...	...	...	...	
Muhammadans	203,173	23,234,149	21	...	...	...	
Buddhists	2,199	186,957	1	...	...	...	
Jains	494	6,483	...	...	...	...	
Sikhs	287	127	...	...	...	...	
Other sects	708	2,319,327	26	1	1	...	
Total ...	681,560	70,682,526	14,118	...	...	...	

The details of population given in columns 3 and 4 of this statement do not correspond with the Census figures of 1891, as the latest statistics furnished by the local officers have been adopted.

B.—Education—General Table I.

Abstract Return of Colleges, Schools, and Scholars in the Lower Provinces of Bengal at the end of the official year 1896-97.

(For details—*see* General Table III.)

Area and Population.			Colleges, schools and scholars.	Public Institution.							Private Institution.				Grand Total.	Percentage of—	Remarks.
				University education.		School education, general.		School education, special.		Total of public institutions.							
Total area in square miles.	Number of towns and villages.*	Population.		Arts colleges.	Professional colleges.	Secondary schools.	Primary schools.	Training schools.	All other special schools.		Advanced.	Elementary.	Teaching the Koran only.	Other schools not conforming to the departmental standards.			
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18
			Institutions—For males	35	18	2,475	49,650	26	169	52,367	2,982	4,184	4,326	293	64,152	Institutions to number of towns and villages.* 26·9	
											11,785						
			Institutions—For females	3	...	57	3,204	9	...	3,273	...	21	391	10	3,695	1·5	
											422						
1,65,930	Towns ... 147 Villages ... 238,493 Total ... 2,38,640	Males ... 36,412,749 Females ... 36,630,948 Total ... 73,043,697	Total	38	18	2,532	52,854	29	169	55,640	2,982	4,205	4,717	303	67,847	28·4	
											12,207						
			Scholars—Males	6,351	1,875	218,450	1,208,162	822	7,014	1,442,674	31,363	30,267	53,259	3,445	1,561,008	Male scholars to male population of school-going age.† 28·5	
											118,334						
			Scholars—Females	33	14	5,644	99,705	475	48	105,919	278	564	6,531	475	113,767	Female scholars to female population of school-going age.† 2·0	
											7,848						
			Total	6,384	1,889	224,094	1,307,867	1,297	7,062	1,548,593	31,641	30,831	59,790	3,920	1,674,775	Total scholars to total population of school-going age.† 15·2	
											126,182						

* A town contains 5,000 inhabitants or upwards; a village contains less than 5,000 inhabitants.
† The population of school-going age is taken a 15 per cent. of the whole population.

B.—Education—General Table II.

Abstract Return of Expenditure on Public Instruction in the Lower Provinces of Bengal for the official year 1896-97.

B.—Education—General Table II.

Abstract Return of Expenditure on Public Instruction in the Lower Provinces of Bengal for the official year 1896-97.

(For details—*see* General Table IV.)

	Total direct expenditure on Public Instruction.							Total indirect expenditure on Public Instruction.									Total expenditure on public instruction.	Remarks.
	University education.		School education, general.		School education, special.		Total.	Buildings.	Furniture and apparatus (special grants only).	Total.	University.	Direction.	Inspection.	Scholarship.	Miscellaneous.	Total.		
	Arts colleges.	Professional colleges.	Secondary schools.	Primary schools.	Training schools.	All other special schools.												
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	
1.—Institutions ... For males ...	7,39,992	3,40,775	34,70,489	28,90,289	1,02,862	3,19,746	78,64,153	6,48,488	65,062	7,13,550	1,61,430	75,360	6,24,970	2,26,993	3,80,173	14,68,926	1,00,46,629	
„ females ...	7,772	...	5,67,138	3,08,823	38,273	...	9,22,006	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	9,22,006	
Total ...	7,47,764	3,40,775	40,37,627	31,99,112	1,41,135	3,19,746	87,86,159	6,48,488	65,062	7,13,550	1,61,430	75,360	6,24,970	2,26,993	3,80,173	14,68,926	1,09,68,635	
2.—(*a*) Percentage of provincial expenditure, included in columns 2—17, to total provincial expenditure on public instruction	11·	9·4	19·7	8·5	3·5	6·5	58·6	16·2	·8	17·	...	2·8	12·8	6·2	2·6	24·4	100	
(*b*) Percentage of district fund expenditure, included in columns 2—17, to total district fund expenditure on public instruction	...	...	19·	47·	·04	1·22	67·26	·3	·2	·5	...	...	23·36	2·41	6·47	32·24	100	
(*c*) Percentage of municipal expenditure, included in columns 2—17, to total municipal expenditure on public instruction	...	...	24·6	61·4	...	1·9	87·9	2·4	·8	3·2	...	...	2·4	·9	5·6	8·9	100	

| | | |

B.—EDUCATION—GEN

Return of Colleges and Schools, and of Scholars attending them

CLASS OF INSTITUTIONS.	PUBLIC INSTITUTIONS.											
	UNDER PUBLIC MANAGEMENT.								UNDER PRIVATE			
	Managed by Government.				Managed by District or Municipal Boards.				Aided by Government or by District or Municipal Boards.			
	Number of institutions.	Number of scholars on the rolls on 31st March.	Average number on the rolls monthly during the year.	Average daily attendance.	Number of institutions.	Number of scholars on the rolls on 31st March.	Average number on the rolls monthly during the year.	Average daily attendance.	Number of institutions.	Number of scholars on the rolls on 31st March.	Average number on the rolls monthly during the year.	Average daily attendance.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13
ARTS COLLEGES.												
UNIVERSITY EDUCATION. English	11	1,632	1,795	1,551	1	31	37	28	7	1,509	1,426	1,155
COLLEGES OR DEPARTMENTS OF COLLEGES FOR PROFESSIONAL TRAINING.												
Law	7	158	186	133	1	12	11	8	...	...	...	...
Medicine	1	468	503	484	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Engineering	1	310	318	295	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Total, University Education	20	2,568	2,802	2,463	2	43	48	36	7	1,509	1,426	1,155
SECONDARY SCHOOLS.												
SCHOOL EDUCATION—GENERAL. *For Boys*—												
High schools ... English	48	13,579	12,691	10,226	5	1,692	1,516	1,207	183	30,184	28,305	22,240
Middle ... English	7	867	902	733	17	1,402	1,330	1,054	670	50,650	47,643	37,983
Middle ... Vernacular	37	2,804	2,669	2,086	149	8,820	8,186	6,798	811	45,035	42,656	34,027
For Girls—												
High schools ... English	2	268	240	191	...	...	...	...	8	781	742	630
Middle ... English	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	21	2,607	2,443	2,095
Middle ... Vernacular	...	...	...	...	1	52	51	29	20	1,184	1,050	830
Total, Secondary Schools	94	17,518	16,502	13,236	172	11,964	11,083	9,088	1,713	130,441	122,839	97,805
PRIMARY SCHOOLS.												
For boys ... Upper Primary	10	305	271	190	11	468	420	300	3,353	155,729	144,683	115,284
For boys ... Lower Primary	13	396	360	208	7	326	283	218	32,856	857,028	785,464	640,557
For girls ... Upper Primary	...	...	...	...	2	83	75	46	192	8,097	7,590	5,664
For girls ... Lower Primary	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	3	2,506	47,731	44,200	33,634
Total, Primary Schools	23	701	631	398	20	877	778	564	39,407	1,068,585	982,027	795,139
SCHOOLS FOR SPECIAL INSTRUCTION.												
SCHOOL EDUCATION—SPECIAL. Schools of Art	1	261	247	231	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Training schools for masters	13	574	578	484	...	...	...	...	7	291	287	262
Guru-training classes attached to middle schools	86	434	409	271	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Training schools for mistresses	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	9	432	427	392
Medical schools	4	642	676	620	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Survey schools and Engineering schools	3	591	636	517	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Industrial schools	1	38	37	35	6	211	234	173	14	248	245	195
Madrasahs	6	1,667	1,709	1,287	...	...	...	...	7	458	461	367
Other schools	1†	50	36	34	...	...	...	...	8	328	312	219
Total, Special Schools	115	4,257	4,328	3,479	6	211	234	173	45	1,757	1,732	1,435
TOTAL OF COLLEGES AND SCHOOL OF PUBLIC INSTRUCTION	252	25,044	24,263	19,576	200	13,097	12,143	9,861	41,172	1,202,292	1,108,024	895,534

PRIVATE INSTITUTIONS ...

1. ADVANCED, teaching—
   (*a*) Arabic or Persian ...
   (*b*) Sanskrit ...
2. ELEMENTARY, teaching a Vernacular only or mainly—
   (*a*) With 10 pupils and upwards ...
   (*b*) With less than 10 pupils ...
3. ELEMENTARY, teaching the Koran ...
4. OTHER SCHOOLS not conforming to Departmental Standards ...

* Inclusive of 3 Colleges for females attended
† Vedic and Title examination classes attached

ERAL TABLE III.

in the Lower Provinces of Bengal for the official year 1896-97.

MANAGEMENT.						NUMBER OF SCHOLARS ON THE 31ST OF MARCH LEARNING—			CLASSIFICATION OF SCHOLARS ON THE 31ST OF MARCH ACCORDING TO RACE OR CREED.									
Unaided.														Aborigines.				
Number of institutions.	Number of scholars on the rolls on 31st March.	Average number on the rolls monthly during the year.	Average daily attendance.	Grand total of public institutions.	Grand total of scholars on the 31st of March.	English.	A classical language.	A vernacular language.	Europeans and Eurasians.	Native Christians (non-aboriginal).	Hindus.	Brahmos.	Muhammadans.	Christians.	Non-Christians.	Others.	Number of girls in boys' schools.	Number of boys in girls' schools.
14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25	26	27	28a	28b	29	30	31
19	3,212	3,310	2,814	*38	6,384	6,384	5,371	17	79	35	5,812	65	361	7	15	10	...	...
8	941	929	751	16	1,111	1,111	...	...	...	6	1,045	3	55	...	...	2	...	...
...	...	...	...	1	468	468	...	...	32	1	428	...	5	...	...	2	14	...
...	...	...	...	1	310	310	...	...	43	2	257	...	8	...	...	...	...	...
27	4,153	4239	3,565	56	8,273	8,273	5,371	17	154	44	7,542	68	429	7	15	14	14	...
157	38,185	36,568	29,134	393	83,640	81,555	42,817	45,007	1,551	804	70,980	261	9,496	275	125	148	2	...
248	16,739	15,866	12,404	942	69,658	49,017	1,127	65,433	1,712	449	56,778	31	9,907	356	232	193	444	...
143	8,782	8,205	6,427	1,140	65,441	10,342	327	65,344	...	71	52,852	12	11,817	34	297	358	531	...
2	193	174	158	12	1,242	1,091	338	524	608	160	214	249	1	...	...	10	...	93
1	160	147	124	22	2,767	2,767	575	2	2,698	30	5	3	1	...	...	30	...	483
2	310	104	91	23	1,346	283	...	1,346	3	499	697	18	14	110	4	1	...	112
553	64,169	61,064	48,338	2,532	224,094	145,055	45,184	177,656	6,572	2,013	181,526	574	31,236	775	658	740	977	688
164	5,869	5,258	4,064	4,038	162,371	1,198	723	161,971	270	477	120,049	14	38,176	330	2,569	486	3,637	...
12,736	223,682	198,469	165,737	45,612	1,061,432	508	47,912	1,078,298	2	2,567	730,092	34	316,170	3,939	26,632	1,996	34,215	...
10	268	237	192	204	8,448	965	16	7,699	726	333	6,595	34	85	484	116	20	...	476
494	7,885	7,194	5,701	3,900	55,616	157	1,420	55,544	36	1,672	44,285	23	7,897	780	846	77	...	1,735
13,404	237,704	211,158	175,694	52,854	1,307,867	2,828	50,071	1,303,512	1,034	5,104	901,021	105	362,328	5,533	30,163	2,579	37,852	2,211
1	40	36	27	2	301	...	...	...	2	4	281	2	12	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	20	865	161	401	788	...	86	546	1	22	139	72	...	53	...
3	39	39	32	89	473	15	15	458	...	...	320	1	80	39	33	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	9	432	236	8	424	...	385	29	7	1	10	...	...	...	10
6	840	819	385	10	1,482	263	...	603	4	25	1,285	11	152	...	...	5	44	...
1	4	6	4	4	595	210	...	385	2	1	471	3	118	...	...	...	...	...
2	126	108	80	23	623	142	5	420	1	73	395	1	100	41	11	1	...	...
14	892	894	780	27	3,017	891	2,740	1,255	...	...	36	...	2,981	...	...	...	1	...
5	193	176	149	14	571	50	287	292	49	...	425	1	95	...	...	1	3	...
32	2,134	2,078	1,457	198	8,359	1,878	3,456	4,625	58	574	3,787	27	3,561	229	116	7	101	10
14,016	308,160	278,539	229,054	55,640	1,548,593	158,084	104,082	1,485,810	7,818	7,735	1,093,876	774	397,554	6,544	30,952	3,340	38,944	2,909
...	...	...	...	1,219	14,614	18	13,974	141	...	...	1,823	...	12,191	...	...	...	278	...
...	...	...	...	1,763	17,627	...	17,625	83	...	...	17,627	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	For boys	...	594	9,335	31	1,346	9,305	...	...	6,281	...	2,941	...	113	...	214	...
		,, girls	...	4	93	...	...	93	...	...	93	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	For boys	...	3,590	21,344	...	345	21,233	...	16	17,601	...	3,466	23	238	...	201	...
		,, girls	...	17	59	...	25	59	...	5	24	...	30	...	...	...	...	3
...	...	For boys	...	4,326	57,698	...	57,110	1,314	...	...	26	...	57,622	...	...	...	4,739	...
...	...	,, girls	...	391	2,092	...	2,068	49	...	...	...	...	2,092	...	...	...	...	300
...	...	For boys	...	293	3,476	618	1,326	2,471	...	...	1,530	...	1,005	...	...	941	36	...
		,, girls	...	10	444	8	...	444	...	16	354	6	68	...	...	...	...	5
		Total	...	12,207	126,182	575	93,819	35,192	...	37	45,359	6	79,465	23	351	941	5,468	308
		GRAND TOTAL	...	67,847	1,674,775	1,58,609	197,901	1,521,002	7,818	7,772	1,139,235	780	477,019	6,567	31,303	4,281	44,412	3,217

by 33 female pupils.
to the Calcutta Sanskrit College.

Return of Expenditure on Public Instruction in the Lower

PUBLIC

OBJECTS OF EXPENDITURE.	UNDER PUBLIC MANAGEMENT.													
	Managed by Government.							Managed by District or Municipal Boards.						
	Provincial revenues.	District funds.	Municipal funds.	Fees, including fees paid from Mohsin Fund.	Subscriptions.	Endowments and other sources.	Total.	Provincial revenues.	District funds.	Municipal funds.	Fees, including fees paid from Mohsin Fund.	Subscriptions.	Endowments and other sources.	Total.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15
UNIVERSITY EDUCATION.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	R	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Arts Colleges.														
English	2,69,884	...	...	1,54,871	...	12,802	4,37,557	1,220	...	...	2,241	...	1,908	5,369
Colleges or Departments of Colleges for professional training.														
Law	(a) −1,980	...	...	10,890	...	646	9,556	...	...	...	995	...	...	995
Medicine	1,58,676	...	...	37,469	...	...	1,96,145	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Engineering	96,481	...	...	12,745	...	...	1,09,226	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Total University Education ...	5,23,061	...	...	2,15,975	...	13,448	7,52,484	1,220	...	...	3,236	...	1,908	6,364
SCHOOL EDUCATION, GENERAL.														
Secondary Schools.														
For Boys—														
High schools... English	1,68,691	...	...	2,87,058	3,061	4,193	4,63,003	4,255	1,356	1,931	30,028	600	1,314	39,484
Middle ,, ... { English	23,909	...	300	22,265	...	238	46,712	...	4,649	566	7,214	2,686	406	15,521
{ Vernacular	13,020	...	1,437	9,129	1,142	52	24,840	...	36,142	75	25,105	3,556	93	64,971
For Girls—														
High schools ... English	25,661	...	...	3,150	335	171	29,317	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Middle ,, ... { English	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
{ Vernacular	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	518	...	...	...	518
Total Secondary Schools ...	2,31,281	...	1,737	3,21,662	4,538	4,654	5,63,872	4,255	42,147	3,090	62,347	6,842	1,813	1,20,494
Primary Schools (Vernacular).														
For Boys—														
Upper primary	1,682	...	...	...	...	...	1,682	...	711	1,138	215	...	8	2,072
Lower ,, ...	1,021	...	...	...	...	...	1,021	...	249	343	389	...	...	981
For Girls—														
Upper primary	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	461	24	...	...	485
Lower ,, ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Total Primary Schools ...	2,703	...	...	...	...	...	2,703	...	960	1,942	628	...	8	3,538
SCHOOL EDUCATION, SPECIAL.														
Schools for Special Instruction.														
Schools of Art	22,961	...	...	6,210	...	...	29,171	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Training schools for masters	79,634	487	...	221	383	76	80,801	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Guru-training classes	3,690	...	...	...	...	...	3,690	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Training schools for mistresses	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Medical schools	96,292	100	13	17,148	638	771	1,14,962	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Survey schools and engineering schools ...	17,282	...	...	9,905	...	220	27,407	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Industrial schools	1,407	...	...	...	...	957	2,364	2,526	10,467	...	1,560	2,700	7,499	24,752
Madrasahs	24,455	...	...	9,481	...	20,941	54,877	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Other schools	...	...	...	...	...	372	372	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Total Special Schools ...	2,45,721	587	13	42,965	1,021	23,337	3,13,644	2,526	10,467	...	1,560	2,700	7,499	24,752
Buildings	3,90,271	...	...	...	1,474	61	3,91,806	...	1,997	1,069	9	717	488	4,280
Furniture and apparatus (special grants only)	14,593	...	...	...	240	109	14,942	...	810	227	...	...	...	1,037
Total ...	4,04,864	...	...	...	1,714	170	4,06,748	...	2,807	1,296	9	717	488	5,317
University	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Direction	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Inspection	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Scholarships held in— Arts colleges ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Scholarships held in— Professional colleges ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Scholarships held in— Secondary schools ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Scholarships held in— Primary ,, ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Scholarships held in— Special schools other than training schools ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Miscellaneous—														
Hostel charges	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Charges for abolished schools	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Charges for conducting examinations ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Stipends, prizes and rewards to tols ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Payments to private schools other than tols	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Contingencies and miscellaneous	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Total ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
TOTAL EXPENDITURE ON PUBLIC INSTRUCTION IN 1896-97	14,07,630	587	1,750	5,80,602	7,273	41,609	20,39,451	8,001	56,381	6,328	67,780	10,259	11,716	1,60,465

(a) Dacca saved Rs. 1,980.
(b) Excludes the Assam Government scholarships of Rs. 16,291.
(c) Ditto ditto of Rs. 1,811 and Burma scholarship of Rs. 3,721.
(d) This includes the Native States contribution of Rs. 5,959 to high schools for boys; Rs. 3,601 to middle English schools for boys; Rs. 4,751 to middle vernacular lower primary schools for girls; Rs. 219 for special schools; Rs. 1,595 for buildings; Rs. 344 for furniture; Rs. 3,529 for inspection; Rs. 5,238 for scholarships, and
(e) Including cadet grants to European schools.
* Includes Rs. 198 paid for buildings of unaided schools.
† Total income was Rs. 1,79,695.

ERAL TABLE IV.

Provinces of Bengal for the official year 1896-97.

INSTITUTIONS—																	
UNDER PRIVATE MANAGEMENT.											TOTAL EXPENDITURE FROM—						
Aided by Government or by District or Municipal Boards.							Unaided.										
Provincial revenues.	District funds.	Municipal funds.	Fees, including fees paid from Mohsin Fund.	Subscriptions.	Endowments and other sources.	Total.	Fees, including fees paid from Mohsin Fund.	Subscriptions.	Endowments and other sources.	Total.	Provincial revenues.	District funds.	Municipal funds.	Fees, including fees paid from Mohsin Fund.	All other sources.	GRAND TOTAL.	REMARKS.
16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25	26	27	28	29	30	31	32	33
Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	
25,293	...	...	70,794	...	76,567	1,72,654	82,600	...	49,584	1,32,184	2,96,397	...	...	3,10,506	1,40,861	7,47,764	
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	24,253	...	600	24,853	(a) —1,980	...	...	36,138	1,246	35,404	
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1,58,676	...	...	37,469	...	1,96,145	
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	96,481	...	...	12,745	...	1,09,226	
25,293	...	...	70,794	...	76,567	1,72,654	1,06,853	...	50,184	1,57,037	5,49,574	...	...	3,96,858	1,42,107	10,88,539	
1,03,689	2,148	8,041	4,61,062	78,907	67,584	7,21,431	6,33,168	85,950	1,72,676	8,91,794	2,76,635	3,504	9,972	14,11,316	4,14,285	21,15,712	
69,474	1,15,987	5,876	2,82,377	1,72,844	59,482	7,06,040	54,551	57,250	12,286	1,24,087	93,383	1,20,636	6,742	3,66,407	3,05,192	8,92,360	
44,847	62,583	5,568	1,39,262	66,632	6,848	3,25,740	21,026	19,777	6,063	46,866	57,867	98,725	7,080	1,94,582	1,04,163	4,62,417	
17,282	...	180	95,131	5,449	16,937	1,34,979	63,042	...	26,332	89,374	42,943	...	180	1,61,323	49,224	2,53,670	
52,361	...	...	1,31,102	44,634	40,538	2,68,635	3,538	1,647	...	5,185	52,361	...	...	1,34,640	86,819	2,73,820	
8,044	...	891	2,412	13,820	13,363	38,530	...	600	...	600	8,044	...	1,409	2,412	27,783	39,648	
2,95,697	1,80,718	20,556	11,11,346	3,82,286	2,04,752	21,95,355	7,75,325	1,65,224	2,17,357	11,57,906	5,31,233	2,22,865	25,383	22,70,680	9,87,466	40,37,627	
45,196	1,48,315	15,643	2,42,300	51,349	16,628	5,19,431	7,624	7,603	982	16,209	46,878	1,49,026	16,781	2,50,139	76,570	5,39,394	
1,17,027	3,62,670	36,344	11,78,301	1,31,826	1,31,444	19,57,612	3,04,810	49,583	36,888	3,91,281	1,18,048	3,62,919	36,687	14,33,500	3,49,741	23,50,895	
28,914	3,068	3,615	13,449	38,757	16,471	1,04,265	4,865	11,032	253	16,150	28,914	3,068	4,076	18,329	66,513	1,20,900	
33,645	36,106	5,551	12,232	52,773	35,439	1,75,746	1,902	3,778	6,497	12,177	33,645	36,106	5,551	14,134	98,487	1,87,923	
2,24,782	5,50,159	61,153	14,46,273	2,74,705	1,99,982	27,57,054	3,19,201	71,996	44,620	4,35,817	2,27,485	5,51,119	63,095	17,66,102	5,91,311	31,98,112	
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	297	105	48	450	22,961	...	...	6,507	153	29,621	
5,399	...	...	800	15,862	...	22,061	...	...	...	...	85,033	487	...	1,021	16,321	1,02,862	
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	3,690	...	...	...	...	3,690	
8,332	...	...	4,856	18,477	6,608	38,273	...	...	...	...	8,332	...	...	4,856	25,085	38,273	
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	15,257	...	902	16,159	96,292	160	13	32,405	2,311	1,31,121	
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	219	...	219	17,282	...	...	9,905	439	27,626	
2,392	2,762	372	1,997	936	3,529	11,988	1,927	144	...	2,071	6,325	13,229	372	5,484	15,765	41,175	
440	765	195	1,119	1,601	635	4,755	798	5,442	8,743	14,983	24,895	765	195	11,398	37,362	74,615	
2,174	233	1,350	1,066	3,516	2,947	11,286	25	...	215	240	2,174	233	1,350	1,091	7,050	11,898	
18,737	3,760	1,917	9,838	40,392	13,719	88,363	18,304	5,910	9,908	34,122	2,66,984	14,814	1,930	72,667	1,04,486	4,60,881	
47,273	1,474	1,264	36,545	68,065	50,706	2,05,327	13,419	6,177	27,479*	47,075	4,37,544	3,471	2,531	49,973	1,54,969	6,48,488	
6,799	1,315	550	28,196	1,878	1,926	40,664	6,386	749	1,284	8,419	21,392	2,125	777	34,582	6,186	65,062	
54,072	2,789	1,814	64,741	69,943	52,632	2,45,991	19,805	6,926	28,763*	55,494	4,58,936	5,596	*3,308	84,555	1,61,155	7,13,550	
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1,61,430	...	1,61,430†	
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	75,360	...	...	...	...	75,360	
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	3,45,010	2,73,829	2,398	...	3,733	6,24,970	
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	(b) 75,407	...	...	...	19,538	94,945	
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	(c) 13,241	...	...	...	4,375	17,616	
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	68,919	11,563	155	...	2,399	83,036	
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	6,663	11,711	52	...	590	19,016	
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	3,468	5,062	782	...	3,068	12,380	
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	17,436	456	...	94,797	1,10,434	2,23,123	
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	4,495	15,079	1,463	27	218	21,282	
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	4,342	17,259	12	14,185	1,032	36,830	
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	19,828	2,665	1,200	240	5,405	29,338	
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	491	950	498	...	...	1,939	
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	(e) 24,212	39,443	2,657	...	1,349	67,661	
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	6,58,872	3,78,017	9,217	2,70,679	1,52,141	14,68,926	
6,18,581	7,37,426	85,440	27,02,992	7,67,326	5,47,652	54,59,417	12,39,488	2,50,056	3,50,382*	18,40,376	26,93,084	11,72,411	1,02,933*	48,61,541	21,38,366(d)	1,09,68,635	

schools for boys ; Rs. 3,751 to upper primary schools for boys; Rs. 4,393 to lower primary schools for boys; Rs. 506 to upper primary schools for girls; and Rs. 758 to Rs. 341 for miscellaneous charges, and excludes the Municipal contribution of Rs. 198 for buildings in unaided schools.

B —Education—General Table V.

Return of the stages of Instruction of Pupils in Public Schools for Secondary Education in the Lower Provinces of Bengal at the end of the official year 1896-97.

Class of Schools.			Number of schools.	Number of pupils on the rolls on 31st March.	High Stage. Comprising all pupils who have passed beyond the lower secondary (middle) stage, but have not passed the Matriculation Examination.			Middle Stage. Comprising all pupils who have passed beyond the upper primary stage, but have not passed beyond the lower secondary (middle) stage.			Upper Primary Stage. Comprising all pupils who have passed beyond the lower primary stage, but have not passed beyond the upper primary stage.			Lower Primary Stage. Comprising all pupils who have not passed beyond the lower primary stage—						Total.		
															Reading printed books.			Not reading printed books.					
					1			2			3			4			5					
					Boys.	Girls.	Total.	Boys.	Girls.	Total.	Boys.	Girls.	Total.	Boys.	Girls.	Total.	Boys.	Girls.	Total.	Boys.	Girls.	Total.
1			2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21
Secondary Schools.																						
For boys.	Government	English	55	14,446	5,288	...	5,288	4,123	...	4,123	3,181	...	3,181	1,816	...	1,816	38	...	38	14,446	...	14,446
		Vernacular	37	2,804	...	...	...	415	...	415	670	...	670	1,340	1	1,341	376	2	378	2,801	3	2,804
	District Fund	English	17	1,889	540	...	540	416	...	416	358	...	358	492	3	495	78	2	80	1,884	5	1,889
		Vernacular	148	8,740	...	...	...	1,374	1	1,375	2,134	1	2,135	4,298	4	4,302	921	7	928	8,727	13	8,740
	Municipal	English	5	1,205	294	...	294	298	...	298	285	...	285	291	...	291	37	...	37	1,205	...	1,205
		Vernacular	1	80	...	...	...	26	...	26	36	...	36	13	...	13	5	...	5	80	...	80
	Native States	English	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
		Vernacular	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Aided ...	English	853	80,834	8,757	...	8,757	17,779	56	17,835	21,271	50	21,321	30,556	151	30,707	2,126	88	2,214	80,489	345	80,834
		Vernacular	811	45,035	18	...	18	6,781	2	6,783	10,776	7	10,783	23,273	282	23,555	3,744	152	3,896	44,592	443	45,035
	Unaided ...	English	405	54,924	12,932	...	12,932	13,344	...	13,344	12,673	2	12,675	14,624	67	14,691	1,255	27	1,282	54,828	96	54,924
		Vernacular	143	8,782	...	...	...	1,268	...	1,268	2,014	2	2,016	4,596	33	4,629	832	37	869	8,710	72	8,782
	Total ...		2,475	218,739	27,829	...	27,829	45,824	59	45,883	53,398	62	53,460	81,299	541	81,840	9,412	315	9,727	217,762	977	218,739
For girls.	Government	English	2	268	...	51	51	...	21	21	...	40	40	...	156	156	...	...	...	...	268	268
		Vernacular	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	District Fund	English	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
		Vernacular	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Municipal	English	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
		Vernacular	1	52	...	...	...	...	5	5	...	6	6	...	16	16	...	25	25	...	52	52
	Native States	English	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
		Vernacular	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Aided ...	English	29	3,388	...	111	111	23	700	723	55	704	759	136	683	819	273	703	976	487	2,901	3,388
		Vernacular	20	1,184	...	8	8	7	55	62	14	155	169	63	756	819	28	98	126	112	1,072	1,184
	Unaided ...	English	3	353	...	17	17	4	60	64	13	79	92	35	61	96	37	47	84	89	264	353
		Vernacular	2	110	...	...	...	...	14	14	...	26	26	...	52	52	...	18	18	...	110	110
	Total ...		57	5,355	...	187	187	34	855	889	82	1,010	1,092	234	1,724	1,958	338	891	1,229	688	4,667	5,355
Total Secondary Schools ...			2,532	224,094	27,829	187	28,016	45,858	914	46,772	53,480	1,072	54,552	81,533	2,265	83,798	9,750	1,206	10,956	218,450	5,644	224,094

| | | |

B.—Education—General Table VI.

Return showing the Results of Prescribed Examinations in the Lower Provinces of Bengal for the official year 1896-97.

Nature of Examination.	Number of institutions sending Examinees.				Number of Examinees.					Number passed.					Race or creed of passed scholars.							
	Institutions under public management.	Aided institutions.	Other institutions.	Total.	Institutions under public management.	Aided institutions.	Other institutions.	Private students.	Total.	Institutions under public management.	Aided institutions.	Other institutions.	Private students.	Total.	Europeans and Eurasians.	Native Christians.	Hindus.	Brahmos.	Muhammadans.	Aboriginal races. Christians.	Aboriginal races. Non-Christians.	Others.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23
Arts Colleges—																						
1. Master of Arts	6	2	1	9	90	43	1	60	194	52	14	...	17	83	...	1	79	1	1	...	...	1
2. Bachelor of Arts	8	4	11	23	422	380	608	111	1,521	129	106	110	19	364	5	6	335	4	14	...	...	...
3. First Examination in Arts ...	12	7	18	37	596	454	1,580	81	2,711	267	187	552	11	1,017	15	11	923	10	52	1	3	2
Colleges for Professional Training—																						
Law—																						
1. Honours in Law	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
2. Bachelor of Law	7	...	8	15	60	...	340	...	400	28	...	176	...	204	...	...	190	...	14	...	...	...
Medicine—																						
1. Preliminary Scientific L.M.S.	1	...	...	1	105	...	...	...	105	87	...	...	...	87	...	...	86	..	1	...	...	...
2. First L.M.S.	1	...	...	1	138	...	...	...	138	48	...	...	...	48	2	1	45	...	...	...	...	...
3. Combined Preliminary Scientific and First L.M.S. ...	1	...	...	1	4	...	...	...	4	3	...	...	...	3	...	...	3	...	...	...	...	...
4. Second L.M.S.	1	...	...	1	50	...	...	...	50*	(a)27	...	...	...	(a)27	...	...	26	1	...	...	...	...
5. Preliminary Scientific M.B....	1	...	...	1	110	...	...	...	110	61	...	...	...	61	1	1	59	...	...	...	...	...
6. First M.B.	1	...	...	1	15	...	...	...	15	5	...	...	...	5	...	...	5	...	...	...	...	...
7. Combined Preliminary Scientific and First M.B. ...	1	...	...	1	9	...	...	...	9	1	...	...	...	1	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...
8. Second M.B.	1	...	...	1	11	...	...	...	11	4	...	...	...	4	...	...	3	...	...	...	...	1
9. Honors in Medicine	1	...	...	1	1	...	...	...	1	1	...	...	...	1	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...
10. M. D.	1	...	...	1	2	...	...	...	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Engineering—																						
1. B.E.	1	...	...	1	15	...	...	...	15	8	...	...	...	8	...	...	8	...	...	...	...	...
2. First Examination in Engineering	1	...	...	1	42	...	...	...	42	10	...	...	...	10	...	...	10	...	...	...	...	...
3. L.E.	1	...	...	1	5	...	...	...	5	3	...	...	...	3	...	...	3	...	...	...	...	...
Schools for General Education—																						
1. Matriculation ... ... { For boys	55	183	140	378	1,049	1,379	2,323	69	4,820	788	848	1,207	22	2,865	43	24	2,534	14	241	3	3	3
{ ,, girls	2	6	3	11	7	20	10	3	40	7	16	9	2	34	12	14	2	6	...	...	...	...
2. High School Examination { ,, boys	...	3	2	5	...	11	11	1	23	...	7	9	...	16	16	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
for Europeans. { ,, girls	...	7	3	10	...	17	4	1	22	...	12	4	1	17	17	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
3. Middle English Examination. { ,, boys	47	623	162	832	182	2,746	706	135	3,769	105	1,749	395	47	2,296	135	8	1,888	...	247	6	2	10
{ ,, girls	3	23	5	31	6	144	15	4	169	...	109	12	4	125	78	39	8	...	...	...	...	...
4. Middle Vernacular Examination. { ,, boys	162	729	114	1,005	597	2,423	432	818	4,270	427	1,438	234	203	2,302	...	...	1,936	...	351	3	2	10
{ ,, girls	1	12	...	13	2	32	...	...	34	...	15	...	...	15	...	12	2	1	...	...	...	...
5. Upper Primary Examination. { ,, boys	124	3,227	240	3,591	437	8,667	752	261	10,117	275	5,406	485	113	6,279	209	15	4,819	...	1,160	11	32	33
{ ,, girls	3	104	11	118	5	586	57	6	654	3	373	38	5	419	192	145	57	9	...	16	...	...
6. Lower Primary Examination. { ,, boys	75	16,524	352	16,951	279	57,335	1,217	468	59,299	210	36,033	782	307	37,412	...	66	29,308	...	7,489	79	400	70
{ ,, girls	10	450	8	468	6	1,277	22	1	1,306	16	868	17	1	902	...	107	654	3	68	66	4	...
Schools for Special Education—																						
1. Training School Examination for Masters. { English ...	4	...	...	4	67	...	...	5	72	5	...	...	1	6	...	...	6	...	...	...	...	...
{ Vernacular	8	1	...	9	411	1	...	100	512	292	...	...	10	302	...	...	286	1	12	1	2	...
2. Schools of Arts Examination ...	1	...	...	1	99	...	...	...	99	58	...	...	...	58	1	...	54	3	..	...	...	...
3. Vernacular Medical Examination	4	...	...	4	204	...	...	...	204	153	...	...	...	153	3	5	127	2	16	...	...	...
4. Engineering and Surveying ...	3	...	...	3	215	...	...	...	215	132	...	...	...	132	2	...	113	1	15	...	...	1
5. Amin class attached to Survey School.	1	...	...	1	58	...	...	...	58	47	...	...	...	47	...	...	9	..	38	...	...	...

* Inclusive of 17 candidates re-examined.
(a) Do. of 16 candidates successful at the re-examination.

B.—Education—General Table VII.

Return showing the Distribution of District Board and Municipal Expenditure on Public Instruction in the Lower Provinces of Bengal for the official year 1896-97.

B.—EDUCATION—GEN

Return showing the Distribution of District Board and Municipal Expenditure on

OBJECTS OF EXPENDITURE.	EXPENDITURE BY DISTRICT BOARDS ON PUBLIC INSTRUCTION.														
	IN INSTITUTIONS MANAGED BY DISTRICT BOARDS. (a)											IN INSTITUTIONS MANAGED BY—			Total District Fund expenditure on public instruction.
	Number of institutions.	Number of scholars on the rolls on the 31st of March.	Average number on the rolls monthly during the year.	Average daily attendance.	Provincial revenues.	District funds.	Municipal funds.	Fees.	Subscriptions.	Endowments and other sources.	Total.	Government.	Municipal Boards.	Private persons or Associations.	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16
UNIVERSITY EDUCATION.					Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Arts Colleges.															
English	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
SCHOOL EDUCATION, GENERAL.															
Secondary Schools.															
Boys—															
High schools ... ... English ...	3	1,064	949	749	2,775	1,356	1,750	18,575	600	1,314	26,370	...	...	2,148	3,504
Middle ,, ... { English ...	14	825	762	604	...	4,649	...	3,104	2,686	406	10,845	...	...	1,15,987	1,20,636
{ Vernacular...	148	8,740	8,101	6,731	...	36,142	...	24,495	3,556	98	64,286	...	...	62,583	98,725
For Girls—															
High schools ... ... English ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Middle ,, ... { English ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
{ Vernacular...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Total Secondary Schools ...	165	10,629	9,812	8,084	2,775	42,147	1,750	46,174	6,842	1,813	1,01,501	...	...	1,80,718	2,22,865
Primary Schools.															
For Boys	8	183	148	108	...	960	...	81	...	8	1,049	...	...	5,10,985	5,11,945
For Girls	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	39,174	39,174
Total Primary Schools ...	8	183	148	108	...	960	...	81	...	8	1,049	...	...	5,50,159	5,51,119
SCHOOL EDUCATION, SPECIAL.															
Schools for Special Instruction.															
Training schools for Masters	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	487	...	...	487
Medical schools	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	100	...	...	100
Engineering and Surveying Schools	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Industrial schools	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2,762	13,229
Madrassahs	6	211	234	173	2,526	10,467	...	1,560	2,700	7,499	24,752	...	...	765	765
Other schools	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	233	233
Total ...	6	211	234	173	2,526	10,467	...	1,560	2,700	7,499	24,752	587	...	3,760	14,814
Buildings	...	...	...	...	...	1,937	...	...	717	488	3,202	...	...	1,474	3,471
Furniture and apparatus (special grants only) ...	...	...	...	...	...	810	...	...	...	...	810	...	...	1,315	2,125
Total ...	...	...	...	...	...	2,807	...	...	717	488	4,012	...	...	2,789	5,596
Inspection	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2,73,829
Scholarships held in—															
Professional Colleges	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Secondary schools	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	11,563
Primary ,, ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	11,711
Special schools other than training schools ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	5,062
Miscellaneous	...	...	...	...	...	..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	75,852
GRAND TOTAL FOR 1895-96 ...	179	11,023	10,194	8,365	5,301	56,381	1,750	47,815	10,259	9,808	131,314	587	...	7,37,426	11,72,411

* The Midnapore College
‡ Excludes the Law Depart
(a) Including Joint Commit

REAL TABLE VII.

Public Instruction in the Lower Provinces of Bengal for the official year 1896-97.

EXPENDITURE BY MUNICIPAL BOARDS ON PUBLIC INSTRUCTION.																
In Institutions managed by Municipal Boards.											In Institutions managed by—					
Number of institutions.	Number of scholars on the rolls on the 31st of March.	Average number on the rolls monthly during the year.	Average daily attendance.	Provincial revenues.	Municipal funds.	District funds.	Fees.	Subscriptions.	Endowments and other sources.	Total.	The Government.	District Boards. (a)	Private persons or Associations.	Total Municipal expenditure on public instruction.	Total expenditure of District and Municipal Boards on public instruction.	Remarks.
17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25	26	27	28	29	30	31	32	33
				Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	
*1	31	37	28	1,220	...	...	2,241	...	1,908	5,369	...	...	...	...	...	
2	628	567	458	1,480	181	...	11,453	...	...	13,114	...	1,750	8,041	9,972	13,476	
3	577	563	450	...	566	...	4,110	...	...	4,676	300	...	5,876	6,742	1,27,378	
1	80	85	67	...	75	...	610	...	...	685	1,437	...	5,568	7,080	1,05,805	
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	180	180	180	
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
1	52	51	29	...	518	...	...	...	...	518	...	...	891	1,409	1,409	
7	1,337	1,271	1,004	1,480	1,340	...	16,173	...	...	18,993	1,737	1,750	20,556	25,383	2,48,248	
10	611	555	410	...	1,481	...	523	...	...	2,004	...	...	51,987	53,468	5,65,413	
2	83	75	46	...	461	...	24	...	...	485	...	...	9,166	9,627	48,801	
12	694	630	456	...	1,942	...	547	...	...	2,489	...	...	61,153	63,095	6,14,214	
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	487	
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	13	...	...	...	13	113
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	372	372	13,601	
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	195	195	960	
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1,350	1,350	1,583	
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	13	...	1,917	1,930	16,744	
...	...	...	...	...	1,069	...	9	...	...	1,078	...	...	†1,462	2,531	6,002	† Including Rs. 198 spent on buildings of unaided schools.
...	...	...	...	...	227	...	...	...	...	227	...	...	550	777	2,902	
...	...	...	...	...	1,296	...	9	...	...	1,305	...	...	†2,012	3,308	8,904	
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2,398	2,76,227	
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	155	11,718	
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	52	11,763	
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	782	5,844	
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	5,830	81,682	
‡20	2,062	1,938	1,488	2,700	4,578	...	18,979	...	1,908	28,156	1,750	1,750	†35,638	1,02,983	12,75,344	

managed by the Municipality,
ment with 12 pupils attached to the Midnapore College.
tee Schools.

B.—Education—General Table VIII.

Return showing the Attendance and Expenditure in Hostels or Boarding-houses for boys and girls in the Lower Provinces of Bengal for the official year 1896-97.

Class of Hostels or Boarding-houses.	Number of		Number of Boarders who are Students of				Expenditure from—					Remarks.
	Hostels or Boarding-houses.	Boarders.	Arts colleges.	Secondary schools.	Primary schools.	Special schools.	Provincial revenues.	Local or Municipal funds.	Subscriptions and endowments.	Fees.	Total expenditure.	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13
For Males—							Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	
Managed by Government.	24	828	197	479	...	152	15,230	...	4,225	40,510	59,965	
Managed by District or Municipal Board.	3	5	...	5	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
Aided by Government or by District or Municipal Board.	22	1,472 (a)	...	1,308	...	164	957	456	3,954	4,772	10,139	
Unaided	115	2,823	113	2,181	436	93	...	...	61,213	34,011	95,224	
Total ...	164	5,128	310	3,973	436	409	16,187	456	69,392	79,293	1,65,328	
For Females—												
Managed by Government.	1	32	8	24	...	...	1,249	...	...	3,131	4,380	
Managed by District or Municipal Board.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
Aided by Government or by District or Municipal Board.	23	1,543 (b)	6	1,378	153	6	...	...	17,346	10,084	27,430	
Unaided	20	871 (c)	...	273	525	73	...	...	23,696	2,289	25,985	
Total ...	44	2,446	14	1,675	678	79	1,249	...	41,042	15,504	57,795	
Grand Total ...	208	7,574	324	5,648	1,114	488	17,436	456	1,10,434	94,797	2,23,123	

(a) Of these, 29 girls belong to boarding houses attached to European schools.
(b) Do. 62 boys ditto ditto ditto ditto.
(c) Do. 24 ,, ditto ditto ditto ditto.

C.—Scientific and Literary.

I.—Return of Scientific and Literary Societies in the Lower Provinces of Bengal for the year ending 31st March 1897.

C.— SCIENTIFIC AND

1.—Return of Scientific and Literary Societies in the Lower

NAME.	OBJECTS.	IN	
		From Government.	Endowments.
1	2	3	4
IN THE BURDWAN DIVISION.		Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.
1. Burdwan Raj Public Library	For the benefit of the reading public ...	...	50 0 0 monthly.
2. Bankura Hindu Library ...	Ditto ditto ...	Nil ...	Nil ...
3. Midnapore Public Library	Ditto ditto ...	...	154 0 0
4. Beames and Wilson Public Library at Ghatal.	Ditto ditto ...	...	...
5. Tamluk Public Library (attached to Tamluk Hamilton School).	Ditto ditto ...	(a)24 0 0	...
6. Hooghly Victoria Public Library.	Ditto ditto ...	...	250 0 0
7. Hooghly Vidyasagar Reading Rooms.	Ditto ditto ...	...	...
8. Serampore Public Library	To promote the welfare of its members by regular meetings, lectures, and discussions on any but religious, political, and local questions.	...	...
9. Uttarpara Public Library ...	For the benefit of the reading public ...	...	1,900 0 0
10. Uttarpara Hitakari Sabha...	To educate the poor, to distribute medicine to the indigent sick, to support poor widows and orphans, to encourage female education, and to ameliorate the condition of the inhabitants of Uttarpara and places adjoining.	120 0 0	...
11. Sibpur Public Library ...	For the benefit of the reading public ...	Nil ...	Nil ...
12. Bally Students' Association	(1) Ditto ditto ... (2) To give opportunity to the public, and specially to the students of Bally, of expressing and interchanging opinions through the medium of a debating club.	Nil ...	45 12 0
13. Raspur Public Library ...	For the benefit of the reading public ...	Nil ...	Nil ...
14. Mugkalyan Union Library	Ditto ditto ...	Nil ...	Nil ...

(a) Paid from the Library allowance

LITERARY.

Provinces of Bengal for the year ending 31st March 1897.

COME—		MEMBERS OR VISITORS.				Registered or not.	When established.
Subscriptions.	Total.	Male.	Female.	Juvenile.	Total.		
5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12
Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.						
...	50 0 0 monthly.	2,821	...	...	2,821	Not registered...	December 1881.
64 0 0	64 0 0	74	Nil ...	Nil ...	74	Ditto ...	11th March 1895.
296 0 0	450 0 0	40	...	...	40	Ditto ...	1852.
150 0 0	150 0 0	40	...	...	40	Ditto ...	December 1883.
24 0 0	48 0 0	10	...	...	10	Ditto ...	1880.
196 0 0	446 0 0	26	...	...	26	Ditto ...	14th November 1854.
131 0 0	131 0 0	35	1	...	36	Ditto ...	1st January 1894.
1,151 9 0	1,151 9 0	109	5	...	114	Ditto ...	1871.
...	1,900 0 0	200	...	...	200	Ditto ...	1859.
189 0 0	309 0 0	150	...	...	150	Ditto ...	5th April 1863.
680 0 0	680 0 0	Total subscribers 150 Total visitors during the year 3,027	Nil ...	Nil ...	Subscribers 150 Visitors 3,027	Ditto ...	1878 A. D.
125 7 0	171 3 0	58	...	14	72	Ditto ...	Established in 1883 under the name of Bally Boys' Association which assumed its present name in 1885.
96 0 0	96 0 0	84	...	36	120	Ditto ...	1883.
27 3 3	27 3 3	516	50	...	566	Ditto ...	1888.

of the Hamilton H. E School.

C.—SCIENTIFIC AND

1.—Return of Scientific and Literary Societies in the Lower

NAME.	OBJECTS.	IN	
		From Government.	Endowments.
1	2	3	4
		Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.
15. Ghugubeshia Friends' Library.	For the benefit of the reading club ...	Nil ...	7 0 0
16. Nawada Friends' Library...	Ditto ditto ...	Nil ...	16 0 3
IN THE PRESIDENCY DIVISION.			
1. Barasat Association ...	To promote the welfare of the inhabitants of Barasat and to impart primary education to boys and girls.	*284 0 0	3 8 0
2. Ranaghat Students' Library	For the benefit of the reading public ...	...	...
3. Khulna Bar Library ...	To supply the members of the Khulna Bar with law-books.	...	...
4. Belfullia Public Library ...	For the benefit of the reading public ...	...	...
5. Bagerhat Hari Sabha ...	To promote Hindu religious culture and to faciitate the study of Hindu religious literature.	...	3,200 0 0
6. Bagerhat Bar Library of Pleaders.	To accommodate the members of the Bagerhat Bar.	...	690 0 0
7. Bagerhat Bar Library of Mukhtears.	To supply the Mukhtears of Bagerhat with law-books.	...	100 0 0
8. Sripur Hita Sadhini Sava...	To promote the general welfare of Sripur and neighbouring places.	...	...
IN CALCUTTA.			
1. The Agricultural and Horticultural Society of India.	Promotion of agriculture and horticulture in India.	6,000 0 0	...
2. Asiatic Society of Bengal ...	Its objects are those described in the language of its founder, Sir William Jones :—"The bounds of its investigations will be the geographical limits of Asia, and within these limits its enquiries will be extended to whatever is performed by man or produced by nature."	†2,000 0 0	Investments 5,500 0 0
3. The Ahiritola Reading Rooms.	To provide in Ward No. 2 of the town a reading room and a library for public use.	Nil ...	2,113 0 0
4. Chaitanya Library and Beadon Square Literary Club.	(1) To supply the northern division of Calcutta with English and vernacular works, newspapers and periodicals, Indian and Foreign. (2) To hold public meetings to discuss literary and scientific questions.	Nil ...	Nil ...

* Of this Rs. 114 was paid

† The Society administers two
1. Oriental Publication Fund
2. Sanskrit Manuscript Fund

LITERARY—*continued.*

Provinces of Bengal for the year ending 31st March 1897—continued.

COME—		MEMBERS OR VISITORS.				Registered or not.	When established.
Subscriptions.	Total.	Male.	Female.	Juvenile.	Total.		
5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12
Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.						
18 0 0	25 0 0	6	...	...	6	Not registered...	1895.
13 14 0	29 14 3	22	4	1	27	Ditto ...	1894.
216 0 0	503 8 0	45	...	...	45	Ditto ...	1871.
180 0 0	180 0 0	376	43	232	651	Ditto ...	1884.
428 0 0	428 0 0	18	...	...	18	Ditto ...	In June 1883.
5 0 0	5 0 0	30	...	10	40	Ditto ...	1893.
...	3,200 0 0	41	...	...	41	Ditto ...	In December 1894.
...	690 0 0	20	...	...	20	Ditto ...	In 1882.
...	100 0 0	25	...	...	25	Ditto ...	In 1883.
240 0 0	240 0 0	100	6	...	106	Ditto ...	16th December, 1881.
13,000 0 0	19,000 0 0	560	8	...	568	Registered ...	1820.
7,600 0 0	15,100 0 0	308	Nil ...	Nil ...	308	Ditto ...	1784.
559 0 0	2,672 0 0	128	2	6	136	Not registered...	August 1890.
1,475 9 3	1,475 9 3	21,900, that is 60 on an average per day.	Nil ...	Nil ...	21,900 in the whole year.	Registered ...	5th February 1889.

by the local municipality.
Government Funds—
Rs. 9,000 per annum.
" 3,200 " "

C.—SCIENTIFIC AND

1.—Return of Scientific and Literary Societies in the Lower

NAME.	OBJECTS.	IN	
		From Government.	Endowments.
1	2	3	4
		Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.
5. The Calcutta Reading Rooms and Literary Institute.	To supply a reference and circulating library.	Nil ...	Nil ...
6. Indian Museum, No. 27, Chowringhee Road, and 1, Sudder Street, Calcutta.	The preservation and exhibition of collections (mostly Asiatic and more specially Indian), illustrative of Zoology, Archæology, Ethnology, Technology and Art, and of other objects of interest, and the prosecution of biologic, analytic and economic researches in connection with the branches of science named.	91,860 0 0	Nil ...
7. The Microscopical Society of Calcutta.	Study of subjects connected with the microscope.	Nil ...	Nil ...
8. The Calcutta Phrenological Institute.	Promulgation of the science of phrenology	Nil ...	Nil ...
9. Calcutta School Book and useful Literature Society.	To promote the cause of education by procuring and distributing school materials and English and vernacular school-books, and also the production and circulation at a cheaper rate of sound and useful literature without regard to commercial profit.	400 0 0	Nil ...
10. The Sikdarbagan Bandhab Library and Reading Rooms.	For the benefit of the reading public ...	Nil ...	Nil ...
11. Calcutta University Institute.	Physical, moral and intellectual imprvement of students and young men.	1,200 0 0	Nil ...
IN THE RAJSHAHI DIVISION.			
1. The Rajshahi Public Library	For the benefit of the reading public ...	...	...
2. The Rajshahi Students' Debating Club.	To give an impetus to the intellectual culture of the boys and to help the students to acquire proficiency in the art of public speaking.	...	...
3. The Dighapatiya Young Men's Association.	To enable the boys to speak and write English with facility.	...	...
4. Students' Moral Association of the Dinajpur Zilla School.	Cultivation of morals through essay-writing and oral discussion.	...	...
5. Darjeeling Public Library	For the benefit of the reading public ...	...	...

LITERARY—*continued.*

Provinces of Bengal for the year ending 31st March 1897—continued.

COME—		MEMBERS OR VISITORS.				Registered or not.	When established.
Subscriptions.	Total.	Male.	Female.	Juvenile.	Total.		
5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12
Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.						
Donations 275 0 0 Subscriptions 791 0 0 1,066 0 0	1,066 0 0	35	Nil ...	20	55 Daily	Not registered...	January 1872.
Nil ...	91,860 0 0	360,999	111,355	Included under male and female.	472,354	Incorporated by Acts XVI of 1856, XXII of 1876 and IV of 1887.	3rd March 1865.
335 0 0	335 0 0	73	7	...	80	Not registered...	23rd June 1887.
Nil ...	Nil ...	25	4	...	29	Ditto ..	1883.
Nil ...	400 0 0	12	...	...	12	Registered ...	1817.
130 0 0	130 0 0	80	3	...	83	Not registered...	16th September 1886.
2,397 13 0	3,597 13 0	105	...	526	631	Ditto ...	1891.
1,086 1 3	1,086 1 3	108	...	21	129	Ditto ...	9th July 1884.
20 0 0	20 0 0	...	...	100	100	Ditto ...	1891.
...	...	39	...	...	39	Ditto ...	1893.
44 5 0	44 5 0	...	...	48	48	Ditto ...	September 1894.
103 0 0	103 0 0	30	...	...	30	Ditto ...	1882.

C.—SCIENTIFIC AND

1.—Return of Scientific and Literary Societies in the Lower

NAME.	OBJECTS.	IN	
		From Government.	Endowments.
1	2	3	4
		Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.
6. Darjeeling Association ...	(1) The cultivation of the power of speech and reasoning. (2) The improvement of the material condition the country.	...	...
7. Bhuddist Text Book Society, Darjeeling Branch.	.....	...	...
8. Rangpur Public Library	For the benefit of the reading public ...	...	...
9. Central National Muhammadan Association, Rangpur Branch.	To improve the education and social condition of the Muhammadans of the district and to maintain a hostel for poor Muhammadan boys reading in the Rangpur Madrassah and in the local schools.	...	...
10. Saidpur Native Improvement Society.	Reading-room and Library	...	...
11. Nilphamari Sanmilani Sava.	The promotion of the social welfare of the community.	...	...
12. Bogra Students' Association.	To improve the moral and social character of the boys.	...	...
13. Bogra Public Library ...	To afford facilities to the reading public ...	...	...
14. Pabna Public Library ...	The literary recreation of subscribers ...	30 0 0	...
15. Sirajganj Public Library	For the benefit of the reading public ...	...	25 0 0
16. Porjana Library ...	Ditto ditto ...	...	...
17. Kedar Nath Library, Sthal Basantapur.	Ditto ditto ...	...	25 0 0
IN THE DACCA DIVISION.			
1. Northbrook Hall ...	To afford facilities to the public for reading books and periodicals.	...	...
2. Saraswat Samaj ...	Improvement of Sanskrit *Tols*	...	770 0 0

LITERARY—*continued.*

Provinces of Bengal for the year ending 31st March 1897—continued.

COME—		MEMBERS OR VISITORS.				Registered or not.	When established.
Subscriptions.	Total.	Male.	Female.	Juvenile.	Total.		
5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12
Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.						
23 4 0	23 4 0	15	Nil ...	Nil ...	15	Ditto ...	1882.
...	...	No further information received.				...	This Society belongs to Calcutta; two special meetings of it take place here in the year.
210 0 0	210 0 0	41	...	...	41	Not registered, but recognised by the Government.	In or about 1854.
600 0 0	600 0 0	228	5	5	238	Calcutta head association is a registered one, of which this is a branch.	February 1887.
352 0 0	352 0 0	403	...	...	403	Not registered...	1876.
...	...	50	...	...	50	Ditto ...	This meeting was established in 1290B.S.
39 8 0	39 8 0	...	...	252	252	Ditto ...	February 1882.
354 12 0	354 12 0	26	1	...	27	Ditto ...	Over 30 years.
377 5 0	407 5 0	Members of the Executive Committee 28, Subscribers 70.	...	...	98	Ditto ...	1st July 1890.
489 5 9	514 5 9	40	...	...	40	Ditto ...	In 1883.
150 0 0	150 0 0	1,086	120	301	1,507	Ditto ...	In 1882.
...	25 0 0	344	66	386	796	Ditto ...	In 1888.
12,522 11 4	12,522 11 4	115	...	...	115	Ditto ...	1882.
1,800 0 0	2,570 0 0	About 300	...	...	About 300	...	1878.

C.—SCIENTIFIC AND

1.—Return of Scientific and Literary Societies in the Lower

NAME.	OBJECTS.	IN	
		From Government.	Endowments.
1	2	3	4
		Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.
3. Gyanabikasini Sabha (attached to the Jamalpur H. E. School).	Literary and moral culture	...	...
4. Suniti Surabhi Sabha (attached to the Tangail Bindubasini H. E. School).	Moral culture	...	...
5. Gyanadayini Sabha (attached to the Kalipur M. E. School).	Literary and moral culture	...	...
6. Gyanapradayini Sabha (attached to the Kumaruli M. E. School).	Ditto ditto	...	...
7. Gyanotpadini Sabha (attached to the Datterbazar M. V. School).	Ditto ditto	...	...
8. Manikdaha Hit Sadhini	Literary	...	...
9. Swasthya Samiti, Manikdaha.	Scientific	...	...
10. Dighalia Kasimpur Hitsadhini.	Literary	...	...
11. Faridpur Reading Club ...	Ditto	...	...
12. Faridpur Suhrid Sabha ...	Ditto	...	...
13. Bidyotsahini Sabha ...	Literary and moral culture	...	...
14. Madaripur Karim Public Library.	For the benefit of the reading public ...	...	...
15. Barisal Public Library ...	Ditto ditto ...	Nil ...	Nil ...
16. The Students' Union (Brajamohan Institution, Barisal).	To organise a social and debating club and the publication of a monthly paper.	...	(a)365 7 3

(a) Proceeds from the sale of a book, the copy-right of which the author, Babu Asvini Kumar Datta, M.A., B.L.,

LITERARY—*continued.*

Provinces of Bengal for the year ending 31st March 1897—continued.

COME—		MEMBERS OR VISITORS.				Registered or not.	When established.
Subscriptions.	Total.	Male.	Female.	Juvenile.	Total.		
5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12
Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.						
60 0 0	60 0 0	75	...	...	75	Not registered...	1883.
...	...	57	...	...	57	Ditto ...	April 1895.
...	...	40	...	...	40	Ditto ...	1884.
2 0 0	2 0 0	35	...	...	35	Ditto ...	1892.
...	...	75	...	...	75	Ditto ...	January 1895.
239 0 0	239 0 0	171	2	...	173	Ditto ...	1287 B.S.
9 0 0	9 0 0	120	...	...	120	Ditto ...	1296 B.S.
15 0 0	15 0 0	69	...	...	69	Ditto ...	1895, 8th November.
173 0 0	173 0 0	50	...	...	50	Ditto ...	1895, 1st May.
428 0 0	428 0 0	1,122	5	...	1,127	Ditto ...	1881.
3 0 0	3 0 0	8	...	96	104	Ditto ...	1884.
108 0 0	108 0 0	50	...	...	50	Ditto ...	1896, March.
665 12 0	665 12 0	1,720	...	No register is kept of Juvenile visitors.	1,720.	Ditto ...	Established in 1858.
77 0 0	442 7 3	26	...	783	809	Ditto ...	1886.

has made over, under certain instructions, to the "Union" for its benefit.

C.—SCIENTIFIC AND

1.—Return of Scientific and Literary Societies in the Lower

NAME.	OBJECTS.	IN	
		From Government.	Endowments.
1	2	3	4
		Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.
17. Teachers' and Students' Friendly Union at Brajamohan Institution, Barisal.	General social improvement	...	...
18. "Goila Sahitya Samiti," Backergunge.	Cultivation of Bengali literature ...	...	...
IN THE CHITTAGONG DIVISION.			
1. Birchandra Public Library, Comilla.	To afford facilities to the public for reading magazines, newspapers and books.	...	...
2. Balatosini, Mangalkandi Model School.	Improvement in literature and essay-writing	...	...
3. Asadal Samiti, Lamchar Middle English School.	Improvement of moral culture ...	...	...
4. Vidyonnati, Basurhat Middle Vernacular School.	Improvement in literature and essay-writing	...	...
5. Aganyatimiranasini, Jugdia Vernacular School.	Improvement in literature	...	...
6. Vidayot Karsha Sadhika, Noakhali M. V. School.	Improvement of moral culture	...	...
7. Gnanadayini, Karpara M. V. School.	Improvement in literature	...	...
8. Gnanabikasini Sahapur M. V. School.	Improvement in literature and essay-writing	...	...
9. Vidyot Sahini, Khilpara M. E. School.	Improvement in literature and essay writing	...	...
10. Gnana Pradayni, Lakhipur H. E. School.	Cultivation of the intellectual, moral and social faculties of the boys of the institution.	...	...
11. Chhatra samiti, Kanchanpur M. V. School.	Improvement in essay writing and composition.	...	...
12. Gnanadayni, Kanchgáo M. V. School.	Cultivation of intellectual faculties ...	...	...
13. Chhatra Samiti, Athakora M. V. School.	Cultivation of moral instruction and composition.	...	...
14. Chittagong Oldham Institute.	To afford facilities to reading public ...	...	...

LITERARY—*continued.*

Provinces of Bengal for the year ending 31st March 1897—continued.

COME—		MEMBERS OR VISITORS.				Registered or not.	When established.
Subscriptions.	Total.	Male.	Female.	Juvenile.	Total.		
5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12
Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.						
...	...	26	...	517	543	Not registered	1891.
12 0 0	12 0 0	6	...	...	6	Ditto ...	October 1896.
5,291 7 6	5,291 7 6	61	2	...	63	Ditto ...	1st September 1885.
4 0 0	4 0 0	...	...	48	48	Ditto ...	January 1880.
2 0 0	2 0 0	4	...	30	34	Ditto ...	1892.
...	...	11	...	36	47	Ditto ...	1891.
2 0 0	2 0 0	3	...	35	38	Ditto ...	1881.
13 0 0	13 0 0	2	...	53	55	Ditto ...	1864-65.
...	...	3	...	32	35	Ditto ...	1889.
...	...	2	...	35	37	Ditto ...	1890.
0 10 0	0 10 0	8	...	68	76	Ditto ...	1880.
30 0 0	30 0 0	9	...	56	65	Ditto ...	1892.
...	...	...	...	28	28	Ditto ...	1894.
...	...	4	...	56	60	Ditto ...	1896.
...	...	1	...	40	41	Ditto ...	1893.
641 0 0	641 0 0	25	...	...	25	Ditto ...	November 1894.

C.—SCIENTIFIC AND

1.—Return of Scientific and Literary Societies in the Lower

NAME.	OBJECTS.	IN	
		From Government.	Endowments.
1	2	3	4
IN THE PATNA DIVISION.		Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.
1. Bar Library, Bankipore...	To accommodate members of the legal profession practising in Patna Court.	...	...
2. Patna Oriental Public Library.	For the benefit of the reading public ...	600 0 0*	1,140 0 0
3. Jubilee Club, Bankipore	To supply a common place of recreation and of social union.	...	...
4. Bihar Hitaishi Library at Chowk.	Social and intellectual advancement ...	120 0 0†	...
5. Bankipore Book Club ...	To bring all sections of the Indian community into closer literary union and intellectual sympathy.	...	...
6. Bar Association, Gaya ...	To provide accommodation for the members of the Gaya Bar, with a library of law books and reports.	Nil ...	Nil ...
7. Gaya Public Library ...	To supplies a library of reference and circulation. There is a museum attached to the Library.	Nil ...	209 7 7
8. Skrine Literary Society, Arrah.	Lectures and discussion on literary, moral, social, as well as religious and political subjects.	...	...
9. Arrah Reading Club ...	Self-improvement and social union ..	...	...
10. Chapra Public Library*...	For the benefit of the reading public ...	Nil ...	...
11. Library and Philosophical Society.	Improvement of the mental and moral faculties and the discussion of philosophical objects.	...	...
12. Students' Debating Club	Intellectual and moral improvement and cultivation of English speaking.	...	...
13. Junior English Improvement Club.	Ditto ditto ...	...	...

* Including Rs. 240 from

† Paid by

‡ The Library bungalow is a gift of the late Maharaja Chhattradhari Sahu Bahadur of Hatwa. The promissory notes for bungalow was rented and brought in an annual income of Rs. 540.*

LITERARY—*continued.*

Provinces of Bengal for the year ending 31st March 1897—continued.

COME—		Members or Visitors.				Registered or not.	When established.
Subscriptions.	Total.	Male.	Female.	Juvenile.	Total.		
5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12
Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.						
1,084 0 0	1,084 0 0 *	77	...	...	77	Not registered...	1886.
500 0 0	2,240 0 0	25	...	...	25	Ditto ...	1891.
72 0 0	72 0 0	72	...	...	72	Ditto ...	1887.
276 0 0	296 0 0	30	...	...	30	Ditto ...	1883.
23 0 0	23 0 0	19	...	...	19	Ditto ...	1892.
861 4 0	861 4 0	47	...	...	47	Ditto ...	1892.
386 8 0	595 15 7	40	1	Nil ...	41	Registered ...	1855.
Nil ...	...	58	...	...	58	Not registered...	March 1894
390 0 0	...	Subscribers 48 permanently.	...	200	248	Ditto ...	1895.
663 0 0	1,263 0 0*	35	2	Nil ...	3	Not registered...	1857.
...	...	21	...	...	21	Ditto ...	1895.
...	...	...	...	74	74	Ditto ...	1895.
...	...	...	...	40	40	Ditto ...	1895.

the Patna Municipality.
Municipality.
Rs. 2,000 have been disposed of by the Library Committee for extensive repairs to the Library bungalow. A portion of the Library.

C.—SCIENTIFIC AND

1.—Return of Scientific and Literary Societies in the Lower

NAME.	OBJECTS.	IN	
		From Government.	Endowments.
1	2	3	4
		Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.
14. Bar Library ...	To supply the members of the Bar Library with law books, &c.	...	...
15. Indian Club, Muzaffarpur	For the improvement of the health and education of the community.	...	...
IN THE BHAGALPUR DIVISION.			
1. Public Library, Monghyr	To afford facilities to the reading public ...	...	...
2. Anjuman Himayet Islam, Monghyr.	To support and educate poor orphans ...	...	...
3. Bar Association, Monghyr	To promote the interests and protect the rights of the Monghyr Bar.	...	...
4. Monghyr Aryya Dharma Paricharini Sabha.	To improve religious matters, &c., and encourage Sanskrit education.	...	15 0 0
5. Society for Training of Young Men at Bhagalpur.	For imparting moral and intellectual education.	...	...
6. Supaul Public Library ...	For public convenience	...	...
7. Malda Public Library ...	The cultivation of literary tastes ...	Nil ...	195 0 0
8. The Malda Muhammadan Association.	To improve the educational, social and political condition of the Muhammadans of Malda.	Nil ..	Nil ...
IN THE ORISSA DIVISION.			
1. Orissa Graduate and under-Graduates' Association.	To take up matters of educational interest and to discuss questions of literary and social importance.	...	...
2. Orissa Sanskrit Samiti ...	For the improvement of the Sanskrit language	...	...
3. Cuttack Alochana Sabha	Literary culture amongst the members and to give pecuniary help to poor and deserving pupils.	...	...
4. Kotapada Siksha Biebardhini.	Literary and moral training	...	...
5. B. De's Social Club ...	Physical and intellectual improvement and promotion of social intercourse among the several classes of community.	...	...

LITERARY—*continued.*

Provinces of Bengal for the year ending 31st March 1897—continued.

COME—		MEMBERS OR VISITORS.				Registered or not.	When established.
Subscriptions.	Total.	Male.	Female.	Juvenile.	Total.		
5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12
Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.						
1,416 0 0	1,416 0 0	49	...	...	49	Not registered...	January 1893.
588 0 0	588 0 0	18	...	...	18	Ditto ...	In 1891.
50 0 0	50 0 0	12	...	3	15	Ditto ...	1877.
2,148 0 0	2,148 0 0	100	...	...	100	Ditto ...	1888.
59 0 0	59 0 0	32	...	...	32	Ditto ...	1886.
252 0 0	267 0 0	15	...	...	15	Ditto ...	1876.
...	...	40	...	50	90	Ditto ...	January 1891.
181 8 3	181 8 3	16	...	...	16	Ditto ...	13th October 1883.
324 9 0	519 9 0	600	12	28	640	Ditto ...	17th June 1894.
500 0 0	500 0 0	290	Nil ...	Nil ...	290	Ditto ...	Established in the year 1891, but reorganised during the last year.
...	...	84	...	...	84	Not registered...	3rd March 1888.
524 0 6	524 0 6	66	1	...	67	Ditto ...	24th February 1893.
264 9 0	264 9 0	99	...	...	99	Ditto ...	16th December 1893.
5 3 3	5 3 3	25	...	...	25	Ditto ...	2nd January 1897.
1,306 0 0	1,306 0 0	67	...	...	67	Ditto ...	1st June 1895.

C.—SCIENTIFIC AND

1.—Return of Scientific and Literary Societies in the Lower

NAME.	OBJECTS.	IN	
		From Government.	Endowments.
1	2	3	4
		Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.
6. Balasore Sanskrit Samiti	The encouragement of Sanskrit learning ...	...	...
7. Balasore Zilla School Reading Club.	Reading and essay writing	...	...
8. Balasore National Society	To discuss social, political and educational matters affecting the Balasore District.	...	...
9. Sikshabidhayini at Angul	Literary improvement	...	...
10. Jagannath Sanskrit Samiti, Puri.	To promote Sanskrit education in the Puri District.	...	...
11. Puri Students' Association.	To promote the intellectual and moral culture of the boys of the Puri Zilla School.	...	...
12. Puri Literary Club ...	To promote intellectual culture and to further the cause of Oriya literature.	...	...
IN THE CHOTA NAGPUR DIVISION.			
1. Giridih Moral Debating Club.	Culture of morality	...	...
2. Giridih Bar Library ...	For pleaders' reference	...	...
3. Hazaribagh Bar Library	Ditto	...	...
4. Ditto Union Club	For the public benefit	...	...
5. The Ranchi Public Library	To supply the public with popular English and Bengali literature.	...	From house rent Rs. 80.
6. Ranchi Bar Library ...	To supply members of the Bar Library with law books and newspapers.	...	...
7. Daltonganj Reading and Sporting Club.	Mental and Physical improvement ...	...	...
8 Daltonganj Bar Library...	To supply law books to the pleaders and mukhtears.	...	...
9 Boys' Reading Club ...	Improvement of education among the boys...	...	...

LITERARY—*continued.*

Provinces of Bengal for the year ending 31st March 1897—continued.

COME—		MEMBERS OR VISITORS.				Registered or not.	When established.
Subscriptions.	Total.	Male.	Female.	Juvenile.	Total.		
5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12
Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.						
25 0 0	25 0 0	59	...	...	59	Not registered...	4th March 1893.
6 0 0	6 0 0	12	...	110	122	Ditto ...	8th August 1896.
125 0 0	125 0 0	39	...	...	39	Recognised by Government.	30th June 1878.
...	...	...	...	25	25	Not registered...	8th March 1897.
207 0 0	207 0 0	60	...	...	60	Ditto ...	February 1893.
70 0 0	70 0 0	93	...	...	93	Ditto ...	1882.
110 0 0	110 0 0	53	...	...	53	Ditto ...	December 1894.
30 0 0	30 0 0	40	...	...	40	Ditto ...	Not known.
125 0 0	125 0 0	9	...	...	9	Ditto ...	Ditto.
168 0 0	168 0 0	15	...	...	15	Ditto ...	Ditto.
241 0 0	241 0 0	37	...	...	37	Ditto ...	Ditto.
174 6 0	254 6 0	40	...	...	40	Ditto ...	About 1864.
240 0 0	240 0 0	21	...	...	21	Ditto ...	In 1888.
160 8 0	160 8 0	13	...	...	13	Ditto ...	1894.
200 0 0	200 0 0	21	...	...	21	Ditto ...	April 1896.
127 0 0	127 0 0	26	...	...	26	Ditto ...	June 1894.

C.—SCIENTIFIC AND LITERARY—*continued.*

2.—THE PRESS.

Annual Return of Presses worked and Newspapers published in the Bengal Presidency during the year 1896-97.

1	2	3	4	5		6
DIVISION.	District.	Name of Press.	Name of Proprietor.	PUBLICATIONS THEREAT.		REMARKS.
				Newspapers.	Periodicals.	
BURDWAN.	Burdwan ...	The Burdwan Press ...	Babu Jogesh Chandra Sarkar	The Burdwan Sanjivani.	...	Nil ...
		The Adhiraj Jantra, Burdwan.	Manager, Burdwan Raj Estate.	Nil ...	...	Forms, &c., are printed.
		The Municipal Press, Burdwan.	Municipal Commissioners, Burdwan.	Nil ...	...	Ditto.
		The Amratola Press, Burdwan.	Hafizuddin Duftri ...	Nil ...	...	Ditto.
		The Bishwambhar Press, Kalna.	Babu Sashi Bhusan Banerjee	Nil ...	...	Ditto.
		The Universal Press, Raniganj.	Munshi Azimuddin ...	Nil ...	...	Ditto.
	Birbhum ...	Shome Press, Suri ...	Dina Nath Shome ...	Nil ...	...	Only job work.
		Ali Press, Suri ...	Monoarali Sheik ...	Nil ...	...	Ditto.
		Karuna Sindhu Press, Kuramgram.	Ananda Gopal Mojumdar ...	Nil ...	...	Cheques, receipts, labels, &c.
	Bankura ...	Bankura Mukherji Press.	Babu Ram Nath Mukerji and Babu Ajodhya Nath Mukerji.	Bankura Darpan	...	Nil.
	Midnapore ...	Mission Press, Midnapore.	E. V. Styles, Esq. ...	Nil ...	...	Tracts, book printing, &c.
		Anglo-Sanskrit Press, Midnapore.	Babu Lal Karmakar ...	Nil ...	...	Job work.
		Bani Press, Midnapore	Radhika Nath Banerji	Nil ...	...	Ditto.
		Nihar Press, Contai ..	Madhusudan Jana ...	Nil ...	...	Books, dakhilas, job work.
		Moisadal Raja's Press	Babu Jotindra Prasad Garga.	Nil ...	...	Private work for the Raja, such as dakhilas, rent receipts, cheques, &c.
		Laksmi Saraswati Press, Ghatal.	Rameswar Mallik ...	Nil ...	...	Cheques, dakhilas, &c.
		Medical Hall Press, Ghatal.	Rameswar Mallik ...	Nil ...	...	Ditto.
		Dinonath Pal's Press, Ghatal.	Dino Nath Pal ...	Nil ...	Journals.	
	Hooghly ...	Budhodoy Press, Hooghly.	Mukunda Deb Mukerji ...	Education Gazette	...	Job work.
		Sabitri Press, Hooghly	Rani Achalabala ...	Nil ...	Purnima.	
		Hera ,, ,, ...	Dinanath Mukerji ...	Bartabaha ...	...	Job work.
		Imperial ,, ,, ...	Purna Chandra Ghosh ...	Nil ...	...	Ditto.
		Ghosh ,, ,, ...	Krista Pada Ghosh ...	Nil ...	...	Ditto.
		Gangooli Press, Serampore.	Khettra Mohon Gangooli ...	Nil ...	Native almanac ...	Job work, books.
		Chandradoy ,, ,, ...	Sonatan Karmakar ...	Nil ...	Ditto.	
		Tomohar ,, ,, ...	Madan Mohon Dey ...	Nil ...	Ditto.	
		Alfred ,, ,, ...	Sarat Chandra Dey ...	Nil ...	...	Job work and books.
		Law ,, ,, ...	Prasanna Kumar Sen ...	Nil ...	Law books and job work.	
		Minerva Press ...	Kalidas Banerjee ...	Nil ...	...	Books and job work.
		Union Press, Utterpara	Narsingharam Mukerji ...	Nil ...	...	Ditto.
	Howrah ...	Universal Press, Sibpur	(1) Babu Baiykunta Nath Dutt (2) ,, Gopal Chandra Bose (3) ,, Sashi Bhusan Bose	Nil ...	...	Job work.
		Caledonian Printing Works, Howrah.	Messrs. George Allen & Co.	Nil ...	...	Government forms contractors.

C.—SCIENTIFIC AND LITERARY—*continued.*

Annual Return of Presses worked and Newspapers published in the Bengal Presidency during the year 1896-97—contd.

1	2	3	4	5		6
DIVISION.	District.	Name of Press.	Name of Proprietor.	PUBLICATIONS THEREAT. Newspapers.	Periodicals.	REMARKS.
BURDWAN—*concluded.*	Howrah—*concld.*	British India Printing Works, Howrah.	(1) Babu Paresh Nath Mukerji. (2) „ Bhoyrab Chandra Dutt. (3) „ Anukul Chandra Mitter. (4) „ Atul Krishna Mukerji.	Nil ...	...	Piece-work and job work.
		Howrah Municipal Press.	Municipal Commissioners, Howrah	Nil ...	...	Municipal printing works and other job work.
		Ulubaria Darpan Press	Babu Surendra Nath Roy...	Ulubaria Darpan.		
PRESIDENCY.	24-Parganas ...	Phœnix Press, Raja's Park, Cossipore.	Kumar Harrish Chunder Roy, Raja's Park, Cossipore.	...	...	Job work.
		Empress Press ...	Jogendra Nath Dey ...	...	Indian Law Magazine.	Ditto.
		Chandradoy „ ...	Purna Chandra Bose ...	...	...	Ditto.
		New Eden „ ...	Rajendra Lal Ghose ...	...	...	Book work.
		Bharati „ ...	Sreematy Hiranmoyi Debi	...	Bharati ...	Miscellaneous works. Sold by the Proprietor on the 18th September 1896 to Sarat Chandra Chatterjee.
		Herald „ ...	Joygobind Shome ...	Christian Herald	Ghoshak ...	Discontinued.
		Azizi „ ...	Abdul Mazid ...	...	...	Arabic and Urdu books.
		Ahamumdi „ ...	Asgar Hossain ...	...	...	Bengali books.
		Suttery „ ...	Abdul Sultan ...	...	...	Urdu and Bengali books.
		Habibi „ ...	Golam Moula ...	...	...	Ditto.
		Reazi „ ...	Raja Khan ...	...	...	Ditto.
		Mohummudi Press ...	Abdul Khabi ...	...	...	Bengali books.
		Amir Hossain „ ...	Velayet Hossein ...	...	...	Ditto.
		Azizia „ ...	Abdul Aziz ...	...	...	Bengali, Urdu and Persian books.
		Artist „ ...	Hem Chandra Roy ...	...	...	Bengali books.
		Noorulain „ ...	Hafiz Aminuddin Ahmed...	...	...	Nagri books.
		Lakshibilash „ ...	Rakhal Chunder Mitter ...	...	...	Job work.
		E. B. S. Railway Press	Manager, E. B. S. Railway	...	...	Railway job work.
		Patrick Press ...	Mrs. M. Ghose ...	...	...	School books.
		Brittania „ ...	Mrs. C. Mendis ...	...	...	Small Cause Court lists, &c., &c.
		Bharat Bundhu Press	Godadhur Kabyatirtha ...	...	...	School books.
		Islami Press ...	Muhammad Reazuddin Ahmed.	...	...	
		Imperial Victoria Press	... ...	...	...	Purchased by Kanai Lal Mukerjee of Gobindo Bose's Lane, &c.
		Secular Press ...	Kali Prossanna Banerjee ...	...	...	Job work.
		Oriental „ ...	Baroda Kanto Baidyaratna	...	...	Ditto.
		Visak Darpan Press ...	Barada Prosad Banerjee ...	...	Visak Darpan ...	Ditto.
		Arun Press ...	Raj Kristo Roy Chowdhury	...	...	Ditto.
		New Town Press ...	Kedar Nath Mitter ...	...	...	Ditto.

C.—SCIENTIFIC AND LITERARY—*continued.*

Annual Return of Presses worked and Newspapers published in the Bengal Presidency during the year 1896-97—contd.

1	2	3	4	5		6
DIVISION.	District.	Name of Press.	Name of Proprietor.	PUBLICATIONS THEREAT.		REMARKS.
				Newspapers.	Periodicals.	
PRESIDENCY DIVISION—*concluded.*	24-Parganas—*concluded.*	Suburban Press ...	.....	...	...	
		Diamond Printing Work.	Sita Nath Batabyal ...	...	...	Job work.
		Aryan Press ...	Khagendra N. Mukerjee ...	...	...	Ditto.
		Power Steam Printing Works.	Srish Ch. Mukerjee ..	Power and the Guardian.	Doctor ...	Ditto.
		Reformatory School Printing Press.	Government ...	...	...	Government forms, &c.
		Charu Press ...	Aghore Nath Chatterjee ...	...	...	Job work such as vernacular dakhilas, letters, miscellaneous orders.
		Arundhati Press ...	Saroda Prosad Nandi ...	...	...	Vernacular rent receipts. In English, accounts and general order suppliers.
	Nadia ...	Mathura Nath Press	Satis Chandra Mazumdar ...	...	Shadi monthly magazine.	Job work such as rent receipts, cheques, &c.
		Saraswati Press ...	Surendra Nath Mitter ...	...	...	Job work.
	Murshidabad	Arunadoya Press ...	Kamikhya Prosad Ganguli	Protikar ...		
		Gour Gobinda ...	Jadu Nath Banerjee ...	Murshidabad Pratinidhi.		
		Radha Raman ...	Ram Narayan Baidyaratna			
		Sulav Prokash ...	Raj Krishna Singha.			
		Satya Ratna ...	Moharanee Sarnomoyee.			
		Biswa Bijoy ...	Biswambar Das.			
		Murshidabad City Press.	Kamikhya Prosad Ganguli.			
		Dharma Sindhu ...	Late Rai Dhanapat Sing Bahadur.			
		Biswa Bandhu ...	Rai Sital Chand Nahar Bahadur.			
		Ratnakar ...	Ashutosh Sarkar.			
		Hitaishi ...	Durgesh Nath Bhattacharjee.	Murshidabad Hitaishi.		
	Jessore ...	Arnapurna Press ...	Satya Prosad Dutta ...	...	...	Job work zamindari forms and notices and pamphlets.
		Shubhakari Press ...	Umesh Chandra Ghosh ...	...	...	Ditto ditto.
		Chikitsha Prokas Press	Girja Nath Mukerjee.			
		Sarkar Press ...	Chandrakanto Dutta ...	...	...	Job work, cheques, dhakhilas, &c., &c.
RAJSHAHI.	Rajshahi ...	Tamaghna Press ...	Secretary to the Boalia Dharma Sova for the time being.	"Hindu Ranjika"	Nil.	
		Rajshahi „ ...	Babu Jagat Chandra Choudhuri and Babu Krista Kanta Saha.	Nil ...	Nil.	
		Tahirpur Tatta Prakashak Press.	Raja Sasi Shekhareswar Rai Bahadur.	Nil ...	"Krisitatwa."	
		Sudhakar Press ...	Raja Promoda Nath Roy ...	Nil ...	Nil.	
		Benode „ ...	Babu Benode Behari Roy	Nil ...	Nil	
		Nowgong „ ...	Tarip Mohamed Mondal ...	Nil ...	Nil.	
		Saradindu „ ...	Raja Krishnendra Roy Bahadur.	Nil ...	Nil.	
		Bani „ ...	Babu Sudarsan Chakraverty	Nil ...	Nil.	

C.—SCIENTIFIC AND LITERARY—*continued.*

Annual Return of Presses worked and Newspapers published in the Bengal Presidency during the year 1896-97—contd.

1	2	3	4	5		6
DIVISION.	District.	Name of Press.	Name of Proprietor.	PUBLICATIONS THEREAT. Newspapers.	Periodicals.	REMARKS.
RAJSHAHI—*concluded.*	Dinajpur ...	Sen Press ...	Babu Kali Mohan Sen ...	Nil ...	"Dinajpur Masik Patrika."	Forms of receipts and dakhilas, &c.
		Ahmed Press ...	Munshi Samiruddin ...	Nil ...	Nil ...	
		Hindu ,, ...	Ram Ratan Das ...	Nil ...	Nil ...	
		Roy ,, ...	Nabin Behari Roy ...	Nil ...	Nil ...	
		Kunja Mohon Press ...	Kunja Mohon Das ...	Nil ...	Nil ...	
		Svarasvati Jantra ...	Dharma Das Palit ...	Nil ...	Nil ...	
	Jalpaiguri ...	Jalpaiguri Press ...	Purna Chandra Ghose and Girendra Chandra Banerjee.	Nil. ...	Nil ...	Ordinary job work.
	Darjeeling ...	Darjeeling-Himalayan Railway Press.	Darjeeling-Himalayan Railway Company, Limited.	Nil ...	Nil.	
		The Albert Press ...	Nand Lal Roy ...	1. Darjeeling Times. 2. Darjeeling Mission ka Masik Samachar Patrika. 3. Darjeeling Kalimpong, Sikkim News.	Nil.	
		The Darjeeling Standard Press.	Mr. J. Lord ...	"Darjeeling Standard."	Nil.	
		Darjeeling Press Company, Limited.	Joint Stock Company under the management of Directors and Secretary.	One Bengali newspaper called "Asha."	Nil.	
		Purna Chandra Press	Purna Chandra Palooi ...	Nil ...	Nil.	
	Rangpur ...	Sambhu Chandra Press	Raja Mohima Ranjan Roy Choudhuri.	"Rangpur Dik Prokash" (Bengali weekly).	Nil.	
		Padmabati Press ...	Radhica Raman Chatterjee	Nil ...	Nil.	
		Loke Ranjan ,, ...	Soshi Bhusan Niogy ...	Nil ...	Nil.	
		Panga Press ...	Maharaja of Cooch Behar and Rani Lakhini Prya Debya.	Nil ...	Nil.	
		Moni Chandra Press ...	Moni Chandra Chatterjee	Nil ...	Nil.	
		Probhakar Press ...	Syama Sanker Chakraverty	Nil ...	Nil.	
		Gharialdanga Press ...	Sarat Chandra Roy Choudhuri.	Nil ...	Nil.	
	Bogra ...	Bogra Roy Press ...	Gopal Chandra Roy ...	Nil ...	Nil.	
		Bogra Choudhuri Press	Mobarak Ali Choudhuri ...	Nil ...	Nil.	
	Pabna ...	Nabobikash Press ...	1. Purna Chandra Roy ... 2. Chandra Shekhar Kali 3. Mukanda Lal Roy ... 4. Srish Chandra Roy 5. Kailash Chandra Sarkar	Nil ...	Nil.	
		Radha Benode Press ...	Rai Banamali Roy Bahadur	Nil ...	Nil.	
		Arya Press ...	Mohini Mohan Sen Gupta	Nil ...	Nil.	
		Mahamedia Press ...	Iswar Chandra Bose ...	Nil ...	Nil.	
DACCA.	Dacca ...	1. Bengal Times ...	Mr. E. C. Kemp ...	The Bengal Times	Nil.	
		2. Bengali ...	Babu Guru Ganga Aich Chaudhuri.	Dacca Prokash ...	,,	
		3. East Bengal Press	Babu Banga Chandra Roy	The East ...	Bangabandhu.	
		4. Girish Press ...	,, Kali Prasanna Ghosh	None ...	Nil.	
		5. Raghu Nath Press	Sarasvat Samaj ...	Sarasvat Patrika.	,,	
		6. Syamantak ,,	Nadia Chand Das and Manik Chand Das.	None ...	,,	
		7. Oriental Press ...	Baikanta Nath Baral ...	,, ...	,,	
		8. Ishan Press ...	Babu Sashi Bhuson Roy ...	Dacca Gazette ...	,,	
		9. Ashutosh Press ...	,, Brindaban Chandra Dhar.	None ...	,,	
		10. Baikanta Nath Press.	Babu Baikanta Nath Datta	,, ...	,,	

C.—SCIENTIFIC AND LITERARY—*continued.*

Annual Return of Presses worked and Newspapers published in the Bengal Presidency during the year 1896-97—contd.

1	2	3	4	5		6
DIVISION.	District.	Name of Press.	Name of Proprietor.	PUBLICATIONS THEREAT.		REMARKS.
				Newspapers.	Periodicals.	
DACCA—*concluded.*	Dacca—*concluded.*	11. Moheshwar Press	Babu Madhab Chandra Tarka Churamoni.	Nil ...	Nil.	
		12. Gopi Nath „ ...	Babu Gopi Nath Basak ...	„ ...	„	
		13. Gandaria „ ...	„ Girish Chandra Sen...	„ ...	„	
		14. Sudarsan „ ...	„ Radha Raman Guha and others.	„ ...	„	
		15. Bhajahari Sankhanidhi Press.	Babu Lal Mohan Saha ...	„ ...	„	
		16. Adarsha „ ...	Babu Lolit Mohan Das and others.	„ ...	„	
		17. Mahamudi „ ...	Munshi Mahanad Jan ...	„ ...	„	
	Mymensingh	1. Charu Press ...	Babu Janoki Nath Ghatak	Charu Mihir ...	„	
		2. Basanta „ ...	„ Kesav Chandra Roy	Nil ...	„	
		3. Ahamudia „ ...	Abdul Hamid Khan *alias* Dagoo Meah.	„ ...	„	
		4. Mahamudia Press	Maulvi Naimuddin ...	„ ...	„	
		5. Abdul Rahim „	Abdul Rahim ...	„ ...	„	
		6. Mafidal Islam ...	Ibrahim Khan ...	„ ...	„	
	Faridpur	1. Faridpur Hitaishini Press.	Aparajita Debi, Heramba Moyee Debi, Nistarini Dasya, Hem Nalini Dasya, Ananda Mohan Das, Bhagabati Charan Bhattacharjee, Sham Sonnessa Khatum, Kishori Mohan Sen, Chandra Kumar Sen, Kali Prasanna Sen, and Bepin Behari Sen.	Faridpur Hitaishini.	„	
		2. Sanjoya Press ...	Rama Nath Ghose ...	Sanjaya ...	„	
	Backergunge...	1. Barisal Hitaishi Press.	Raj Mohan Chatterjee ...	Barisal Hitaishi (weekly).	„	
		2. Satya Prokash Press	Kedar Nath Kar ...	None ...	„	
		3. Kashipur Press ...	Protap Chandra Mukherjee	Kashipur Nibashi (fortnightly).		
		4. Adarsa „ ...	Akhoy Kumar Chatterjee	Nil ...	A monthly journal, named 'Chhatrabandhu.'	
CHITTAGONG.	Tippera ...	Sinha Press (Comilla)	Guru Dayal Sinha.			
		Amar Press (Comilla)	Amar Krishna Chaudhuri	Tripura Prakas.		
		Chaitainya Press (Comilla).	Pran Chaitainya Ghose.			
		Upen Press (Comilla)	Rajani Kumar Datta.			
		Hitaisini Press (Brahmanbaria).	Naba Chandra Datta, Narendra Chandra Bardhan, Beni Madhab Sen, Jagat Chandra Bhattacharjee, Ramdayal De, Didar Baksa Zamadar.			
	Noakhali ...	Ramendra Press ...	Ramendra Chandra Chaudhuri.			
		Govinda „ ...	Govinda Chandra De.			
		Bidyeshari „ ...	Sashi Bhusan Das.			
	Chittagong ...	Sonaton „ ...	Chittagong Oriental Company, Limited.			
		Chandra Sekhar Press	Nil Krishna Kar.			
		Annada Press ...	Syama Charan Das.			
		Bharati „ ...	Late A. C. Dhar, Grish Chandra Barma and others.	Sanshodhini.		
		Shadharan „ ...	Nayan Tara Debi, Chandra Kanta Chakrabutty and others.			
	Chittagong Hill Tracts.	.....	.....			

C.—SCIENTIFIC AND LITERARY—*continued.*

Annual Return of Presses worked and Newspapers published in the Bengal Presidency during the year 1896-97—contd.

1	2	3	4	5		6
DIVISION.	District.	Name of Press.	Name of Proprietor.	PUBLICATIONS THEREAT.		REMARKS.
				Newspapers.	Periodicals.	
PATNA.	Patna ...	Bihar Times ...	Babu Mahesh Narain ...	Bihar Times ...	...	English (weekly).
		Khadga Vilas ...	Babus Ramdeen Prasad and Saheb Prasad.	...	Harish Chunder Kala and Brahmin.	Hindi (monthly)
		Bihar Bandhu ...	Babu Lachmi Nath Bhat ...	Bihar Bandhu ...	...	Nagri and Hindi (weekly).
		Bihar Herald and Indian Chronicle.	„ Guru Prasad Sen ...	Bihar Herald and Indian Chronicle.	...	English (weekly).
		Union Press ...	Maulvi Rahimuddin ...	Alpunch ...	...	Urdu (do).
		Bihar Guardian (printed in Bihar Bandhu Press).	Babu Kali Kumar Singh ...	Bihar Guardian ...	...	English (fortnightly).
		Tohfa Bihar ...	Faredul Huq ...	Tohfa Bihar ...	...	Urdu (monthly).
		Arya Varta ...	Babu Mahabir Prasad ...	Arya Varta ...	...	English and vernacular (weekly).
		T. Bihar Commercial Circle.	T. P. Shah & Co. ...	...	Bihar Commercial	English (monthly).
	Gaya ...	Magadh Subhankar ...	Bageshwari Prasad Trivedi.			
		District Board Press	District Board, Gaya.			
		Court of Wards' „	Manager of the Tikari Estate.			
		Mahamadi Press ...	Syed Ali Mohamad ...	The Gaya Punch	...	Vernacular (weekly).
		Kako Press ...	Mohamad Yusuff Hussein.			
		Town „ ...	Syed Mohamed Tahir ...	Shohrai Afaq ...	...	Vernacular (weekly).
		Gaya Sulabh Press ...	Jiva Narain Misra.			
	Shahabad ...	Dumraon Raj Press ...	The Maharani of Dumraon.			
		N. G. Brothers' Press	Hazari Lall.			
		Star of India Press ...	Mohamad Zahurul Huq.			
		City Press ...	Fakir Chand Dass.			
	Saran ...	Nasim Saran Press ...	Akshay Kumar Bhattacharjee.			
		Shanker Press ...	Dharm Deo Singh.			
		Saran Sudhakar Press	Kishun Pershad.			
	Champaran ...	S. P. Sett & Co., Motihari.	Shama Charan Ghosh and Bholanath Sen.			
		Champaran Chandrika, Bettiah.	Mohabir Misser.			
	Muzaffarpur	Herculean Press ...	Ajodhya Prasad and Mohadeo Prasad.	...	...	Job and solid works.
		Narain Press ...	Permeshur Narain Mahtha	...	...	Ditto.
		District Board Press	Chairman, District Board...	...	...	Ditto.
		Bihar Indigo Planters' Association Press.	Members of the Bihar Indigo Planters' Association.	...	...	Ditto.
		German Mission Press	German Mission, Muzaffarpur.	...	...	Religious tracts and book works.
		Madai Quanin ...	Shaikh Najib ...	...	...	Job, solid, and book works.
		Mehar Manam ...	Majhley Saheb ...	...	...	Solid and book works.
		Dilawari Press ...	Shaikh Nathuni ...	...	...	Notices of the Municipality, &c.
	Darbhanga ...	Raj Press ...	Maharajah Luchmeshwar Singh Bahadur, G.C.I.E.			
		The Union Press ...	Babu Harimohan Banerjee.			
		Kaisth Press ...	„ Bunwari Lal and others.			
		Chitragupta Press ...	Jugal Kishore Narain.			

C.—Scientific and Literary—*continued.*

Annual Return of Presses worked and Newspapers published in the Bengal Presidency during the year 1896-97—contd.

1	2	3	4	5		6
Division.	District.	Name of Press.	Name of Proprietor.	Publications thereat.		Remarks.
				Newspapers.	Periodicals.	
Bhagalpur.	Monghyr ...	Mirat-ul-Hind Press ...	Ram Prosad.			
		City Press ...	Shekh Pir Bux.			
		Star „ ...	Nomit Lal.			
	Bhagalpur ...	Albert Press ...	Babu Sakhi Chand.			
		Victoria „ ...	Babus Tara Bilas Neogi and Akhoy Kumar Neogi.			
		Krishna „ ...	Babu Balkrishna Das.			
		Harabat „ ...	Rai Gunpat Singh Saheb and Babu Nirpat Singh.			
	Purnea ...	Nil.				
	Malda ...	Krishna Kali Press ...	*Printing Press Company, Malda.	Gour Barta (fortnightly).		
		Damudar Press ...	Broja Govind Basak.			
		Madhu Sudan Jantra	Madhu Sudan Ghose.			
	Sonthal Parganas	Nil.				
Orissa.	Cuttack ...	Cuttack Mission Press	Baptist Mission Society, London	...	Government Uriya Gazette.	
		Cuttack Printing Company's Press.	Cuttack Printing Company	Utkaldipika ...	Indra Dhanu.	
		Orissa Patriot Press ...	Babu Dhanerjoy Banerjee	Nil ...	Nil.	
		Ray Press ...	„ Sitanath Roy ...	Nil ...	Utkal Sahitya, a monthly paper.	
		Arunodaya Press ...	Babu Bhagbut Dan ...	Nil ...	Nil.	
		Darpan Raj Press† ...	„ Harihur Nath Pandit	Nil ...	Nil.	
	Balasore ...	De's Utkal Press ...	Babu Satyandra Nath De ...	Uriya and Nabo-sambad.	Nil.	
		Balasore Utkal Printing Company's Press.	Balasore Utkal Printing Company, Ld.	Balasore Sombad-bahika.	Nil.	
	Puri ...	...	Nil.			
Chota Nagpur.	Hazaribagh ...	Chota Nagpur Prova Machine Press.	Nibaran Chandra Chakrabarti.	None ...	None.	
	Lohardaga ...	G. E. L. Mission Press.	G. E. L. Mission Society ...	Ghar Bandhu, a Hindi fortnightly paper.	None ...	Religious and educational works and business jobs.
		Risal and Kamaleswar Press.	Risal Lall and Kamaleswar Krishna Sahay.	Nil ...	Vedant Arya Bhashya.	
		Lakshmi Press ...	Dinesh Prosad, pleader, and Poresh Nath, Mukhtar, Ranchi.	Nil ...	Nil ...	The Press was opened after 31st December 1895.
	Palamau ...	Nil.				
	Manbhum ...	Sonthal Mission Press, Pokhuria, Gobindpur, Manbhum.	Revd. A. Campbell, Printer, Free Church of Scotland Mission, Pokhuria, Govindpur Post Office, Proprietor.	Nil ...	Nil ...	Publishes books and job work; also a monthly religious journal called Dharwak published in Sonthali.
	Singhbhum ...	Nil.				

* The names of the proprietors of this Press cannot be given now as the number of shares has not yet been disposed of. The Press is under the control of Babus Thacoor Das Das and Radhiah Chunder Sett who act as Secretary and Assistant Secretary of the Press Company.

† The Victoria Press has been purchased by Babu Hariharnath Pandit and called Darpan Raj Prass.

C.—SCIENTIFIC AND LITERARY—*continued.*

Annual Return of Presses worked and Newspapers published in the Bengal Presidency during the year 1896-97—contd.

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DIVISION.	District.	Name of Press.	Name of Proprietor.	PUBLICATIONS THEREAT.		REMARKS.
				Newspapers.	Periodicals.	
CALCUTTA.	Calcutta ...	Standard Press ...	Lolit Krishna Basu, Anupkrishna Mitter and Narendra Nath Mitter.	...	Hitaisi.	
		Reliance Press ...	Pulin Chunder Roy ...	...	Adrista.	
		Kumar Kissen Press ...	Kumar Kissen Chatterjee	Sulav Dainik.		
		Saroda Press ...	Kumar Saroda Kanto Rai Chowdhury.			
		Smith & Co.'s Press ...	Mati Lall Ghose ...	Amrita Bazar Patrika (Daily, weekly and overland edition).	Bishunpriya Sanjoy.	
		Intelligencer Press ...	Apurba Kristo Ghose ...	...	Medical Intelligencer.	
		Royal Press ...	Surjo Kumar Mukerjee.			
		Bidyaratna Press ...	Beni Madhub Dey & Co.			
		New Bengal Press ...	Charu Chunder Chatterjee.			
		M. L. Seal's „ ...	Mohendro Lall Seal.			
		Kamola Kanto Press ...	Baneshur Ghose.			
		Seal Press ...	Binode Bihary Seal.			
		Romanath Press ...	Brojo Nath Laha.			
		Calcutta Press ...	Atendro Nath Mukerjee ...	...	Samiran.	
		Elgin Press ...	Goonendro Kumar Bose.			
		Sirampore Press ...	Chandmoni Dassi.			
		Kabita Kaumudi Press	Russick Lall Chunder.			
		Kabita Ratnakar Jantra	Anunt Lall Laha.			
		Kristo Press ...	Kristodhone Coondoo.			
		Lakhibilas Jantra ...	Kanai Lall Dutt.			
		N. L. Sil's Press ...	Nritya Lall Seal.			
		Hindu Press ...	Nundo Lal Dey.			
		Bedanta Press ...	Shoshi Bhuson Mukerjee.			
		Mohananda Press ...	Beni Madhub Burdhan.			
		Dakhayani Jantra ...	Gonesh Chunder Ghose.			
		Sen Press ...	Radhamani Dasi.			
		New Victoria Press ...	Kunja Bihary Dey.			
		Hanifia Press ...	Mahomed Khater.			
		Bengal Roy Press ...	Sita Nath Roy.			
		Provakar Press ...	Upendro Kristo Gupta ...	Sangbad Provakar.		
		Hari Press ...	Haridass Nundan.			
		Solamani Press ...	Maniruddin Ahmed.			
		Siddikia Press ...	Maffizuddin Ahmed.			
		Bibhabati Press ...	Nagendro Kumar Bagchi...	...	Parishad Patrika.	
		Great Town „ ...	Sarath Coomar Sen.			
		General Printing Press	Beni Madhub Bhattacharjee.			
		Panchanan Press ...	Nadia Chand Sil.			
		Sudharnaba Press ...	Amrita Lall Dutt.			
		Islamia Press ...	Shamshere Ali.			
		Dutt's Press ...	Netto Lall Dutt.			
		Satyanarain Jantra ...	Subarnamayi Dasi.			
		Harmonial Press ...	Omesh Chunder Bhattacharjee.			
		New Calcutta Press ...	Opendro Nath Mukerjee ...	Basumati.		
		Elysium Press ...	Manmatha Nath Dutt ...	...	Queen.	
		Bysack Press ...	Chundi Churn Bysack.			
		Great Indian Press ...	Sarath Chunder Ghose ...	...	Bibek.	
		School Book Press ...	Abalakanta Sen.			
		Victoria Press ...	Nani Mohun Rukhit.			
		Newton Press ...	Raja Janoki Bullub Sen ...	...	Light of the East.	
		Aryan Press ...	Surendronath Banerjee.			
		Great Eden Press ...	Upendro Nath Bose & Co.			
		Sahitya Press ...	Suresh Chunder Somajpati	...	Sahitya.	
		Naba Kavya Prokas Jantra.	Nobo Kumar Bose.			
		Chaitanya Press ...	Jagendro Nath Dey.			
		Juno Printing Works	Saruth Kumar Banerjee and Abinash Chunder Mukerjee.			
		Sanskrit Press ...	Rajkristo Banerjee.			
		Anandamat Press ...	Narain Chunder Banerjee.			
		Foolmoni Printing Works.	P. C. Mukerjee.			
		Seal Press ...	N. L. Seal.			
		Picture Press ...	P. C. Biswas.			

C.—SCIENTIFIC AND LITERARY—*continued.*

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1	2	3	4	5		6
DIVISION.	District.	Name of Press.	Name of Proprietor.	PUBLICATIONS THEREAT.		REMARKS.
				Newspapers.	Periodicals.	
CALCUTTA—*continued.*	Calcutta ...	New Indian Press ...	Jogendro Nath Dutt.			
		New Oriental Press ...	Behary Lal Bhur.			
		Hare Press ...	Punchanun Mukerjee.			
		Manika Press ...	Adhore Chunder Bose ...	...	Sahitya Sebuk.	
		Girish Bidyaratna Press.	Girish Chunder Bidyarutna.			
		Anglo Sanskrit Press...	Ashutosh Banerjee.			
		New Britannia „ ...	Ashutosh Mitter ...	Young India.		
		Satya Press ...	Satyabrata Samasrami ...	...	Arjya Surhit Patrika.	
		Elm Press ...	Ram Prosad Mitter.			
		Aurveda Press ...	Dhurma Dass Sen Gupta.			
		Relief Press ...	Umesh Chunder Bose.			
		Phœnix Printing Works.	Siddessur Chowdry.			
		Bengal Press ...	Brojendro Kissore Rai Chowdry.	Calcutta Weekly Notice.	Co-operative Quarterly Review.	
		Bose „ ...	Koomoodini Dasi.			
		B. P. M.'s Press ...	Barodaprosad Mazumdar.			
		New Arya Mission Press.	Uma Churn Dutt.			
		Balmiki Press ...	Dabendro Nath Bhonjo.			
		Ratna „ ...	Nobin Chunder Bidyaratna.			
		Somprokas Press ...	Koylash Chunder Bhattacharjee.	Somprokas.		
		Guru Press ...	Dwarka Nath Bose.			
		Siddessur Press ...	Siddessur Pan.			
		Nabya Bharat Press...	Debi Prosonno Rai Chowdry,	...	Nabya Bharat.	
		Kalika Press ...	Sarat Chunder Chuckerbutty.	...	Is not in work.	
		Art Union Press ...	Kally Das Pal.			
		Lily Press ...	Madhabanund Bysack.			
		Sulab Press ...	Hurry Das Shaha.			
		Minerva „ ...	Bepin Bihary Bysack.			
		Jubilee „ ...	Hem Chunder Ghosal.			
		Goopta „ ...	Srinath Laha.			
		Mahabharat Press ...	Estate Protap Chunder Roy.			
		Kripanunda „ ...	Nuffor Chunder Sirkar ...	...	Bedabyas. Masik Bijnapan-o-Sangbad.	
		Sudhasindhu Jantra ...	Moti Lall Ghose.			
		Metcalfe Press ...	Abinash Chunder Mukerjee and Haripodo Chatterjee.			
		Victoria Printing Works	Narain Das Pal.			
		Jotish Prokas Press ...	Rasik Mohun Chatterjee ...	...	Arunodya, Jotish, Hindu Patrika, Charak Sanhita.	
		Excelsior Press ...	Amrito Lall Roy ...	Hope.		
		Indian Patriot Press ...	Nobin Chunder Pal.			
		Gupta Press ...	Jagatjoti Gupta.			
		Sarutsashi Press ...	Jadunath Roy.			
		Brahmo Mission Press	Sadharan Brahmo Somaj; Secretary, Kali Sanker Sookul.	...	Indian Messenger, Tatwa Kaumudi, Hahnemann.	
		Adi Brahmo Somaj Press.	Adi Brahmo Somaj; Secretary, Robindra Nath Tagore.	...	Tatwa Bodhini.	
		Indian Art College and Litho. Press.	Khetter Mohun Dhur.			
		Arya Chitralaya „	Chundi Churn Ghose.			
		Law Book Press ...	H. Banerjee & Co.			
		Sandranand Press ...	Sandranand Acharjee ...	...	Banga Jiban.	
		New Herald Press ...	Sarat Chunder Chatterjee.			
		Chorebagan Art Studio	Okhoy Coomar Shaha.			
		People's Press ...	Hari Dass Banerjee.			
		Bani Jantra ...	Sarat Chunder Sirkar ...	...	Goenda Kahini.	
		Diamond Press ...	Shaik Dilloo.			
		Bangabidya Prokasika Press.	Ashutosh Addy ...	Bangabidya Prokasika.		
		Purna Chandrodaya Press.	Shama Churn Addy ...	Sangbad Purnachandrodaya.		
		Good Hope Press ...	Jabed Ally.			
		Catholic Orphan Press	Archbishop of Calcutta ...	Indo-European Correspondence.		
		Chundra Coomar Mukerjee's Press.	Haradhone Mukerjee.			
		Corinthian „ ...	Wooma Churn Das.			

C.—SCIENTIFIC AND LITERARY—*continued.*

Annual Return of Presses worked and Newspapers published in the Bengal Presidency during the year 1896-97—contd.

1	2	3	4	5		6
DIVISION.	District.	Name of Press.	Name of Proprietor.	PUBLICATIONS THEREAT.		REMARKS.
				Newspapers.	Periodicals.	
CALCUTTA—*continued.*	Calcutta ...	Palmory Press ...	B. C. Mitter.			
		Bharat Mitra Press ...	Juggernath Dass ...	Bharat Mitra (daily and weekly).		
		Globe Printing Press	Kamini Kumari Dassi.			
		Commercial Press ...	Shib Chunder Dass.			
		Columbian „ ...	Ramgopal Ghose			
		Indian Opinion Press	Banerjee Brothers.			
		Lithograph Press ...	Elahi Bux.			
		Star Press ...	R. V. Longley ...	Indian Planters' Gazette. Indian Engineering. Indian Field Sports Gazette.		
		Calcutta Police Office Press.	Government.			
		Exchange Gazette Press	Messrs. Mackenzie, Lyall & Co.	Calcutta Exchange Gazette.		
		Aurbed Press ...	Binode Behary Sen.			
		Cambridge „ ...	D. O. B. Moore ...	Empress.		
		Narain Press ...	Ram Narain Pal ...	Bee.		
		Hoare, Miller & Co.'s Press.	Messrs. Hoare, Miller & Co.,			
		Century Press ...	Umbika Churn Biswas.			
		Bonanja India Rubber Stamp Press.	Haran Chunder Dass.			
		Calcutta Central Press	Calcutta Central Press Co.; Secy. and Manager, C. V. Pritchard.	Epiphany ...	Indian and Eastern Engineer.	
		Bengal Secretariat Press	Government of Bengal ...	Calcutta Gazette.	Civil Lists.	
		Anglo-Indian Press ...	K. Roy.			
		East Indian Railway Printing Press.	East Indian Railway Co.			
		Suburban Press ...	M. H. Pettit ...	...	Indian Volunteers Record. Nava Yuga.	
		Mahomedan Orphanage Press.	Mahomedan Orphanage Association.	Indian Nation.		
		Banik Press ...	Anundo Churn Sen.			
		Hahnemann Press ...	Kala Chand Ghose & Co.			
		A Lithographic Press (not yet named).	Jagernath Makhun Lal.			
		Fine Art Lithographic Press.	Subul Chunder Dhur.			
		Bangabasi Press ...	Jogender Nath Bose ...	Bangabasi, Dainik and Samachar Chandrika.	Janmabhumi.	
		Dhannantari „ ...	C. K. Sen & Co. ...	Hitabadi.		
		Indian Public Opinion Press.	Gobind Chunder Bose.			
		Nogendra Press ...	Abhoy Chunder Chatterjee and Kali Prosonno Dutt.			
		Phear Press ...	A. Gomes ...	Indian Punch.		
		People's Friend Press	Rash Bihary Dhur.			
		Basista Ramayan „	Nunda Lall Pal.			
		Mahomedan Press ...	Hafiz Abdul Mullick.			
		Daras Sultanat Press	Maulvi Abdul Bari ...	Daru's Sultanat and Urdu Guide.		
		Rahamani Litho „	Motihur Rahaman.			
		Ripon Press ...	Mahomed Woozir ...	General and Gour-as-by.		
		Hoblal Matun Press ...	Syud Jalaluddin ...	Hoblal Matum		
		Indian Empire Press ...	Digem Chunder Roy ...	Indian Empire.		
		Lithographic Press ...	Gousee Mian.			
		Medical Press ...	Dr. S. K. Burmon.			
		Cones & Co.'s Press ...	Cones' family.			
		Hitabadi „ ...	Kali Prosonno Kavya-bisharad.			
		Noorul Affa Press ...	Kazi Ahmed Hossain.			
		Stanhope Press ...	I. C. Bose.			
		Bharat Mihir Press ...	Kali Narayan Sanyal.			
		Samaya Press ...	Ganendro Nath Dass ...	Samaya.		
		Post Despatch Printing Works.	Akhoy Coomar Mukerjee..	...	Friendly greetings	
		Deva Press ...	Prosonno Coomar Sen ...	Cosmopolitan and Liberal.		

C.—SCIENTIFIC AND LITERARY—*continued.*

Annual Return of Presses worked and Newspapers published in the Bengal Presidency during the year 1896-97—contd.

1	2	3	4	5		6
DIVISION.	District.	Name of Press.	Name of Proprietor.	PUBLICATIONS THEREAT.		REMARKS.
				Newspapers.	Periodicals.	
CALCUTTA—*continued.*	Calcutta ...	Herald Printing Works	Aghore Nath Banerjee ...	...	Anusandhan Masik Upanyash.	
		Sakha Press ...	Annoda Churn Sen.			
		Bengal Superior Press	Peary Mohun Banerjee.			
		Jayanti Press ...	Tara Coomar Kaviratna.			
		Baerjee's Press ...	Jadu Nath Banerjee.			
		Bidhan Pr es ...	Profulla Churn Sen	Samachar ...	Parichárika.	
		Navabibhakar Press ...	Mani Lall Chatterjee and Nritya Gopal Chatterjee.			
		J. G. Chatterjee's Press	Joda Gopal Chatterjee.			
		Criterion Press ..	Premtosh Bose ...	...	Gleaner (in Bengali).	
		Milan Press ...	Shaik Abdul Rahim ...	Mihir-o-Sudhakar.		
		Indian „ ...	Nanda Lall Chatterjee ...	...	Bama Bodhini Patrika.	
		University Press ...	Khirode Shoshi Dabi ...	...	Interpreter. Young Men's monthly.	
		Presidency Press ...	Adhore Chunder Ghose.			
		Cotton Press ...	Basanta Kumar Lahiry.			
		Kiron Press ...	Protap Chunder Chowdhury and Karuna Coomar Sen.			
		Mangalgunge Mission Press.	Khetter Mohun Dutt ...	Unity and Minister Dharmatatwa.	Mohila.	
		Radharaman Press ...	Nritya Gopal Chuckerbutty.			
		Bankim Chunder Press	Girija Prosonno Rai Chowdry.			
		Samya Press ...	Krishna Kumar Mitter and Dwarka Nath Ganguli.	Sanjibani.		
		Weekly Trade Report Press.	Ghonesham Dass.			
		Canning Press ...	Jogendro Nath Chatterjee.			
		Law Publishing Press	D. E. Cranenburgh ...	Indian Leader.		
		Sathi Press ...	Bhuban Mohun Roy ...	...	Sakha and Sathi.	
		The Record Press ...	James R. Wallace, M.D. ...	...	Indian Medical Record.	
		Whiteway's „ ...	E. Whiteway and M. Wilkinson.	...	India Churchman. Rechabite Magazine (English). Indian Church Directory. Indian Church Quarterly Gazette.	
		Hrishi Press ...	Hrishi Kesh Dey.			
		Victoria Printing Works.	C. A. J. Arson.			
		Government Printing Press.	Government.			
		Barat Press ..	Aghore Nath Barat ...	...	Indian Law Paper Bhisak Darpan.	
		Kahinur „ ...	Hemendro Nath Bagchi.			
		Addy „ ...	Sonatun Ch. Addy.			
		Dutt „ ...	Sham Lall Dutt.			
		Standard „ ...	Baidya Nath Brohmo.			
		Bee „ ...	Redoy Chand Ghose ...	Reis and Rayyet.		
		Bird of Paradise Press	Nundo Lall Das and Sons.			
		Artist Press ...	Mohendro Nath Roy.			
		T. N. Ghose's Press ...	T. N. Ghose.			
		New School Book Press	S. B. Chatterjee ...	Sahachar.		
		S. C. Ghose's Press ...	S. C. Ghose.			
		Kumari Press ...	H. Dey ...	Kumari Patrika.		
		Gour „ ...	Kali Das Dey.			
		Hazra „ ...	Shusty Churn Hazra.			
		Olympian „ ...	H. D. Deb.			
		Anglo-Sanskrit Press	Dr. M. L. Sircar ...	...	Calcutta Journal of Medicine.	
		Nadia Printing Works	Bijoy Nath Bhattacharjee.			
		Caledonian Steam Printing Works.	A. Acton	Capital ... Asian ...	Indian Law Reports, Calcutta Series.	
		Calcutta Advertiser Press.	T. W. Spink ...	Calcutta Daily Advertiser.	Indian Evangelical Review.	

C.—SCIENTIFIC AND LITERARY—*continued.*

Annual Return of Presses worked and Newspapers published in the Bengal Presidency during the year 1896-97—contd.

1	2	3	4	5		6
DIVISION.	District.	Name of Press.	Name of Proprietor.	PUBLICATIONS THEREAT.		REMARKS.
				Newspapers.	Periodicals.	
CALCUTTA—*continued.*	Calcutta ...	Indian Daily News Press.	India Publisher Co. ...	Indian Daily News. Overland Summary of Indian Daily News.		
		Caxton Printing Works	Newman & Co. ...	...	Indian Freemason. Mahabodhi Journal. Indian Bradshaw.	
		Government of India, Central Press.	Government of India ...	Gazette of India...	Catalogue of Indian Publication. Army List. Postal Guide. P. W. D. Classified List. Telegraphic Guide.	
		Thacker, Spink & Co's. Press.	T. W. Spink ...	...	Racing Calendar. Philatelic Journal. Railway Guide. Photogaphic Journal. Indian Medical Gazette. University Calendar. Calcutta University Magazine.	
		Englishman Press ...	J. O. B. Saunders ...	Englishman. Saturday Journal. Englishman's Telegram, Extras. Evening Mail. Englishman's Summary. The Planter.		
		K. P. Mukerjee's Press	Delhi and London Bank.			
		H. C. Ganguly & Co's. Press.	H. C. Ganguly.			
		Catholic Printing Library.	S. P. D'Rozario.			
		Cambrian Press ...	E. C. R. Jones.			
		Victoria Printing Works	S. J. Haldar.			
		Mercantile Press ...	V. K. Chatterjee ...	Critic.		
		Dalhousie Press ...	W. Lewis.			
		City Press ...	H. V. Smith.	...	Calcutta Review. Parish Magazine. Gleaner. Agri-Horticultural Society's Journal. Microscopical Bulletin. Philatelic World.	
		Calcutta Printing Works.	Gagun Chunder Dey ...	...	Royal Chronicle. Military Standard.	
		Osborne Printing House.	Protab Chunder Bose.			
		Municipal Press ...	Corporation of Calcutta.			
		Chundi „ ...	Bunkim Chunder Chatterjee.			
		Syedye „ ...	Mahomed Israil.			
		Hope „ ...	Beni Madhub Dass.			
		Methodist Mission Press.	Methodist Mission ...	...	Indian Witness. Indian Young Folk. Woman's Friend. Messenger. White Ribbon. Young Men of India.	

C.—SCIENTIFIC AND LITERARY—*concluded.*

Annual Return of Presses worked and Newspapers published in the Bengal Presidency during the year 1896-97—concld.

1	2	3	4	5		6
DIVISION.	District.	Name of Press.	Name of Proprietor.	PUBLICATIONS THEREAT.		REMARKS.
				Newspapers.	Periodicals.	
CALCUTTA—*concluded.*	Calcutta ...	Statesman Press ...	R. Knight & Sons ...	Statesman and Friend of India.	Indian Agriculturist.	
		Lithograph Press ...	Panchan Ram.		Friend of India.	
		Commercial Press ...	C. Cesar.			
		Albert Printing Press	Kedar Nath Mukerjee.			
		Gowsia Press ...	Hafiz Abdullah.			
		Oscar Press ...	J. H. Belchambers.			
		Hindu Patriot Press	Trust property. Rai Rajkumar Sarbadhikari Bahadur.	Hindu Patriot.		
		Sen Press ...	Narendro Nath Sen ...	Indian Mirror.		
		Bengali Press ...	Hon'ble S. N. Banerjee ...	Bengali.		
		The Medical Reporter Press.	Dr. L. Fernandez ...	...	The Indian Lancet.	
		Baptist Mission Press	Baptist Missionary Society. Manager, W. Thomas.	...	Indian Sunday. School Journal.	
					Monthly Record of News and Notes.	
					Our Bond.	
					Calcutta Monthly.	
					Khristia Bandhab.	
					Suchamaye.	
					Monthly Messenger.	
					Monthly Zenana Leaflet.	
					Achi Kani Ripeng.	
					Sunday School Lessons.	
					Chota Nagpur Dut Patrika.	
					Bengali.	
					Monthly News Letter.	
					Sunday School Leaflets.	
					Journal of the Asiatic Society.	
					Proceedings of the Asiatic Society.	
					Journal of the Buddhist Text Society.	
		Urdu Guide Press ...	Amjad Hussain.			
		Primrose Press ...	Maulvi Abdul Hamid ...	The Moslem Chronicle and Muhammadan Observer.		
		Presidency Jail Press	Government of Bengal ...	...	Bengali, Bihar and Police Gazette.	

PART V.

STATISTICS OF LIFE.

A1.—Statement showing the statistics of deaths among the population of Calcutta and Suburbs, and among classes in respect of which particulars have been obtained during the year 1896.

Place or Class.	Population.	Number of deaths during the year.	Ratio of population per 1,000 per annum.
1	2	3	4
(1) Calcutta	681,560	24,356	35·73
(2) Suburbs of Calcutta			
(3) General district, excluding above	70,388,673	2,404,474	34·17
(4) Police force under the Commissioner of Police, Calcutta	2,891	32	11·06
(5) Bengal Police (including Bengal Military Police) ...	23,868	505	21·15
(6) Railway Police	654	15	22·93
(7) Prisoners in jails and subsidiary jails in Bengal ...	17,495	501	28·6

STATISTICS OF LIFE—*continued.*

A2.—Statement showing the deaths registered in the districts of the Province of Bengal for the year 1896.

Divisions.	Districts.	Population.	Number of deaths registered.			Ratio per 1,000 of population.		
			Male.	Female.	Total.	Male.	Female.	Total.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
Burdwan ...	Burdwan ...	1,391,880	25,901	22,051	47,952	37·92	31·10	34·45
	Birbhum ...	798,254	13,935	12,185	26,120	35·74	29·83	32·72
	Bankura ...	1,069,668	17,634	14,923	32,557	33·52	27·44	30·43
	Midnapore ...	2,631,516	42,479	38,158	80,637	32·47	28·83	30·64
	Hooghly ...	1,034,296	21,464	18,695	40,159	42·15	35·60	38·82
	Howrah ...	763,625	13,944	11,137	25,081	36·23	29·40	32·84
Presidency ...	24-Parganas ...	1,892,033	31,251	24,631	55,882	31·58	27·28	29·53
	Calcutta ...	681,560	14,549	9,807	24,356	32·56	41·76	35·73
	Nadia ...	1,644,108	32,325	27,133	59,458	40·29	32·22	36·16
	Murshidabad ...	1,250,946	21,920	19,019	40,939	36·19	29·47	32·72
	Jessore ...	1,888,827	38,351	32,369	70,720	40·74	34·16	37·44
	Khulna ...	1,177,652	22,557	19,607	42,164	36·50	35·03	35·80
Rajshahi ...	Rajshahi ...	1,313,336	27,778	25,205	52,983	42·45	38·24	40·34
	Dinajpur ...	1,555,835	31,149	27,532	58,681	38·35	37·01	37·71
	Jalpaiguri ...	681,352	14,995	12,164	27,159	41·12	38·40	39·86
	Darjeeling ...	223,314	6,355	5,132	11,487	51·64	51·18	51·43
	Rangpur ...	2,065,464	42,092	35,948	78,040	39·63	35·81	37·78
	Bogra ...	817,494	13,370	11,456	24,826	31·91	28·74	30·36
	Pabna ...	1,361,223	26,425	23,058	49,483	39·01	33·71	36·35
Dacca ...	Dacca ...	2,395,602	36,805	31,982	68,787	30·98	26·47	28·71
	Mymensingh ...	3,472,186	50,405	40,707	91,112	28·18	24·17	26·24
	Faridpur ...	1,823,543	33,693	29,032	62,725	37·16	31·65	34·39
	Backergunge ...	2,153,965	49,369	45,019	94,388	44·70	42·89	43·82
Chittagong ...	Tippera ...	1,782,935	24,649	22,422	47,071	27·03	25·73	26·40
	Noakhali ...	1,009,693	15,564	14,919	30,483	30·59	29·78	30·19
	Chittagong ...	1,290,167	21,159	20,781	41,940	34·35	30·81	32·50
Patna ...	Patna ...	1,772,352	38,733	35,081	73,814	44·65	38·76	41·64
	Gaya ...	2,138,331	38,234	35,624	73,858	36·58	32·58	34·54
	Shahabad ...	2,060,579	30,805	26,307	57,112	31·12	24·56	27·71
	Saran ...	2,466,065	49,332	36,627	85,959	43·53	27·48	34·85
	Champaran ...	1,859,465	41,858	33,067	74,925	44·71	35·81	40·29
	Muzaffarpur ...	2,712,857	69,077	57,622	1,26,699	52·89	40·95	46·70
	Darbhanga ...	2,801,955	63,402	54,065	1,17,467	46·24	37·78	41·92
Bhagalpur	Monghyr ...	2,036,021	38,054	33,490	71,544	38·55	31·92	35·13
	Bhagalpur ...	2,032,696	39,996	31,571	71,567	39·80	30·71	35·20
	Purnea ...	1,944,658	37,617	31,087	68,704	37·86	32·68	35·32
	Malda ...	814,919	14,392	11,394	25,786	35·98	27·45	31·64
	Sonthal Parganas ...	1,753,775	22,734	18,937	41,671	26·11	21·43	23·76
Orissa ...	Cuttack ...	1,937,671	27,951	24,682	52,633	29·71	24·75	27·16
	Balasore ...	994,625	18,554	16,946	35,500	38·52	33·03	35·69
	Puri ...	944,998	12,604	10,908	23,512	26·56	23·18	24·88
Chota Nagpur ...	Hazaribagh ...	1,164,321	21,891	19,167	41,058	38·61	32·08	35·26
	Lohardaga ...	1,128,885	18,923	16,857	35,780	34·28	29·21	31·69
	Palamau ...	596,770	9,692	8,392	18,084	32·93	27·74	30·30
	Manbhum ...	1,193,328	18,403	15,626	34,029	31·02	26·03	28·51
	Singhbhum ...	545,488	7,585	6,353	13,938	27·94	23·18	25·55
	Total for the Province ...	71,070,233	13,09,955	1,118,875	2,428,830	36·98	31·38	34·17

B.—Return showing the Diseases treated and the Deaths from each class of Diseases in the principal Hospitals in Bengal during the year 1896.

STATISTICS

B.—Return showing the Diseases treated and the Deaths from each class

Names of Hospitals and Dispensaries.	TREATED															
	General Diseases.															
	Group A.							Group B.		Group C.	Group D.					
	Small-pox.	Cholera.	Dysentery.	Malarial fevers.	Primary syphilis.	Secondary syphilis.	Gonorrhœa.	Scurvy.	Worms.	Debility.	Rheumatic affections.	Tubercular.	Leprosy.	All other general diseases.	Diseases of the nervous system.	Diseases of the eye.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17
Medical College Hospital—																
Europeans and Eurasians	1	24	48	203	37	23	42	...	2	22	39	39	1	246	90	26
All others	...	174	124	288	29	43	41	...	4	23	77	93	1	338	152	499
Howrah Hospital—																
Europeans and Eurasians	...	10	14	102	32	7	36	2	...	9	39	2	...	74	10	8
All others	...	134	123	145	4	2	...	...	...	44	12	21	1	9	15	24
General Hospital—																
Europeans and Eurasians	...	20	89	406	19	65	91	24	5	119	79	81	...	265	48	13
All others	...	5	3	36	5	7	9	...	1	19	11	10	1	36	38	1
Mayo Native Hospital	...	226	44	412	...	1	...	...	...	7	37	16	...	64	39	117
Chandney Hospital	...	2	9	61	...	5	...	...	...	2	11	...	...	27	3	11
Dufferin Victoria Hospital—																
Europeans and Eurasians	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
All others	...	...	2	29	...	6	1	...	9	13	23	...	...	...	5	10
Campbell Hospital—																
Europeans and Eurasians	6	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	...	...
All others	50	396	1,238	1,610	48	87	47	...	15	642	106	69	15	268	255	179
Police Hospital	...	16	208	645	54	31	27	...	...	63	76	4	2	294	28	17
North Suburban Hospital, Cossipore ..	...	7	11	71	...	6	...	...	...	3	13	...	...	16	6	24
South Suburban Hospital, Bhawanipur ...	...	...	14	46	...	1	...	...	...	5	8	12	1	18	8	8
Burdwan Dispensary	5	13	112	125	3	4	2	...	1	12	23	...	3	9	6	85
Suri ,, ...	...	2	6	5	1	...	...	...	...	1	1	1	...	...	2	3
Bankura ,, ...	...	2	11	29	...	2	...	...	...	4	3	1	1	7	1	15
Lady Dufferin Zanana Hospital, Bankura	...	...	6	12	3	4	...	...	1	...	2	...	...	5	3	4
Midnapore Dispensary	...	33	96	102	5	6	1	...	...	...	11	1	1	31	2	36
Hooghly ,, ...	...	50	178	90	5	10	1	...	...	12	16	...	1	14	8	46
Lady Dufferin Zanana Hospital, Hooghly	...	9	36	34	1	13	1	...	...	10	5	...	...	...	1	29
Serampore Dispensary	...	69	76	91	1	4	1	...	...	9	12	16	...	33	5	3
Ulubaria ,, ...	...	28	11	24	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	2	1	1	1	...
Alipore Police Case Hospital	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	3	...	...
Krishnagar Dispensary	...	8	15	75	3	6	1	...	...	...	3	1	1	10	9	33
Berhampore ,, ...	...	11	24	25	2	6	7	...	...	9	24	1	...	7	2	73
Jessore ,, ...	...	2	5	17	2	2	1	...	...	5	3	2	...	16	2	5
Khulna ,, ...	...	...	1	2	...	1	1	...	...	...	1	...	...	9	1	3
Rampur Boalia ,, ...	...	2	41	19	3	1	...	...	...	6	12	11	...	15	5	139
Dinajpur ,, ...	1	5	73	343	22	28	3	...	...	17	25	1	2	101	10	8
Jalpaiguri ,, ...	...	3	21	101	...	2	...	...	...	3	2	...	...	1	2	4
Darjeeling ,, ...	8	...	18	37	3	6	1	...	6	7	10	7	...	1	5	19
Rangpur ,, ...	...	5	28	175	6	6	3	...	...	1	18	3	...	11	9	16
Bogra ,, ...	...	...	20	47	...	...	...	...	...	5	...	...	...	1	3	17
Pabna ,, ...	...	4	8	43	13	8	3	...	...	2	5	...	2	11	2	6
Dacca ,, ...	4	35	161	428	52	76	25	2	...	235	92	30	7	186	86	303
Mymensingh ,, ...	...	5	22	43	5	36	...	1	...	7	13	10	...	7b	8	9
Bedyamoye Female Dispensary, Mymensingh.	...	...	1	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	5	1	7
Faridpur Dispensary	...	2	5	8	2	2	1	...	...	2	2	...	...	7	2	3
Barisal ,, ...	...	50	29	59	4	17	...	...	...	6	11	1	...	6	1	17
Comilla ,, ...	...	8	7	14	1	...	...	...	...	11	7	...	...	4	4	19
Lady Dufferin Faizanessa Zanana Hospital Comilla.	...	...	1	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1
Noakhali Dispensary	...	2	13	16	2	2	3	...	1	...	9	...	...	6	8	83
Chittagong ,, ...	...	7	10	34	...	2	3	...	1	3	8	...	2	44	11	67
Bankipore ,, ...	9	34	73	126	12	15	...	...	7	177	32	20	2	54	26	246
Patna ,, ...	...	30	80	41	...	10	1	...	2	20	25	3	...	10	6	5
Dinapore ,, ...	1	3	32	68	4	1	...	...	14	5	5	2	...	10	13	34
Gaya ,, ...	...	...	62	129	21	5	4	...	...	25	37	8	1	62	15	359
Arrah ,, ...	1	9	14	18	...	2	...	...	...	13	7	...	...	44	4	177
Cnapra ,, ...	...	4	30	35	1	1	...	...	3	6	12	3	1	58	10	244

OF LIFE—*continued.*

of Diseases in the principal Hospitals in Bengal during the year 1896.

Local Diseases.																				
Diseases of the ear.	Diseases of the nose.	Diseases of the circulatory system.	Lungs (diseases of).	Other diseases of the respiratory system.	Diarrhœa.	Dyspepsia.	Diseases of the liver.	Other diseases of the digestive system.	Goitre.	Spleen (diseases of).	Diseases of the lymphatic system.	Diseases of the urinary system.	Diseases of the generative system.	Venereal diseases other than those in group A.	Diseases of the organs of locomotion.	Diseases of the connective tissue.	Diseases of the skin.	Ulcers.	Poisons.	General injuries.	Local injuries.	Total.
18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25	26	27	28	29	30	31	32	33	34	35	36	37	38	39	40
1	3	22	73	155	42	26	49	148	..	7	45	65	501	35	22	93	9	16	13	18	75	2,261
5	3	46	240	161	77	29	180	229	3	23	119	146	768	9	78	201	9	53	85	50	191	4,591
2	...	3	10	37	23	11	12	17	...	1	31	8	20	8	10	11	9	7	15	1	25	606
...	1	4	30	25	257	...	5	28	...	7	...	3	3	1	2	7	8	9	19	68	163	1,174
21	3	37	33	156	105	80	69	178	...	13	95	37	49	51	14	73	41	31	45	...	99	2,554
1	1	5	1	11	11	8	5	13	...	3	2	4	5	2	2	6	4	3	...	...	13	282
1	...	2	99	48	41	...	27	46	..	12	8	18	49	1	15	71	5	18	38	17	386	1,865
...	...	1	22	18	9	1	2	3	..	4	3	...	12	...	30	12	1	7	31	4	98	389
...	...	...	...	...	...	..	...	...	...	...	...	...	4	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	4
2	...	5	7	23	2	6	6	3	...	7	5	7	100	6	3	5	3	2	...	...	2	292
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	8
10	8	71	337	249	869	46	59	210	..	214	35	74	174	721	97	178	73	457	25	2	266	9,200
7	...	...	49	106	19	123	5	62	...	36	11	2	47	39	3	48	77	40	5	...	58	2,202
1	...	...	31	5	8	...	8	11	...	19	15	13	30	...	20	22	19	13	15	...	152	539
...	...	8	8	9	2	1	8	5	...	5	...	9	7	7	4	14	...	10	...	...	1	219
2	2	1	14	25	110	1	9	50	..	50	...	15	27	...	1	48	3	44	...	...	51	856
...	...	...	...	2	1	...	2	1	...	1	...	6	8	...	4	9	1	1	1	...	42	101
...	1	...	4	1	18	1	1	16	...	...	1	7	15	4	13	7	1	14	...	...	51	231
...	...	...	1	2	4	3	2	3	...	1	1	...	12	2	...	...	...	4	...	...	4	79
...	...	1	12	20	28	11	...	19	...	7	1	7	40	...	16	...	1	14	1	...	39	542
1	1	3	40	20	18	...	20	3	...	62	4	15	14	...	1	7	5	12	4	6	62	729
...	1	5	9	11	13	3	16	1	...	11	3	11	16	...	...	5	...	6	1	3	5	259
...	...	1	8	4	96	2	5	20	...	12	...	3	5	...	3	7	2	21	4	...	176	689
...	...	...	...	...	3	1	4	1	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	2	...	...	53	134
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	11	6	263	285
1	2	4	6	6	7	5	6	7	...	12	2	12	11	...	14	24	5	27	...	1	64	381
...	...	...	12	1	20	6	4	10	...	12	...	23	14	...	10	34	2	17	...	1	47	404
...	...	4	4	1	2	...	10	1	.	12	1	1	5	1	2	10	1	6	5	4	48	180
...	...	...	4	3	1	1	2	...	...	6	3	8	2	...	1	...	2	3	1	...	50	106
...	...	3	10	18	5	6	...	24	...	52	...	8	6	4	6	8	6	16	2	...	66	494
1	1	...	28	10	21	6	11	11	...	32	...	2	10	8	3	7	11	19	4	2	51	877
...	...	...	11	1	17	...	1	4	...	4	1	2	2	2	4	8	...	27	...	...	34	257
...	...	...	9	17	17	3	5	31	..	10	...	...	8	8	9	11	3	10	2	...	70	341
...	...	...	11	13	10	1	1	5	...	13	3	66	16	...	2	20	3	51	14	1	76	587
...	...	...	3	6	8	...	1	7	...	1	...	22	5	1	3	2	...	13	1	...	112	278
1	1	...	...	14	1	..	3	3	...	14	10	6	2	1	4	1	3	24	...	3	100	298
4	8	19	73	54	220	44	37	159	...	91	41	111	95	42	85	68	37	130	9	1	399	3,449
...	...	1	4	3	53	9	2	4	...	15	2	15	10	8	2	38	2	14	4	...	110	526
...	...	...	...	...	2	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	6	...	3	1	...	...	...	...	...	29
...	...	...	2	1	...	...	1	...	...	4	1	...	...	...	3	6	...	8	1	...	204	267
...	...	...	...	3	8	1	7	7	.	19	...	17	9	2	6	12	3	2	7	1	217	522
1	...	2	8	...	21	...	...	13	...	8	...	26	2	...	14	10	12	6	...	...	52	250
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	..	...	...	...	1	...	2	1	...	...	...	...	...	8
...	...	1	2	3	4	8	8	29	..	23	12	16	6	...	12	13	3	6	...	...	58	349
...	...	1	8	5	9	3	4	15	...	23	4	13	17	8	31	16	3	6	7	6	91	462
2	4	4	12	29	63	59	21	60		114	8	45	48	23	35	114	42	47	3	...	224	1,790
4	1	...	...	9	7	1	1	11	..	26	2	3	3	13	1	13	3	20	1	1	54	407
2	5	...	3	26	38	8	3	43	..	15	1	17	6	15	8	15	10	12	...	...	38	457
...	5	2	24	18	69	18	5	50	...	30	5	53	24	4	21	38	12	74	4	5	167	1,356
...	2	...	2	6	19	...	...	4	..	27	3	12	10	3	2	10	2	12	...	...	79	482
1	2	1	3	14	8	15	8	35	3	35	5	23	23	7	41	5	20	39	2	1	138	837

STATISTICS

B.—Return showing the Diseases treated and the Deaths from each class

Names of Hospitals and Dispensaries.	General Diseases.															
	Group A.							Group B.		Group C.	Group D.					
	Small-pox.	Cholera.	Dysentery.	Malarial fevers.	Primary syphilis.	Secondary syphilis.	Gonorrhœa.	Scurvy.	Worms.	Debility.	Rheumatic affections.	Tubercular.	Leprosy.	All other general diseases.	Diseases of the nervous system.	Diseases of the eye.
	41	42	43	44	45	46	47	48	49	50	51	52	53	54	55	56
Medical College Hospital—																
Europeans and Eurasians	...	11	2	7	...	...	...	...	...	1	1	11	...	16	8	...
All others	...	94	26	17	...	...	...	...	...	...	3	29	...	59	22	...
Howrah Hospital—																
Europeans and Eurasians	...	3	1	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	..	3	2	...
All others	...	85	62	27	...	...	...	...	...	6	...	12	1	3	6	...
General Hospital—																
Europeans and Eurasians	...	16	6	8	...	1	1	...	...	...	...	15	...	16	6	...
All others	...	3	...	1	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	3	4	...
Mayo Native Hospital	...	102	3	19	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	3	14	...
Chandney Hospital	...	1	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...
Dufferin Victoria Hospital—																
Europeans and Eurasians	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
All others	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Campbell Hospital—																
Europeans and Eurasians	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	..	...	...
All others	13	244	427	288	...	2	...	...	...	63	1	45	2	62	31	1
Police Hospital	...	7	2	9	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	2	1	...
North Suburban Hospital, Cossipore	...	5	1	5	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	4	1	1
South Suburban Hospital, Bhawanipur	...	...	4	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	4	...	4	2	...
Burdwan Dispensary	...	11	29	12	...	...	...	...	...	2	1	...	1	1	1	...
Suri „	...	2	3	...	...	...	..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Bankura „	...	1	4	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Lady Dufferin Zanana Hospital, Bankura	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...
Midnapore Dispensary	...	29	30	10	...	2	.	...	...	...	1	1	...	6	1	...
Hooghly „	...	34	71	16	...	1	...	...	...	2	1	...	1	2	2	...
Lady Dufferin Zanana Hospital, Hooghly	...	5	22	5	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Serampore Dispensary	...	46	31	14	...	...	...	...	...	1	1	9	...	12	...	...
Ulubaria „	...	11	5	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	...	...	...	...
Alipore Police Case Hospital	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Krishnagar Dispensary	...	5	5	9	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	4	2	...
Berhampore „	...	3	8	1	...	1	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	2	1	...
Jessore „	...	1	3	5	...	...	..	...	...	1	...	...	...	3	...	...
Khulna „	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	1	...
Rampur Boalia „	...	2	11	...	..	...	...	...	...	...	...	4	...	2	...	...
Dinajpur „	...	2	41	26	...	1	...	..	...	2	1	...	1	32	3	...
Jalpaiguri „	...	1	6	20	...	...	...	...	...	2	...	...	...	...	...	...
Darjeeling „	1	...	4	6	...	...	...	...	...	2	1	2	...	...	2	...
Rangpur „	...	3	13	13	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	3	...	4	1	...
Bogra „	...	...	12	6	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Pabna „	...	3	1	3	...	1	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...
Dacca „	1	22	42	23	...	...	...	...	...	16	...	10	...	12	11	...
Mymensingh „	...	4	9	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	11	3	...
Bedyamoye Female Dispensary, Mymensingh.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Faridpur Dispensary	...	1	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	4	...	...
Barisal „	...	20	8	4	.	1	...	...	...	1	...	1	...	...	...	...
Comilla „	...	7	5	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	1	...
Lady Dufferin Faizanessa Zanana Hospital, Comilla.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Noakhali Dispensary	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Chittagong „	...	4	5	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	10	2	...
Bankipore „	...	23	32	14	1	...	...	...	...	12	...	8	...	8	1	...
Patna „	...	16	48	8	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	2	...	3	...	...
Dinapore „	...	2	6	2	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	1	...	1	...	...
Gaya „	...	...	16	18	...	1	...	...	...	2	1	1	1	8	1	...
Arrah „	...	4	4	5	...	...	...	...	...	2	1	...	...	5	...	...
Chapra „	...	3	19	6	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	7	2	...

OF LIFE—*continued.*

of Diseases in the principal Hospitals in Bengal during the year 1896—concluded.

DIED.

Local Diseases.																					
Diseases of the ear.	Diseases of the nose.	Diseases of the circulatory system.	Lungs (diseases of).	Other diseases of the respiratory system.	Diarrhœa.	Dyspepsia.	Diseases of the liver.	Other diseases of the digestive system.	Goitre.	Spleen (diseases of).	Diseases of the lymphatic system.	Diseases of the urinary system.	Diseases of the generative system.	Venereal diseases other than those in group A.	Diseases of the organs of locomotion.	Diseases of the connective tissue.	Diseases of the skin.	Ulcers.	Poisons.	General injuries.	Local injuries.	Total.
57	58	59	60	61	62	63	64	65	66	67	68	69	70	71	72	73	74	75	76	77	78	79
...	...	3	6	13	7	...	3	11	...	...	...	5	17	1	...	2	...	...	1	5	...	131
...	...	6	68	22	12	...	36	31	...	1	2	8	53	...	2	6	...	...	22	14	14	547
...	...	...	2	...	2	...	1	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	16
...	1	3	15	8	141	...	4	7	...	1	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	1	6	8	7	405
...	...	7	9	8	8	...	10	11	.	...	2	6	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	1	132
...	...	3	...	1	1	...	...	...	..	...	...	1	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	1	20
...	...	...	27	1	5	...	5	1	...	2	...	2	3	...	...	3	...	...	8	5	22	226
...	...	...	9	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	4	...	...	...	3	...	3	23
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	..	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	20	152	51	405	...	12	39	...	6	1	14	11	41	...	16	...	61	3	2	22	2,035
...	...	...	5	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	29
...	...	...	1	...	1	...	1	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	1	3	...	11	38
...	...	2	3	...	...	...	2	...	...	...	...	2	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	25
...	...	...	1	4	30	...	2	9	...	2	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	5	113
...	...	...	...	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	3	11
...	...	...	3	1	13	...	...	3	..	...	...	2	1	1	2	...	...	1	...	...	3	37
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	...	...	...	...	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	6
...	...	...	6	5	10	...	...	3	...	1	...	1	17	...	4	...	...	1	...	...	6	134
...	...	1	12	5	6	...	7	...	...	12	...	3	1	...	...	...	...	1	2	2	4	186
...	...	...	5	1	5	...	3	...	...	1	1	2	4	...	...	...	...	3	...	1	...	58
...	...	...	1	...	46	...	1	3	...	1	...	...	1	...	...	1	...	2	2	...	12	184
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	22
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	4	3	22	29
...	...	1	...	...	1	...	3	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	1	2	...	...	...	...	2	37
...	...	...	5	...	11	...	2	...	...	...	...	6	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	1	3	46
...	...	...	2	...	1	...	...	1	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	3	2	24
...	...	...	1	1	1	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	3	10
...	...	...	2	...	3	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	2	...	...	2	30
...	1	...	12	2	8	...	...	1	...	2	...	...	1	...	2	...	...	2	1	...	1	142
...	...	...	4	1	2	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	3	3	...	4	...	...	4	51
...	...	...	2	2	5	...	1	3	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	1	...	...	...	...	3	36
...	...	...	4	...	4	...	1	1	...	2	...	14	1	...	...	1	...	2	1	1	6	75
...	...	...	3	1	3	...	...	1	...	...	...	3	...	...	...	...	...	2	...	...	5	36
...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	1	...	1	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	14
...	...	4	22	8	75	...	1	14	...	3	1	1	1	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	2	270
...	...	...	1	...	27	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	5	64
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	2	...	...	5	14
...	...	...	...	...	4	...	1	...	..	...	...	1	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	7	49
...	...	...	...	...	11	...	...	...	...	...	...	5	...	...	...	...	1	1	...	...	2	36
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	3	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	7
...	...	...	1	...	4	...	...	...	..	...	...	...	...	...	2	...	...	...	1	...	4	35
...	...	1	5	2	20	...	1	2	...	15	...	3	...	...	2	12	...	2	...	...	12	176
...	...	...	...	1	2	...	...	1	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	1	1	1	6	92
...	...	...	1	...	13	...	...	2	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	1	...	1	...	...	2	34
...	1	...	7	2	27	...	1	4	...	3	...	4	...	...	...	2	...	4	...	1	7	112
...	...	...	...	1	13	...	...	...	...	3	...	...	1	..	...	...	...	...	...	...	8	47
...	...	...	1	1	4	...	3	1	...	...	...	1	1	...	1	1	...	2	1	...	9	63

STATISTICS

B.—Return showing the Diseases treated and the Deaths from each class

Names of Hospitals and Dispensaries.	TREATED															
	General Diseases.															
	Group A.							Group B.		Group C.	Group D.					
	Small-pox.	Cholera.	Dysentery.	Malarial fevers.	Primary syphilis.	Secondary syphilis.	Gonorrhœa.	Scurvy.	Worms.	Debility.	Rheumatic affections.	Tubercular.	Leprosy.	All other general diseases.	Diseases of the nervous system.	Diseases of the eye.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17
Motihari Dispensary	1	9	17	11	13	12	...	...	...	20	16	11	1	43	5	46
Bettiah „	2	3	46	114	4	7	...	...	5	61	35	4	...	29	12	53
Lady Dufferin Zanana Hospital, Bettiah ...	1	2	11	66	5	3	1	...	16	14	13	2	1	11	3	29
Muzaffarpur Dispensary	8	9	10	16	12	3	2	...	...	2	6	8	...	47	12	119
Darbhanga „	...	15	86	124	8	22	6	1	1	45	36	6	...	30	19	109
Lady Dufferin Zanana Hospital, Darbhanga	...	1	4	16	2	28	1	...	...	21	5	1	...	14	4	34
Monghyr Dispensary	...	15	46	567	10	6	2	...	...	23	27	7	2	50	13	153
Bhagalpur „	...	17	20	51	2	16	2	...	...	7	10	5	...	22	8	33
Lady Dufferin Zanana Hospital, Bhagalpur Town.	...	...	6	3	...	9	1	...	...	...	5	...	...	5	7	4
Purnea Dispensary	2	1	18	32	5	13	5	1	...	11	9	...	...	12	...	9
Malda English Bazar Dispensary ...	1	13	46	67	1	1	1	...	...	4	6	...	...	22	10	75
Naya Dumka Dispensary	...	1	13	73	1	...	...	...	...	9	5	1	8	7	7	5
Cuttack „	1	14	49	67	12	9	9	...	...	28	6	2	12	69	16	41
Balasore „	...	28	10	53	2	3	...	...	1	17	11	...	7	23	3	4
Angul „	...	...	3	10	2	2	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	5	4
Puri „	...	102	94	82	1	6	...	...	...	21	8	1	1	6	7	3
Hazaribagh „	...	...	7	17	1	1	...	...	...	7	4	1	...	19	5	1
Ranchi „	...	1	19	11	...	...	...	...	1	1	2	3	...	40	2	31
Palamau „	...	...	10	7	...	1	...	...	...	5	6	...	1	10	3	69
Purulia „	3	22	59	6	3	2	...	...	...	21	4	2	...	57	4	13
Chaibassa „	...	...	10	16	...	...	1	...	...	3	1	...	1	2	1	16
Total ...	105	1,702	3,837	7,879	489	707	389	31	96	1,905	1,184	525	81	3,028	1,117	3,906

OF LIFE—*continued.*

of Diseases in the Principal Hospitals in Bengal during the year 1896—continued.

Local Diseases.																					
Diseases of the ear.	Diseases of the nose.	Diseases of the circulatory system.	Lungs (diseases of).	Other diseases of the respiratory system.	Diarrhœa.	Dyspepsia.	Diseases of the liver.	Other diseases of the digestive system.	Goitre.	Spleen (diseases of).	Diseases of the lymphatic system.	Diseases of the urinary system.	Diseases of the generative system.	Venereal diseases other than those in group A.	Diseases of the organs of locomotion.	Diseases of the connective tissue.	Diseases of the skin.	Ulcers.	Poisons.	General injuries.	Local injuries.	Total.
18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25	26	27	28	29	30	31	32	33	34	35	36	37	38	39	40
...	2	2	1	1	5	2	...	11	...	63	...	15	8	...	4	14	4	6	...	...	85	428
...	...	...	5	10	9	14	1	8	...	54	4	18	1	4	3	27	6	13	6	1	49	608
7	5	8	4	37	4	17	12	12	4	12	4	8	27	...	15	10	20	2	...	...	2	388
1	2	3	6	7	12	1	11	16	...	25	1	15	10	9	16	9	3	13	5	2	80	501
1	3	6	15	21	70	5	5	66	5	12	6	18	29	2	42	26	12	26	2	...	69	949
...	3	...	...	6	8	...	...	7	...	16	2	7	23	...	12	5	6	10	2	...	14	252
1	6	3	11	...	32	...	18	15	...	208	8	42	6	2	1	40	16	99	2	...	127	1,558
...	...	2	...	8	50	1	4	6	...	47	7	27	8	2	7	11	9	9	3	18	30	442
...	3	...	3	2	6	...	...	5	...	6	...	6	7	...	1	...	...	4	...	...	1	84
...	...	1	13	6	8	8	10	5	...	35	1	14	...	9	...	4	3	20	...	6	21	282
4	2	...	13	...	16	3	18	22	...	41	6	11	10	...	13	2	4	17	3	29	34	495
...	...	...	8	6	8	2	1	4	...	4	...	5	8	...	4	9	3	18	1	...	19	230
3	9	4	27	12	28	9	10	28	...	10	13	15	71	64	16	22	25	50	1	2	31	785
...	...	...	16	9	77	4	...	1	...	8	1	2	1	3	...	18	1	6	4	1	38	352
...	...	1	2	1	1	...	1	11	...	2	...	9	6	...	4	2	2	2	1	...	2	74
...	...	5	17	7	51	...	2	6	...	2	...	6	11	18	11	13	4	6	...	...	28	519
...	...	1	26	4	22	...	2	4	...	4	...	2	1	1	...	2	4	10	...	1	34	181
...	...	...	6	14	28	3	2	3	...	5	2	...	4	2	1	5	6	10	1	...	75	278
...	...	3	4	2	2	...	2	2	...	29	...	12	6	...	7	4	11	7	...	...	35	238
1	...	2	4	10	16	1	3	10	...	6	...	2	6	3	3	10	2	14	2	1	190	482
...	...	...	1	7	15	...	1	...	...	...	...	2	1	...	3	6	...	2	...	1	34	124
89	90	298	1,449	1,519	2,854	618	738	1,844	15	1,682	538	1,188	2,491	1,155	825	1,548	597	1,717	413	264	5,822	54,735

STATISTICS

B.—*Return showing the Diseases treated and the Deaths from each class*

Names of Hospitals and Dispensaries.	General Diseases.															
	Group A.							Group B.		Group C.	Group D.			All other general diseases.	Diseases of the nervous system.	Diseases of the eye.
	Small-pox.	Cholera.	Dysentery.	Malarial fevers.	Primary syphilis.	Secondary syphilis.	Gonorrhœa.	Scurvy.	Worms.	Debility.	Rheumatic affections.	Tubercular.	Leprosy.			
	41	42	43	44	45	46	47	48	49	50	51	52	53	54	55	56
Motihari Dispensary	...	4	10	...	...	1	...	...	...	1	...	3	...	11	...	...
Bettiah „	...	1	14	2	...	...	...	...	...	12	...	...	...	1	2	...
Lady Dufferin Zanana Hospital, Bettiah	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Muzaffarpur Dispensary	5	6	3	1	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	12	1	...
Darbhanga „	...	6	24	4	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	2	...
Lady Dufferin Zanana Hospital, Darbhanga	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Monghyr Dispensary	...	9	5	...	...	2	...	...	...	1	...	1	...	3	1	...
Bhagalpur „	...	7	5	5	...	...	...	...	...	2	...	3	...	2	...	1
Lady Dufferin Zanana Hospital, Bhagalpur Town.	...	...	2	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Purnea Dispensary	2	1	6	1	...	...	...	...	...	2	...	...	...	1	...	...
Malda English Bazar Dispensary	...	6	11	4	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	3	...
Naya Dumka Dispensary	...	1	3	4	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	1	1	...	...
Cuttack „	...	4	17	1	...	...	...	...	...	2	...	...	2	9	4	...
Balasore „	...	17	5	6	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	2	5	...	...
Angul „	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Puri „	...	73	40	12	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	1	1	4	2	...
Hazaribagh „	...	...	1	1	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	4	1	...
Ranchi „	...	...	8	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	2	...	4	1	...
Palamau „	...	...	4	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	...	1	3	1	...
Purulia „	...	16	26	1	...	...	...	...	...	3	...	1	...	11	1	2
Chaibassa „	...	...	2	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	1
Total ...	22	988	1,214	665	1	16	2	...	...	145	20	175	14	390	152	6

OF LIFE —*continued.*

of Diseases in the principal Hospitals in Bengal during the year 1896.

DIED.																				
LOCAL DISEASES.																				
Disease of the ear.	Diseases of the nose.	Diseases of the circulatory system.	Lungs (diseases of).	Other diseases of the respiratory system.	Diarrhœa.	Dyspepsia.	Diseases of the liver.	Other diseases of the digestive system.	Goitre.	Spleen (diseases of).	Disease of the lymphatic system.	Diseases of the urinary system.	Diseases of the generative system.	Venereal diseases other than those in group A.	Diseases of the organs of locomotion.	Diseases of the connective tissue.	Diseases of the skin.	Ulcers.	Poisons.	General injuries.	Local injuries.	Total.
57	58	59	60	61	62	63	64	65	66	67	68	69	70	71	72	73	74	75	76	77	78	79
...	...	1	1	...	1	...	...	...	...	8	...	1	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	1	44
...	...	...	1	...	3	1	...	...	...	...	...	2	...	1	...	1	...	1	...	1	1	44
...	...	1	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2
...	...	1	1	1	7	...	1	2	...	4	...	1	1	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	2	51
...	...	1	3	2	21	...	2	2	1	...	...	1	1	...	...	1	...	1	...	...	5	80
...	...	...	...	...	3	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	3	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	2	11
...	...	1	...	...	24	...	1	3	...	18	...	1	...	...	...	1	...	1	...	...	6	78
...	...	...	...	1	23	...	2	...	...	4	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	1	1	5	...	63
...	...	...	2	1	1	...	...	2	...	1	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	11
...	...	...	4	1	2	1	3	1	...	2	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	1	2	32
...	...	...	6	...	4	...	2	4	...	3	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	2	3	1	52
...	...	...	3	...	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	16
...	2	1	6	2	9	...	1	1	...	1	...	2	1	1	2	...	...	3	1	1	1	74
...	...	...	7	1	18	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	...	...	...	1	...	...	1	1	1	68
...	...	1	1	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	4
...	...	2	5	1	20	...	...	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	2	167
...	...	1	8	...	12	...	1	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	31
...	...	...	2	2	10	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	33
...	...	...	...	...	1	..	...	...	...	2	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	2	...	...	2	19
...	...	...	4	2	9	...	1	2	...	4	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	1	9	94
...	...	...	1	2	9	...	...	...	..	...	...	2	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	2	23
...	5	61	464	164	1,110	2	121	173	1	111	7	105	126	45	34	65	2	108	65	61	276	6,906

STATISTICS OF LIFE—*concluded.*

C.—Return of Vaccine Operations in Bengal during the year 1896.

Districts.	Number of operators.	Persons treated.			Cost of operations.			Total number of successful operations recorded up to date.
		Successful.	Unsuccessful, doubtful, and unknown.	Total.				
1	2	3	4	5	6			7
					Rs.	A.	P.	
Burdwan	44	38,909	373	39,282	2,638	1	0	
Birbhum	23	24,815	82	24,897	1,581	9	0	
Bankura	65	41,418	1,619	43,037	1,739	6	0	
Midnapore	105	62,572	834	63,406	4,168	10	9	
Hooghly	45	17,683	103	17,786	2,176	10	11	
Howrah	19	16,647	337	16,984	1,587	11	0	
24-Parganas	62	42,381	43	42,424	4,468	0	6	
Calcutta (Bovine Vaccine Depôt).	2	2,156	2,567	4,723	5,406	0	0	
Calcutta	33	12,268	8,635	20,903	18,622	4	6	
Nadia	78	48,493	314	48,807	2,335	7	11	
Murshidabad	50	42,551	180	42,731	2,763	2	4	
Jessore	134	54,264	333	54,597	2,831	14	11	
Khulna	70	29,516	114	29,630	2,419	0	0	
Rajshahi	64	42,986	277	43,263	1,807	5	4	
Dinajpur	94	51,723	2,250	53,973	2,143	11	0	
Jalpaiguri	58	18,753	748	19,501	1,748	7	0	
Darjeeling	12	19,347	234	19,581	4,426	10	2	
Darjeeling (Bovine Vaccine Depôt).	2	...	...	...	3,242	5	4	
Rangpur	69	47,017	438	47,455	2,568	2	6	
Bogra	32	19,211	182	19,393	1,299	9	6	
Pabna	60	29,884	302	30,186	1,907	4	0	
Dacca	132	125,086	3,673	128,759	4,177	9	0	
Mymensingh	177	130,660	2,677	133,337	2,907	3	7	
Faridpur	83	70,130	1,080	71,210	4,545	1	9	
Backergunge	101	76,861	4,073	80,934	3,708	4	3	
Tippera	74	61,709	518	62,227	2,070	1	1	35,963,287
Noakhali	52	47,185	1,011	48,196	1,677	15	4	
Chittagong	86	53,816	330	54,146	2,463	13	4	
Chittagong Hill Tracts ...	9	6,640	145	6,785	2,805	10	1	
Patna	125	35,266	1,148	36,414	2,933	15	7	
Gaya	94	39,246	1,657	40,903	3,115	15	0	
Shahabad	105	44,883	449	45,332	3,037	4	6	
Saran	116	54,989	4,572	59,561	2,094	4	0	
Champaran	92	44,813	3,828	48,641	2,756	5	0	
Muzaffarpur	102	54,448	664	55,112	2,120	5	11	
Darbhanga	124	59,600	474	60,074	2,011	12	7	
Monghyr	80	45,091	585	45,676	1,776	3	1	
Bhagalpur	84	55,974	109	56,083	2,621	3	8	
Purnea	60	60,411	438	60,849	2,112	6	9	
Malda	44	31,748	130	31,878	1,338	12	6	
Sonthal Parganas ...	87	56,448	633	57,081	2,918	7	5	
Cuttack	45	32,472	1,589	34,061	2,836	12	8	
Balasore	50	47,177	696	47,873	1,837	14	6	
Angul and Khondmals ...	73	7,264	190	7,454	11,442	7	11	
Puri	36	26,157	832	26,989	2,656	12	0	
Orissa Tributary States ...	42	20,205	1,482	21,687	1,284	5	6	
Hazaribagh	69	29,917	615	30,532	2,085	9	4	
Lohardaga	78	37,968	1,618	39,586	1,352	6	4	
Palamau	32	14,104	495	14,599	1,333	14	4	
Manbhum	39	31,792	337	32,129	2,009	14	0	
Singhbhum	28	14,068	369	14,437	1,242	3	6	
Chota Nagpur Political States	38	26,272	977	27,249	511	12	11	
Establishment of Deputy Sanitary Commissioners.		...	...	...	32,678	1	7	
Civil hospitals and dispensaries in these districts.	253	108,921	22,381	131,302	19,898	6	9	3,453,491
Total ...	3,731	2,213,915	79,740	2,293,655	2,06,204	9	5	39,416,778

H. S. & others—Reg. No. 1467J—702—3-1-98.

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